Whitaker

1926

THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND

Life Assurance Society.

FOUNDED 1815.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY
VITA SINE LITERIS MORS EST
BOOK NO. *314 W58 58
ACCESSION 233255
NOT TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LIBRARY
Form No. 37—5M—9-24—C.P.

London Offices: 28, CORNHILL, E.C. 3, and 17, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W. 1.

Dublin, 41, Westmoreland St.
Glasgow, 114, W. George St., C.2.
Liverpool, 48, Castle Street.
Manchester, 21, Albert Square.
Leeds, 21, Park Row.
Birmingham, 12, Bennett's Hill.
Belfast, 2, High Street.
Bristol, 28, Baldwin Street.
Newcastle, 12, Grey Street.

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1223 90117 0416

MU CE

THE

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION

Head Office: 6, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE DISTINCTIVE SYSTEM of **whole Life Assurance** offers to Members the advantage of **with profit** rates which differ but little from the **non-profit** rates usually charged.

Premiums for £100 payable at Death (with right to share in Surplus).

Age next Birthday.	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
During Life	£1 17 5	£2 2 4	£2 8 6	£2 16 6	£3 8 2	£4 3 2	£5 2 3
25 Payments	2 9 8	2 13 11	2 19 3	3 5 11	3 15 11	4 8 8	5 5 8

The **whole Surplus** is reserved for those Policy-holders who prove to be good lives.

Endowment Assurance.

SPECIAL CLASS WITH SEPARATE FUND.

Policy-holders in this Class share exclusively in the whole Surplus thereof, and Bonuses are allotted on the compound system.

Annuities.

RATES MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

FUNDS EXCEED: £18,250,000.

Branch Offices in Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham, Belfast, and Dublin.

LONDON: 3, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3; WEST END: 17, PALL MALL, S.W. 1.

[311

See also—"Who's Who." "A B C" Guide. Post Office Guide. "Daily Mail" Year Book. Royal Blue Book. Burke's Landed Gentry. Whitaker's Peerage. Foreign Office, Colonial Office, and India Office Lists. Kelly's Handbook, and Directory. "Punch." Blackwood, etc.

Founded 80 years ago in the provinces by the father of the present principal, owing to its growth and expansion abroad, the business was transferred to London in 1892. For 36 years my announcement has appeared on this page, which should be a proof of stability. My trade was originally devoted to the fostering of IRISH Industries (peasant and mill), hence the block at side. In process of time I added the very genuine but little known WELSH tweed and flannel industry, established by the FLEMINGS in Henry II's reign, and which I felt was well worthy of public patronage. During the last quarter of a century, as our trade developed, particularly in foreign countries, we have also stocked WOOLLENS from various centres in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND from those mills only of established repute. Continuing to do our best to encourage the peasant industries of IRELAND and SCOTLAND, which is now a big branch of my trade, my motto is and always has been to cherish the industries of my own country, unlike the average trader; and the methods of the big stores who, guided by fashion simply, are constantly giving prominence to foreign merchandize. For all that, British woollens stand supreme in all the markets of the world.—W. B.

HOMESPUNS—Irish and Scotch, peasant-made from all districts; for country wear, sport, and travelling.
SCOTCH CHEVIOTS; for warm, rough suits, and wraps.
IRISH FRIEZES; for heavy travelling, and motoring ulsters.
FLEECES; for warm, soft, woolly overcoats, and capes.
HOMESPUNS; natural cream, brown, & grey; also dyed colours.
IRISH TWEEDS; for hard useful wear; winter and summer weights.
TWEEDS; for ordinary town wear; various weights and mixtures.
WORSTEDS; for business and professional wear.
SERGES; navy, grey, and black; rough, and smooth; all seasons.
CASHMERES; for tropical, and semi-tropical wear.
TROUSERINGS; winter, and summer weights.
WELSH FLANNEL TWEEDS; for light summer, and semi-tropical wear.
COSTUME TWEEDS; for ladies' country, and town wear.
OVERCOATINGS; light, medium, and heavy.
MOTOR & TRAVELLING RUGS. 21/- to 50/-
SHETLAND, AND FAIR ISLE jumpers, jerseys, scarves, shawls, socks, gloves, body belts, tams, &c.
SOCKS AND STOCKINGS; hand-knitted; Irish and Scotch.
WELSH SHIRTINGS; for country, and colonial wear.

Prices are not yet sufficiently stabilized to quote for twelvemonth, but will be marked on tickets.
Pattern applications must be definite and descriptive of requirements, otherwise delay will result. They can only be sent to the provinces and abroad.
A visit to the warehouse is recommended whenever possible in order to view the extent of the stock, handle the goods, judge of their merit, and make a judicious selection.
SHIPPERS, the TRADE, and PUBLIC supplied at prices corresponding to extent of purchase. Tailoring firms in connection. TERMS:—Cash with order. Carriage paid in U.K.

Warehouse: **31 & 29, GREAT PORTLAND ST.,**
Branch: **93, New Bond Street,** **LONDON.**

Telephone: Langham 2426. (Founded 1846.) *T.A.:* "SELFHELP, LONDON."

Alphabetical and Classified

£1 per annum the set

£1 per annum the set

Illustrated above are the four issues of

WHITAKER'S CUMULATIVE BOOK LIST

as published during each year.

Reading from left to right are:

(*a*)	January to March	**2/6** net
(*b*)	January to June	**5/-** net
(*c*)	January to September	**7/6** net
(*d*)	January to December (The Annual Volume in cloth)	**10/-** net

Each part cancels by inclusion the previous parts of the year, and the whole set of four issues is supplied at 20/- PER ANNUM post free.

Subscriptions may commence with any part.

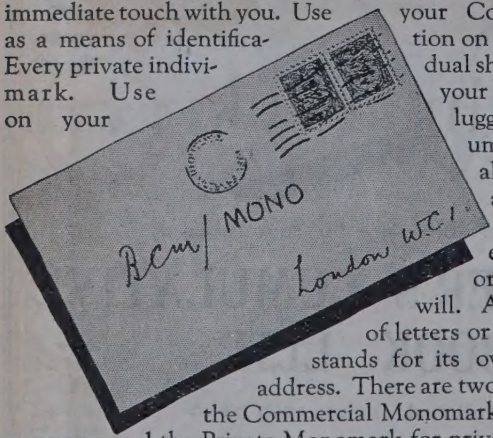
The details given include ***Author, Title, Size, Number of pages, Publisher, Price*** *and* ***Date of Publication.*** *At the end of the* ***Classified Section*** *is an* ***Alphabetical Index*** *to the Authors and Titles mentioned.*

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4

"Monomarks"

A Revolution in Methods of Communication.

Manufacturers, Monomark your products! The Monomark system provides a remarkable means of placing buyers all over the world in immediate touch with you. Use your Commercial Monomark as a means of identification on everything you handle. Every private individual should also own a Monomark. Use your Private Monomark on your luggage, your laundry, your umbrella, your keys and all your private property, and lessen the risk of loss. A Monomark enables you to disclose or hide your identity at will. A Monomark is a group of letters or figures, or both, which stands for its owner's full name and address. There are two kinds of Monomarks: the Commercial Monomark for firms and business concerns and the Private Monomark for private individuals.



Any letter from any part of the world addressed to a Monomark (as in the illustration) will be delivered to Monomark House, where it will at once be enclosed unopened in a covering envelope addressed to the registered owner of the Monomark, and re-posted to him immediately.

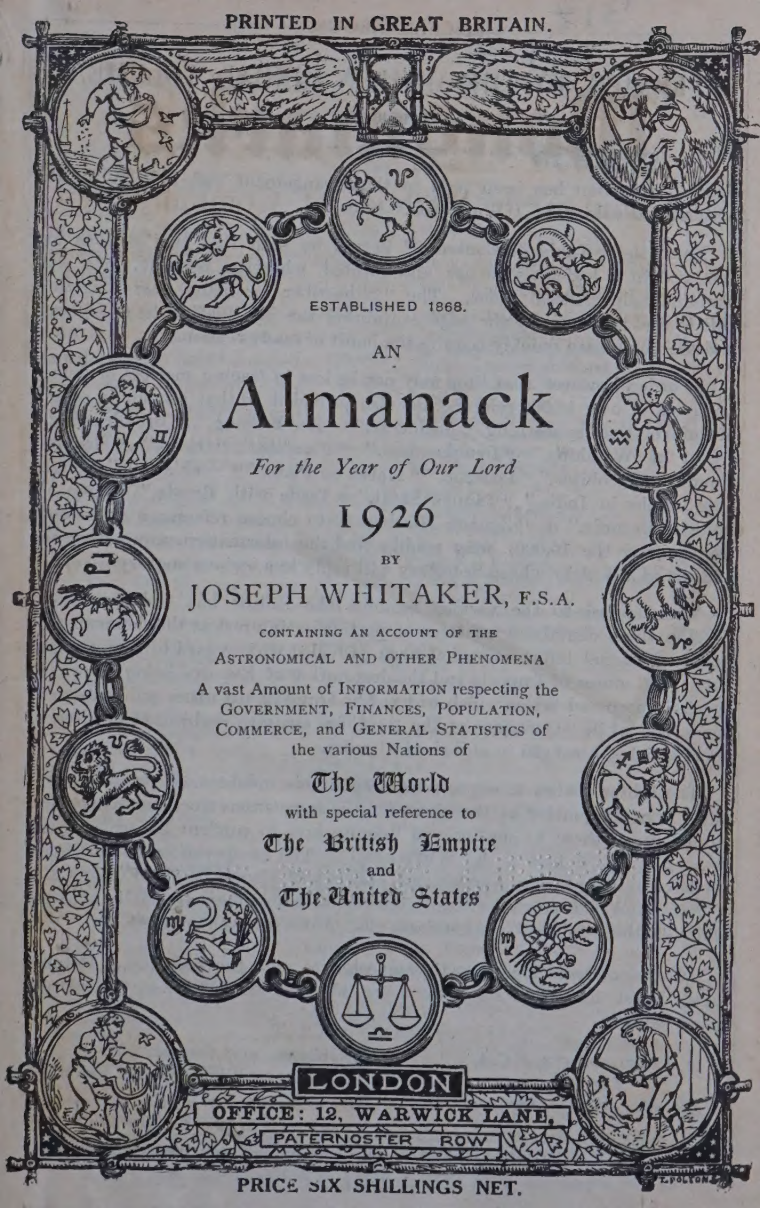
Every Monomark is exclusive to its owner throughout the world.

Early application for a Monomark is advisable. Write at once for a copy of "The Miracle of the Monomark," which gives full particulars of this wonderful Wm. Morris system of Monomarks.

BRITISH MONOMARKS, LTD.,
MONOMARK HOUSE,
HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C. 1.

A Commercial Monomark costs from £2 2s. a year.
A Private Monomark costs 5s. a year or £2 12s. 6d. for life.

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN.



ESTABLISHED 1868.

AN

Almanack

For the Year of Our Lord

1926

BY

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER PHENOMENA

A vast Amount of INFORMATION respecting the GOVERNMENT, FINANCES, POPULATION, COMMERCE, and GENERAL STATISTICS of the various Nations of

The World

with special reference to

The British Empire

and

The United States

LONDON

OFFICE: 12, WARWICK LANE,

PATERNOSTER ROW

PRICE SIX SHILLINGS NET.

314
W58 58

PREFACE TO THE LVIIITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

(1926.)

233255

SPECIAL attention has been paid to the arrangement and indexing of the 58th annual volume of "WHITAKER."

From the "Table of Contents" it will be seen that the sections are arranged in a logical sequence and printed, wherever possible, in a self-contained alphabetical order. The "Subscriber for many years" is thus able to find instinctively the page containing the information he is seeking, and the novice can quickly acquire the habit of ready reference.

In order, however, that time may not be lost in tracing matters of detail, an Index of over 10,000 references is also provided, so that anyone in search of information concerning "Accidents," "Bee-keeping," "Broadcasting," "Cost of Warships," "Drunkenness," "Fascists," "Goats," "Hospital Funds," "Jacobites," "Locarno," "Marks on Plate," "Noah's Ark," "Snake Bite Deaths in India," "Taungs Skull," "Trade with Russia," "Women's Athletic Records," or "Zenana Missions" (to choose references at random from among the 10,000), may readily find the information required or the address of a Society whose Secretary will reply to a serious enquiry.

With regard to the various sections the Editor has endeavoured to develop those containing matters of particular interest at the moment, and much additional information has been provided with regard to Finance and Trade, the source of Imports and the destination of Exports being shown in specially prepared tables which will not be found in any other publication in the world, while "Questions of the Day" are again the subject of a series of short articles, arranged in alphabetical order.

The Editor wishes to express once again his indebtedness to correspondents in every quarter of the globe for the suggestions they have made, and to encourage them to continue in helping him to confirm the truth of the proverb, "You'll find it in 'WHITAKER.'" The co-operation so obligingly rendered is very highly appreciated, and it will always be the Editor's aim to foster and maintain the friendly interest of his readers, especially of those who take the trouble to communicate their criticisms and suggestions.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date when suggestions should reach the Office, at the address given below.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C. 4,
LONDON.
November 1st–20th, 1925.

Telephone: 4478 Central.
Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London."

FOR THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SUPPLEMENT see pages ciii–cxxiii.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES
Index	xi–liv
THE CALENDAR	1–51
Tidal Constants	52–53
Astronomical Tables	54–57
ECLIPSES, &c., 1926	58–59
THE STELLAR SYSTEM	60–66
THE SOLAR SYSTEM, &c.	67–72
METEOROLOGICAL RECORDS	73
PERPETUAL CALENDAR	74
THE EARTH	75–76
TIME	77–78
CHRONOLOGICAL NOTES	79–82
THE WORLD	83–86
The League of Nations	87
Principal Countries	88–89
Representatives and Ambassadors	90–92
GREAT BRITAIN:—	
Tables of Sovereigns	93–94
The Royal Family	95–97
The Royal Households	97–100
The Peerage	101–122
The Privy Council	123–124
The Baronetage	125–131
Orders of Chivalry	132–151
The Victoria Cross	152–155
His Majesty's Ministers	156
Mr. Baldwin's former Ministry	157
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry	158
Parliamentary Summary, 1924–5	159–162
The House of Commons	163–181
Government Offices	182–221
Law and Justice	222–229
The Royal Navy	230–235
The Army	236–241
The Royal Air Force	241–243
Religious Bodies	244–258
Universities and Schools	259–296
Societies and Institutions	297–321
Hospitals	322–327
Banks and Banking	328–350
Life and Fire Assurance	351–364
Postal Regulations	365–374
Customs Tariff	375–377
Taxes, Stamps, and Duties	378–387
Legal Notes	388–407
Next of Kin Tables	408–410
Professional Fees	411–414
Monetary Units	415–418
Rates of Exchange	419
Weights and Measures	420–428
Wages and other Tables	429–435
Retrospect of Sport	436–444
Sporting and Society Calendar	445
Obituary	446–447
Events of the Year	448–455

	PAGES
THE BRITISH EMPIRE:—	
Area and Population, &c.	456–460
Dominions, Governors and Premiers	458–459
The British Isles	461–462
The British Constitution	463–464
Crime and Education	464–466
Finances and Debt	466–475
Old Age Pensions	476
Great War Pensions	477
Production and Industry	478–483
External Trade	484–490
Communications	491–494
The Kingdom of England	495–508
The Principality of Wales	509–511
The Kingdom of Scotland	512–522
Ireland	523
Northern Ireland	524–525
The Irish Free State	526–527
The Isle of Man	528
The Channel Islands	528
LONDON:—	
Metropolitan Boroughs	529
City of London	530–532
City Guilds	533–534
County of London	535–538
Places of Interest (Metropolitan)	539–554
London Theatres	555–556
London Newspaper Offices	557–560
London Cab Regulations	561–562
London Clubs	563–564
COUNTY CLUBS	565–567
SCOTTISH AND IRISH CLUBS	568
INDIA	569–606
CANADA	607–619
NEWFOUNDLAND	620–621
AUSTRALIA	622–639
NEW ZEALAND	640–645
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	646–657
COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES	658–693
THE UNITED STATES	694–713
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	714–800
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE	801–802
QUESTIONS OF THE DAY	803–815
THE WORLD'S WHEAT & CEREALS	816–817
HALL MARKS ON PLATE	818–819
CLOSE TIME FOR GAME, &c.	820–825
HUNTS AND HOUNDS	826
WILLS PROVED, 1924–1925	827–835
ANNUAL SUMMARIES:— The Year's Weather, 836; Science and Invention, 844; Music, 852; Art, 853; Drama, 856.	
RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD	861–875
Indian Railways	876–879
MERCANTILE FLEETS OF THE WORLD	880–888

FOR LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES, see pages lxx–cii.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs & Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK ROAD, S.W. 8,
and HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.
(For Boarder and Quarantine Dogs Only.)

Patron:
His Most Gracious Majesty the King.
President:
His Grace The DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a **merciful and painless** method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Tuesdays and Thursdays, 3.0 p.m.

Since the Foundation of the Home in 1860, over 1,370,000 *dogs have received food and shelter.*

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by
G. GUY S. ROWLEY, *Secretary.* [150

CLARKSON'S, 338, High Holborn, W.C.1.

(OLD) LONDON.

THE SECOND-HAND OPTICAL STORES

TELESCOPES.

PRISM BINOCULARS.

MICROSCOPES.

The ACCO £4 15 0
The ACCOLET £2 18 6

SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

ALL LEADING MAKES.

LISTS *FREE.*

In PERFECT CONDITION at greatly reduced prices.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY A CENTURY.

PAGE

Aalborg 735
Aberdare Hall 266
Aberdeen ..... 518-9, 520, 521, cxxii
,, Banks 349
,, Bishop of, 253; (R.C.) 257
,, High Water at 52
,, Members of Parliament 179
,, Newspapers 559
,, Schools 290, 296
,, Shipping 493
,, Sunrise and Sunset 55
,, University 267
Aberystwith, 511; College 266
,, National Library 203
Absent Voters 394
Absolute Magnitude 64
,, Temperature 483
Abyssinia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 714, 801
,, Chronology, 80; Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 714
,, Trade 714
Academy, British 297
,, Royal 297, 549
,, ,, Irish, 297; Scottish 297
Accident Insurance Offices 392-4
Accidents, Air 241, 450 1
,, Explosives 195
,, Factories 194
,, General 449-450
,, Railway 449-50, 454-5, 491
,, Sea 449, 450
,, Street 556
Accountant-General, Admiralty 231
,, Health 192
,, Post Office 208
Accountants, 267, 297-8; Charges 418
Acre, Dimensions of 420
Acting, School of 270
Action Department 223
Acts of Parliament, 1924-25 159-162
Actuaries Societies 298
Actuary, The Government 291
Ada Leigh Homes 298
Address, Modes of 101, 102, 103, 107, 109, 110
Adelaide, 635; Observatory 204
,, Schools 835
Adelphi, The (London) 551
Aden, Peninsula of 416, 458, 569, 592
Adjutant-General 236
Administration, The (U.K.) 156
Administration A-t 4 8
Administrators (Wills) 495
Admirals 229
Admiralty 230 1
,, Court 222, 224
,, ,, Statistics 221
,, First Lord 156, 230
,, Registry 222
Admission (Stamps) 381
Advice (Life Assurance) 364
Advocates, Faculty of 270, 547
Aegean Islands 751
Aerial Derby, 441; Post 370
Aerodrome, Croydon 450
Aerodynamics Dept. 212
Aerological Observatory 243
Aeronautical Societies 298
Affidavit (Stamps) 381
Afforestation 290, 803
Afghanistan, Area, &c. 88, 89, 604
,, Legation 90, 91, 604
Africa, Area and Population 83
,, British Trade with 490
,, by Air 491
,, Naval Command 233
,, Telegraph Rates to 370
,, Zone Time 78
Africa, South (Union of) 646-657
Agadir 766
Age of Earth, 70; of Judges 222
Agents-General in London 92
Agra and Oudh 567 8, 579
,, City of 574
Agram 800
Agreements, Stamp on 381
Agricultural Colleges 267-8
,, Hall 551
,, Societies 298
,, Statistics 478, 479, 480, 801-2
,, Wages Board 182

PAGE

Agriculture Board (Scotland) 514
,, Development 186
,, International Inst. of 801 2
,, Ministry of 182
Ahmedabad 572
Air Chief Marshal 243
,, Colleges 268
,, Council 242
,, Force Cross 155
,, ,, Estimates 470
,, ,, Medal 155
,, ,, Medals issued 241
,, ,, Pensions 477
,, ,, Rank 240
,, ,, Relative Rank 240
,, ,, Royal 241-3
,, Mails 370
,, Ministry 242
,, Programme, 1925-6 241
,, Rank Officers 243
,, Secretary for 156, 242
,, Staff College 268
,, Transport Museum 203
Aircraft Carriers 234, 243
Air-Edges Photographed 849
Airmen's War Pensions 477
Airship Records 441
Airships, British 470, 494
Aitutaki 644
Ajmer-Merwara 459, 569, 590
Alabama Claims 707, 708
Aland Archipelago 741
Alaouites 794
Alaska 6:4, 707, 708
Albania, Area, &c. 88, 89, 714-5
,, Coinage 417
Albany, H.R.H. Duchess of 131
Albert Hall, 552; Memorial 546, 554
,, Medal, 155; Orphanage 297
Alberta 457, 607, 618-9
Aldermen (City of London) 539
,, (County of London) 537-8
Alderney 528
Aldershot, 504; Command 237
Aleppo 795
Aleutian Islands 710
Alexandra, H.M. Queen liv
,, Day Fund 231
,, Hospital 383
,, Stakes 437
Alexandretta 795
Alexandria, 740; Shipping 85, 740
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Alfred the Great 93, 496
Algeria, Area, &c. 744 801
,, Coinage 417
Algol, The Variable Star 65
Allmucenas 791
Alice, H.R.H. Princess 98
Alien Immigration 183
Aliens Branch (Home Office) 195
,, Status of, 389; Undesirable 813
Alimony, Law of 392
All Saints Hospital 327
Allahabad 570
Allies, Loans to 474, 475, 701
Allotments 479
Almonry, Royal 97
Alps (Heights) 84, 757
,, Lunar, 70; Southern 642
Alsace-Lorraine 744
Alternative Pensions 477
Altitudes of Railways 875, 878
Alwar 601
Amaputaland 657
Amat. Athletic Champions 440, 444
Amazon, The 84, 761
Ambassadors, British, Foreign 90, 91
Ambulance Services (London) 562
America (Continent) 83
,, Cities 83
,, Telegraph Rates to 372 3
,, Trade with 490
,, Zone Time 78
American Banks in London 328-336
,, Clubs 563
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Embassy 91, 723
,, Man (Origin of) 848-9
,, Newspapers 560
,, Presidents 94

PAGE

American Rate of Exchange 419
,, Ships 85, 86, 883-7
,, Weights & Measures 426
See also "United States."
Americans, Places of Interest for 549-554
Amman 701
Ampère, The 422
Amritsar 572
Amsterdam, 83, 768; Canal 25
,, Island (French) 746
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Amundsen's Flight 803
Amur River 84
Amusement Guide 549-554
Anatolia 796
Ancient Irish Titles 151
,, Monuments 298
Ancyra 797
Andaman Islands 458, 569, 591
,, Sea 84
Andorra 715
Anglesey 510
Anglo-Saxons, The 93, 496, 513
Anglo-Societies 298
Angola (Portuguese) 777
Anguilla 671
Angstrom, The 66
Anguilla Island 671
Angular Measure 420
Anhalt 750
Annam, French 746
Anniversaries 2, 6, 10, 76
Annobon Island 791
Annuities, Immediate 360
,, Terminable (Debt) 472, 473
,, to the Royal Family 100
Annuity, Present Value of an 432
Antananarivo 746
Antarctic, The 664
Antigua (Leeward Islands) 670 1
Antipodes Islands 640, 644
Antiquarian Societies 298
Antiquities, Museum of 515
,, Keeper of 202
Antiquity of Man 79, 515
"Anti-" Societies 298 9
Anti-Vivisection Hospital 323
Antwerp, 721; Shipping 85
,, Time 78
Anzac Cemeteries 706
Apennines, Lunar 70
Apothecaries, 299; Measure 420
Appeal Courts 222, 463
,, Statistics 221
Appearance Department 223
Appointments, Stamps on 381
Apprenticeship Indentures, Stamp 381
Apsley House (Pictures) 549
Arabia 715-7
"Arabian Nights" 756
Ararat, Mount 7 6
Archæological Societies 2 9
,, Discoveries, 1925 844-852
Archbishop of Canterbury 101, 245
,, ,, of Asaph 250
,, ,, of York 101, 249
Archbishops 101
,, How to address them 101
,, (C. of E.) Abroad 252
,, Irish 263
,, Roman Catholic 257-8
Archdeacons 245-253
Archers, Royal Company of 514
Arches, Court of 2:5
Archimandrite, The 250
Architects' Fees 411 2
Architectural Education 269
,, Societies 300
Architecture, Periods of 819
Archives, The King's 97
Arct.c Exploration 663
,, Ocean 84
Area of Earth 83
,, of Principal Counties 89
Arethusa, Training Ship 274
Argentina, Area, &c. 88, 89, 727-8, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 727-728
,, Meat from 485, 490
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Motor Cars, 451; Shipping 86

SAFEGUARD YOUR HEALTH WITH

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

CHLORODYNE

The Best Remedy known for

COUGHS, COLDS

INFLUENZA, CATARRH,
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short attacks of SPASMS,
HYSTERIA, PALPITATION.
A true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT,
TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

Acts like a charm in DIARRHŒA, COLIC and other bowel complaints.

Of all Chemists, 1/3, 3/-.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE.

See that you get Dr. J. Collis Browne's

ARGENTINA (*continued*) :—
,, Trade Unions 481
,, Wheat Production, &c. ..816, 817
Argyll, 518-9, 520; Bishop of ..253, 257
,, H.R.H. Duchess of 96
Arizona 707-8
Arkansas 707-8
Armagh 523
,, Archbishop of ..253, 257
,, Observatory 204
ARMENIA, Area, &c. 772, 780
,, Chronology 80
,, Loans to 474, 475
Armenian Church 256
Armistice Monument 743
Armorial Bearings Licence 380, 468
Arms, College of 193, 514, 544
,, Grant of (Duty) 380, 381
Armstrong College 265
Army, The British 236-240
,, Casualties 238
,, Commands 237
,, Council 236
,, Estimates 240
,, Field-Marshals 239
,, General Officers 239-240
,, Indian 237, 597
,, Medals issued 241
,, of the Rhine 237
,, Personnel 238
,, Regular 237-8
,, Relative Rank 240
,, Societies ..... 299 *et seq.*
,, Strength of the 238
,, Territorial 238
,, War Pensions 477
Art, Colleges of 268-9
,, Division, Scotland 515
,, Galleries (London) 549, 550
,, Royal College of 189
,, Royal Fine, Commission 190
,, Schools of 268-9
,, Summary (1925) 854-5
Articled Clerks (Stamps) 381
Artillery, Royal 237
Artistic Societies 299
Ascension Island 458, 459, 682-3
Ascot Races 436, 552-3
Ash Wednesday ..... x, 0, 50
Ashanti 667
ASIA, Area and Population 83
,, British Trade with 490
,, Turkey in 78
ASIA MINOR 796
Asir, Imamate of 716
ASSAM 458, 509, 590
Assay Offices and Marks 818-9
Assembly, The National 244
Assessment Committees 812
Assessments (Income Tax) 527
Assistant Masters' Association 281, 299
,, Mistresses' Association 299
Assizes (England & Wales) 224-5, 464
Associated Board 268
Association Football 441, 552
Assurance, Life & Fire 351-364
,, Advice concerning 364
Assyria 756
Assyrian Chronology 80
Astronomer Royal 204, 517
Astronomical Constants 66
,, Day 77
,, Observatories 204, 517
,, Phenomena, 1926 ..... 2 *et seq.*
,, Societies 299
Astrophysical Observatory 204
Asylums 325-6, 543
,, Board (Metropolitan) 202, 324, 325, 326, 562
Athens, 752; Rate of Exchange 479
Athletics, 552; Records 439-440, 444
Athlone, Earl of 95, 647
Atiu 644
Atlantic 84
,, Fleet, 233; Passages 837
Atlas Mountains 766
Atmosphere, 83; Pressure 424
Atom, Census of the 845
Atonement, Day of 81
Attorney-General 156-8, 200
Attorney, Powers of (Stamp) 387
Auckland, 644; Islands 644
Auckland, Schools 835
Auctioneers, Incorporated 299
,, Institute 299
,, Fees 413 4
,, Licence ..... 3..78, 468
Audit Department 181
,, ,, Colonial 189
,, ,, India 197
,, ,, Natl. Insurance 204
Auditor-General 189
Auditors' Fees 411
Aurora Borealis 72
AUSTRALIA :—
Agriculture 628, 801
American Consuls 713
Area and Population 89, 622
Army 624
Banks 328-336
Birth Rate, &c. 89, 622
Births, Deaths, and Marriages ..622
Bishops 252, 258
Boys' Schools 835
Cities 83
Climate 623
Coinage 425, 426
Debt 474, 624-5
Defence 457, 459
Emigration to 461, 622
Events in 1924-25 453-4
Executive Council 624
Finances of 624
Government 624
High Commissioner 92, 543, 625
Hospital 323
Immigration 622
Insurance Companies 392, 430
Judicature 624
Legislature 624
Loans to 474
London Offices 52, 543, 626
Meat from 485, 490
Mich Cattle 486
Mints 201
Motor Cars 491
Navy 233, 624
Newspapers 566
Parcel Post to 368
Population, 1871-1921 622
Production and Industry 625-6
Railway Gauges 421
Shipping 625
States of 622, 623-639
Telegraph rates to 373
Territories 627
Time 78
Trade 460, 625-6
,, Commissioners 92
,, Unions 481
,, with Great Britain 484, 485 490
War Losses 624
Weights and Measures 426
Wheat 625, 826, 817
Wool 625
Australia House 543, 626
Australopithecus Africanus 79
AUSTRIA, Area, &c. ...88, 89, 728-9, 802
,, Coinage 417
,, Cost of the War 489
,, Divorce 393
,, Population 90, 91, 718, 730
,, Loans to 474, 475, 702
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Telephones 404
,, Trade Unions 481
,, War Losses 730
,, Wheat Imports 817
Autumn begins ..... x. 50
Auxiliary Forces 238
Average Heights and Weights 497
Aviation, Aerial Derby 441
,, Air Ministry 242 3
,, ,, Programme 442
,, Airships 404
,, Ballooning 441
,, Civil 241, 441
,, Events in 1924-25 450-1
,, Gordon Bennett Cup 441
,, King's Prize 441
,, Polar 803
,, Royal Air Force 242-3
,, Schneider Cup 441
Avoirdupois Weight 420
Ayrshire 518-9, 520
Azerbaijan 779, 783
Azoic Period 79
Azores 776

BAALBEK 794-5
Babylon, Hanging Gardens 85
Babylonian Chronology 80
Bacon Imports 485
Baden 750
Badminton 420, 449
Baffin Land 84
Baghdad, 756; Railway 756
Bahamas, The 453, 459, 688
Bahia 725
Bahrein, British Protectorate of ..695
Baku 786
Balance of Trade 490
Balearic Islands (Spanish) 790
Baldwin Ministries 156-7
Ballooning 441
Baltic Sea 84
Baltimore 87, 703, 700
Baluchistan 458, 509, 590 1
Banat, The 800
Banffshire 518-9, 520
Bangkok 83, 789
Bangor, 521; Bishopric of 250
,, University College 266
Bank Holidays 350
,, ,, Postal Arrangements ..374
,, Notes, 415; of England ..328, 543
,, of Ireland 330
,, Rate of Discount 359
Bankers' Clearing House 323
,, Institute, 299; Licence 328
Bankruptcy Dept. (Bd. of Trade) ..215
,, ,, (Carey Street) 224
,, Statistics 482
Banks and Banking 324-359
,, Country, 337-359; London 328-336
,, Savings 494
Banks Island 84
Bannockburn 513
Banns of Marriage 395-7
Baptism, Certificate to Stamp 382
Baptists, 295, 542; Colleges 278
Bar (Meteorology) 424
Bar Council 270
Barbados 453, 459, 658 9
Barbuda 671
Barcelona 83, 790
Barents Island 770
Barking, Bp. of (Chelmsford) 245
Barley, Statistics 478, 479, 816, 817
Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes 300
Barnett House 277
Barodа 509, 601
Barometer, 1924-25 ..... 3, 7, xi, &c. ; 73
Barometric Pressure, 424 ; 1924-25 .. 73
Baronesses, Own Right 45, 118
Baronets, 125-131 ; Barons 110-118
Barrage, How to address 110
Barrage on Sarda Canals 844
Barrels, Size of 421
Barrister (Stamp) 381
Barrow 493, 504
,, Bishop of (Carlisle) 249
Bartlett School of Architecture 268
Bashkir Republic 779
Basra 756
Basse Terre 746
Bastardy, Law of 394
Basutoland 453, 459, 685-6
Bathavia 768
Bath ..... 504, cxvii
,, Schools 282, 291
,, Order of the 132-3
,, and Wells, Bishop of 245
Batteries 520
,, Dogs' Home 303
,, Hospital, 323; Park 549
Battles, Dates of ..... 2, 6, 10 *et seq.*
Battleships, Royal Navy 234, 235
Batum 786
Bavaria 749
Bay of Biscay Floor 844
Beagles, Packs of 826
Bear Island 770
BEATRICE, H.R.H. Princess 96, 100
Bechuanaland 458, 459, 689, 686

Cars, Motor Cycles, Cycles

¶ The attractive range of Humber Cars for 1926 reflects our traditional policy of improving upon our best. There are three models, 9/20 h.p., 12/25 h.p. and 15/40 h.p., comprising 2/3 Seaters, 4/5 Seater Tourers and Saloons, whilst the 12/25 h.p. range includes a beautifully designed ¾-Coupé. All 12/25 h.p. and 15/40 h.p. Open Cars are equipped with a perfect weather-proof fitment.

9/20 h.p. 2/3-Seater with Dicky Seat	**£260**
9/20 h.p. 4-Seater Touring Body	**£260**
9/20 h.p. 4-Seater Saloon	**£315**
12/25 h.p. 2/3-Seater with Double Dicky Seat	**£440**
12/25 h.p. 4-door 4/5-Seater Touring Car	**£440**
12/25 h.p. 3/4-Coupe with Double Dicky Seat	**£555**
12/25 h.p. 4-door Saloon	**£555**
15/40 h.p. 4-door 5-Seater Touring Car	**£645**
15/40 h.p. 4-door Saloon	**£860**
15/40 h.p. Saloon Laudaulette	**£860**

Dunlop Tyres standard.

Illustrated Catalogue of Cars, Motor Cycles or Cycles sent free on request.

¶ The Humber range of cycles, comprising 16 models, includes a mount for every class of rider at prices ranging from £6 15*s.* 0*d.* to £16 5*s.* 0*d.* Any model can be purchased on instalment terms if desired.

¶ The 2¾ h.p. Humber has 2 Gold Cups, 16 Silver Cups, 56 Gold Medals, 7 First-class Team Prizes, 59 Highest Awards behind it. Its reliability brought it British Motor Cycling Championship Honours in the International Six Days Trials, and was 1 of only 8 out of 84 to get through the gruelling of this trial and the Brooklands test without losing a mark.

HUMBER LIMITED, COVENTRY.

LONDON:

West End Showrooms (for cars): 94, NEW BOND STREET, W. 1.
Export Branch Office and London Depot for Motor Cycles and Cycles: 32, HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1.

PAGE

Bedford College....264
Bedlam....325, 543
Bedouin....737–8
Bee Keepers' Association....500
Beef Imports....485, 490
Beer Duties, 375; Licences...378 9, 462
Behring Sea....64
Belfast....592
,, Banks....329 330
,, Clubs....568
,, High Water....52
,, Members of Parliament....181
,, Queen's University....267
,, Schools....296, 296
,, Shipping of....493
,, Sunrise....55
,, Tides....52
Belgium, Area, &c....88, 89, 720–2, 801
,, Coal Statistics....481
,, Coinage....417, 428
,, Congo....721–2, 801
,, Divorces....393
,, Embassy....90, 91, 720, 721
,, Events in 1925....455, 814
,, Exports to....484
,, Illegitimacy....817
,, Loans to....474, 475, 701
,, Milch Cattle....480
,, Railway Gauges....421
,, Reparations....474
,, Shipping....86, 493
,, Trade Unions....481
,, War Losses....238
,, Wheat Imports....817
Belgrade, 800; Exchange....419
Belgrave Hospital....323
Belgravia....247
Bells (Ships')....124
Ben Macdhui....848
Benevolent Societies....297–316
Bengal, Province of 458, 459, 569, 587–8
Benghazi....759
Benguela Railway....801
Bequests to Charities....clxiii vii
Berar....569, 589–590
Berlin....83, 749
Bermondsey 529; Settlement....280
Bermuda....458, 459, 659
Berne, 794; Exchange....419
Bessarabia....777
Bethlehem....680
Bethlem Royal Hospital....325, 543
Bethnal Green, 529; Museum...203, 550
Beyrout....801
Bhopal....591
Bhutan....88, 604
Bible Christians....255
,, Society....300
Biblical Chronology....80
,, Weights and Measures....427
"Big Ben"....545
,, Heard in Borneo....844
"Big Five," The....328
Bigamy....465
Bihar and Orissa....458, 459, 569, 589
Bill of Lading, Stamp on....381
Billiards....442
Bills of Exchange, Stamp on....382
,, of Sale, 382; Dept....223
Birdcage Walk....540
Birds (Wild), Close Time for....850
,, Protection Society....300
Birmingham....83, 500, 504
,, Archbishop of....257
,, Assay Office....818–9
,, Banks....330
,, Births and Deaths....504
,, Bishop of....245
,, Clubs....565
,, Insurance Companies....361–4
,, Members of Parliament....170
,, Music....853
,, Newspapers....560
,, Population....83, 500, 504
,, Schools....282, 291
,, Settlement....280
,, Street Accidents....556
,, Sunrise....55
,, Technical Colleges....275
,, University....265
Birmingham Gauge....420
Birnie Island....679

PAGE

Birth Certificates....382, 390
,, Rates (Chief Countries) 83, 104
,, 504–8, 511, 520–1
Births (Legal Notes)....388
,, Registry of....194, 516
,, Statistics of....461
Bishop of London's Registry ..225, 397
Bishops (C. of E.) Abroad....252
,, English, 245–250; House of...244
,, How to address....109
,, in House of Lords....109–10
,, Irish....253
,, Missionary....252
,, Official Signatures....245–51
,, Resigned, List of....251
,, Roman Catholic....257–8
,, Scottish....253, 257
,, Suffragan....251
,, Welsh....250–1
Bisley, King's Prize....238
Black Rod....131
Blackheath....546
,, Conservatoire....273
,, School of Art....273
Blackmail....465
Blackpool....504, cxxii
Blanesburgh's Committee....217
Blind Associations....300
,, Literature Post....366
,, Welfare Inspectors....193
Blue Nile Dam....844
Blue Rod....131
Blumantic....183
Board of Control....194, 515
Board of Trade....214–7
Boat Race, The....443, 552
Bodley's Librarv....259
Body Guard, King's....98, 514
Bohemia....733
Boiler Insurance Offices....361–4
Boiling Point....423
Bokhara....779, 787
Bolshevism....761
Bolingbroke Hospital....323
Bolivia, Area, &c....88, 89, 722–3
,, Coinage....417
,, Legation....90, 91, 722 3
,, Rate of Exchange....419
Bombay....458, 569, 586–7
,, City....83, 85, 572
,, States....569
Bonus, The War....471
,, paid by Insurance Cos....254–5
Book Post Abroad....367
Books, Exports of....488
,, Sizes of....425
Booksellers' Provident Institution 300
Bordeaux....744
Boring Mechanism of Teredo....845
Borneo Island....84, 659
Borneo, British North....458, 459, 659–660
,, Coinage....416
,, London Office....92
Borneo, Netherlands'....768
Boroughs, English....504 8
,, Metropolitan....500, 520
,, Welsh....511
Borstal Association....500
Bosnia and Herzegovina....800
Bosphorus....796
Boston, Mass....81, 705
Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh ..221, 517
,, ,, Kew....182, 552
,, ,, Regent's Park....552
Bottle Measures....421
Bougainville Islands....679
Bounty, H.M.S.....677, 679
Boulogne Tides....52
Bounty Islands....640, 644
Bournemouth....504, cxxii
Bow Church and Bells....529
,, Street Court....229
Bowling Association....552
Boxing, 552; Champions....443
Boy Scouts, The....281
Boys' Brigades....281
,, Schools (U.K.)....282–90
,, ,, British Empire....835
Bradford....502 3, cxx 1
,, Banks....338

PAGE

Bradford—*continued.*
,, Birth and Death Rate....504
,, Bishop of....249
,, Clubs....565
,, Members of Parliament....170
,, Newspapers....560
,, Schools....283, 291
,, Technical College....276
Brazil, Area, &c....88, 89, 723–5, 801
,, Coinage....417
,, Embassy....90, 91, 723, 725
,, Maize Production....816
,, Rate of Exchange....419
,, Shipping....86, 725
,, Trade....724
,, Trade Unions....481
Bread, Loaf of, 421; Prices....805
Brechin, Bishop of....253
Brechou....528
Brecon, Bishop of....251
Bremen....85, 750
Breslau....83, 749
Brest Tides....52
Brethren....256
Brewers' Licences....378
Brewing, Institute of....269
Brewster Sessions....229
Bricks, Sizes of....422
Bridge across Hudson....845
Bridges in London....543, 813
,, The Longest....879
Brighton....504, cxxii
,, Clubs....565
,, Members of Parliament....170
,, Schools....283, 291
,, Tides....52
Brisbane....636
Bristol....502
,, Banks....328, 338
,, Births and Deaths....504
,, Bishop of....245
,, Clubs....565
,, High Water....5, 6, 52
,, Members of Parliament....170
,, Merchant Vent. Coll....266
,, Newspapers....560
,, Schools....283, 291
,, Shipping of....85, 493
,, Sunrise....55
,, University....265
Britannia Metal....475
British Columbia....459, 460, 607, 617–8
,, Agent General....92, 618
,, Bishop....252
British Empire:—
Area....456
Banks....328 336
Capitals....458
Coinage....415 9
Constitution....456
Defence....457
Distribution....456
Education....460
Ethnology....456
Events in 1924–25....453 4
Finance....457, 460
Government....456 7
Grain Statistics....817
High Commissioners....92
History and Statistics....569–693
Immigration....461
Imperial Conference....457
Industries....460
Judicature....457–8
Legislature....457
Population....83, 456
Premiers....458
Production....460
Religion....456
Reparations....474
Shipping....460
Schools....835
Trade....459
War Losses....224, 238
British Empire Exhibition....448
British Academy....97
,, Ambassadors and Ministers ..90
,, Association....300
,, Constitution....463
,, Empire Order....133
,, Guiana....458, 459, 600–1
,, Honduras....426, 458, 459, 661

ENJOY YOUR HOLIDAY

WITH A

'WARD LOCK' GUIDE

The use of a reliable guide-book doubles the pleasure and interest of a holiday. These well-known books are not dull, dry-as-dust compilations, but pleasant travelling companions, readable from cover to cover.

TOURIST HANDBOOKS.

Size to fit pocket. Cloth Binding. With many additional Maps and Street Plans.

BRITISH (Profusely Illustrated).

LONDON AND ENVIRONS .. .. .. 5s. 0d. net.
With complete Index to Streets.

NORTH WALES .. .. 5s. 0d. net.

CONTINENTAL (Profusely Illustrated).

BELGIUM and the Battlefields .. .. 7s. 0d. net.
HOLLAND .. .. 5s. 0d. net.
NORWAY .. .. 3s. 6d. net.
PARIS and Environs .. .. 5s. 0d. net.
ROME and Environs .. .. 5s. 0d. net.
SWITZERLAND .. .. 5s. 0d. net.

BADDELEY'S "THOROUGH" GUIDES.

With many Maps and Plans on a scale of a mile to the inch. Contours printed in six colours. 6s. net.
THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT (Fourteenth Edition Revised).
NORTH WALES—Part I. Tenth Edition.
NORTH WALES—Part II. Tenth Edition.
SOUTH DEVON AND SOUTH CORNWALL. Ninth Edition.

Other Volumes in Preparation.

POPULAR 'RED' GUIDES.

Bound in red cloth, round corners, size to fit pocket. With Many Maps and Plans and numerous Illustrations. 2s. net.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Aberystwyth, Borth, &c.
Anglesey and North Wales.
Bangor and North Wales.
Barmouth, Dolgelley, &c.
Barnstaple and North-West Devon.
Bath, Wells, &c.
Bettws-y-Coed, Snowdon, &c.
Bexhill and District.
Bideford, Barnstaple, &c.
Bognor, Selsey, &c.
Bournemouth and District.
Brecon and South Wales.
Bridlington and District.
Bridport, West Bay, &c.
Brighton and Hove.
Broads, The.
Broadstairs and North-East Kent.
Bude and North Cornwall.
Budleigh Salterton, &c.
Buxton and The Peak.
Canterbury and North-East Kent.
Cardiff and South Wales.
Carnarvon and North Wales.
Channel Islands.
Chichester and South-West Sussex.
Clevedon, Portishead, &c.
Colwyn Bay and North Wales.
Conway, Deganwy and North Wales.
Criccieth and Cardigan Bay.
Cromer and District.
Dartmoor.
Dartmouth and South Devon.
Dawlish and South-East Devon.
Deal, Walmer, &c.
Dover, St. Margaret's Bay, &c.
Eastbourne, Seaford, &c.
Exeter and South-East Devon.
Exmouth and District.
Falmouth and South Cornwall.
Felixstowe and Dovercourt.
Filey, Flamborough and District.
Folkestone, Sandgate, &c.
Fowey and South Cornwall.
Harrogate and District.
Hastings, St. Leonards, &c.
Hereford and the Wye Valley.
Herne Bay, Whitstable, &c.
Hythe and District.
Ilfracombe and North Devon.
Isle of Man.
Isle of Wight.
Lake District, The.
Leamington and District.
Littlehampton, Arundel, &c.
Liverpool, Birkenhead, &c.
Llandrindod Wells & Central Wales.
Llandudno and North Wales.
Llangollen, Corwen, Bala, &c.
London and Environs (2/6 net).
Looe and South-East Cornwall.
Lowestoft and District.
Lyme Regis and District.
Lynton and Lynmouth.
Malvern and District.
Margate, Westgate, &c.
Matlock and District.
Minehead, Exmoor, &c.
New Forest, Southampton, &c.
Newquay and North Cornwall.
Nottingham and District.
Oxford and District.
Paignton and South Devon.
Penmaenmawr, Llanfairfechan, &c.
Penzance and West Cornwall.
Plymouth and South-West Devon.
Pwllheli and Cardigan Bay.
Ramsgate and North-East Kent.
Rhyl and North Wales.
Ripon, Harrogate and District.
St. Ives and West Cornwall.
Scarborough and District.
Seaford, Newhaven, &c.
Seaton, Lyme Regis, &c.
Sheringham, Runton, &c.
Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, &c.
Sidmouth and South East Devon.
Southampton, New Forest, &c.
Stratford-upon-Avon.
Swanage, Corfe, &c.
Teignmouth and South-East Devon.
Tenby and South Wales.
Thames, The.
Torquay and District.
Towyn, Aberdovey, &c.
Wales, North (*Northern Section*).
Wales, North (*Southern Section*).
Wales, South.
Warwick, Kenilworth, &c.
Weston-super-Mare and District.
Weymouth and District.
Whitby, Robin Hood's Bay, &c.
Worcester and District.
Worthing and South-West Sussex.
Wye Valley.
Yarmouth and the Broads.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen, Deeside, &c.
Edinburgh and District.
Glasgow and the Clyde.
Highlands, The.
Inverness and Northern Highlands.
Oban and the West Highlands.

IRELAND.

Antrim (County), Portrush, Giant's Causeway, &c.
Cork, Glengariff, Bantry Bay, &c.
Donegal Highlands.
Dublin, Bray, Wicklow, &c.
Killarney and South-West Ireland.
Londonderry and County Donegal.

From all Booksellers, Bookstalls and Newsagents.

Salisbury Sq., WARD, LOCK & CO., LTD. London, E.C.4.

Also Publishers of Atlases and Tourist Maps. Send for complete lists, post free.

PAGE

British Industries 812–2
" " Fair Committee 217
" Isles ..... 461 *et seq.*
" King and Queen 914
" Knobkerrie 667
" Legion 301, 803–4
" Museum 201–2, 550
" " Time of Opening, &c. 550
" " Laboratory 212
" Nationality Legal Notes 38–9
" North Borneo 52, 659, 660
" Red Cross 301
" Shipping 86, 493–4
" Subjects (Marriages) 399–400
" Thermal Unit 424
" Trade in 1924–25 ..... 484, 490
Broadcasting 804
Brompton Hospital, 324 ; Oratory 542
Bronze Age, The, 80 ; Coinage 415
Brooklyn, 749 ; Bridge 85
Brotherhood Movement 321
Browning Settlement 321
Brunei 459, 660
Brunswick 759
Brussels 83, 721
Bucharest 778
Buckingham 504
" Palace 54
" Bishop of (Oxford) 247
Budapest 83, 755
Buddhism 80–1, 572
Budget for 1925–26 ..... 150–160, 467
Buenos Aires 83, 85, 708
Buffalo 83, 703, 706
Buffalo Preservation, Canada 845
Buganda Province 691
Builders' Measurements 422
" Research Board 211
Building, School of, 250 ; Societies 491
Building, Height of 85
" of Interest (London) 543–8
Bukovina 777
Bulgaria, Area, &c. 80, 89, 725–6, 801
" Coinage 417, 419
" Legislature 50, 91, 726–6
" Trade Unions 431
" War Losses 238
" Wheat Production 816
Bulkheads Committee 217
Bullion Exports and Imports 489
Bunhill Fields 542
Burghs, Scottish 528, 519, 521–2
Burglary Insurance Companies 361–4
Burlington House 543
Burma 458, 459, 569, 571, 588–9
Burnham Mathematics 553
" Viscount 103, 731
Burnley, 504 ; Bishop of (Manch.) 250
Buryat-Mongol Republic 779
Bushel, 420, 428 ; American 426, 428
Bushy Park 553
Business Names Registration 250
" Profits Assessed 468, 517
Busoga Railway 691–2
Butt of Wine 421
Butter Imports 485
Byzantium 797

Cab Fares, &c. (London) 561–2
Cabinet 463 ; Ministers 156
" " Pensions *Note* 156
" Secretariat 210
Cable Letters 371
Cadet Colleges, Air 268
" " Army 272
" " Navy 274
" " Training Ships 274
Caicos Turks Islands 690–1
Cairo 83, 721
" W. T. Station 494
Calais Tides 52
Calcutta 83, 572
" Rate of Exchange 419
" Shipping 85
Caledonia, Archbp. of 252
Calendar (1926) 2 ; (1927) 50
" Coptic 80
" for 200 years 74
" Jewish, 82 ; Muhammadan 81
" Julian 81
" Lunc, The 78
" Ready Reference 74

PAGE

Calendar, Reform of the ..... (*Not* 12–13
Calendars and Epochs 80, 81
Calgary 619
California 707, 708
" Earth Movements 845
Callernish 513
Calvinistic Colleges 278
" Methodists 256
Cambodia 746
Cambridge, Dukes of 95
" Marquess of 95
Cambridge 504
" Clubs 565
" Colleges 262
" House 230
" Observatory 204
" University 260–2,
" Women's Colleges 262
Cambridgeshire, 497, 498–9 ; The 437
Cameroon 458, 661–2, 746
Campbell Islands 644
Canada, Dominion of :—
Agriculture 612, 801
American Consuls in 713
Area 89, 600, 607
Army of 611
Banks 23 336, 613
Birth Rate, &c. 89, 607
Bishops 252
Buffalo Preservation 845
Cabinet 609
Coal Production 612
Coinage of 417
Debt 611, 612
Defence 457, 611
Education 611
Emigration to 461
Events in 1924–25 453–4
Exports to 484
Finance 611–2
Fisheries 612
Fur Farming 612
Government 459, 609
Governors-Gen. since 1867 608
High Commissioner 82, 609
Immigration 461, 607
Indian Affairs, 609 ; Statistics 607
Insurance Companies 361–4
Judicature 610 11
Legislature 610
Lumbering 474, 475
Magazine Post 612
Manufactures 612
Mitch Cattle 480
Militia and Defence 611,
Mineral Production 612
Mint 201
Motor Cars 491
Navy 233, 607
Newspapers 560
Parcel Rates to 368
Physiography 608
Population 89, 607
Posts and Telegraphs 613
Production and Industry 612–13
Provinces 614–19
Railway Gauges 421
Railways 613
Religious Statistics 607
Schools 835
Secretary of State 609
Soldiers' Re-establishment 609
Shipping 612
Telegraph Rates to 372–3
Time 78
Trade 484, 612–13
" Commissioner 92
Trade Unions 481
War Losses 238
Weights and Measures 426
Wheat 612, 816, 817
Wrangel Island 619
Canal, Manchester Ship 85, 492, 501
" Panama 85, 710–2
" Suez 85, 791–2
Canals, 85 491 ; Commission 224
Canary Islands (Spanish) 790
Canberra 622, 627
" Observatory 204
Cancer Hospitals 323
" Research Fund (Imperial) 301

PAGE

Canonbury Tower 543
Canons Residentiary 245–250
Canterbury 504
" Archbishop of 101, 245
" House of Convocation 244
" Province of 245–9
Canton, 83, 730 ; Island 679
Capacity (Measures) 420, 426
Cape Breton Island 616
Cape of Good Hope :—
Agriculture and Live Stock 650, 651
Area 459, 646, 647, 656
Judicature 648
Local Government 656
Minerals 652
Observatory 204
Population 646
Schools 835
Weights and Measures 426
Cape Town 656
" Observatory 204
" Verde Islands (Portuguese) 777
" Wrath, Sunrise 55
Capital Duty 381
" Redemption Table 433
Capitals of the World ..83, 89, 321, 458
Cardiff ..... 511, cxxii
" Archbishop of 257
" Banks 339
" High Water 52
" Members of Parliament 179
" Newspapers 560
" Schools 229, 295
" Shipping 85, 493
" University College 265
Cards, Duty on 375, 378
Carinthia 719
Carisbrooke, Marquess of 96
Carlisle, 504 ; Bishopric of 249
Carlton House, Chelsea 550
Carnegie Hero Fund, 301 ; Trusts 301
Carniola 800
Caroline Islands 761
Carriages, Hackney 561–2
" Licences for 380, 468
Cash on Delivery Parcels 369
Cask Measures 421
Cassel Hospital 326
Caste (India) 571, 572
Casualties in Great War 244
Catacombs, Principalpo 710
Cathedrals (London) 539–542
Catholic Apostolic Church 256
" (Roman) Church 257–8, 542
Cattle Insurance Companies 361–4
" in U.K. 478, 480
Cavalry Regiments 237
Cayenne 746
Cayman Islands 662
Celebes Island (Netherlands) 84, 768
Celestial Phenomena, 1926 4 *et seq.*, 58–9
Cemetery, Village in Sussex 845
Cemeteries, London 543
Cenotaph, The 544
Censor (Examiner) of Plays 99
Census of 1801–1921 462
" of Agriculture 802
" of the Atom 845–6
Centenarians 290
Centigrade Thermometer 423
Centimetre and Inch 426, 428
Central Chancery 99
" Criminal Court 228, 493, 544
" Land Board 96
" Office Supreme Court 223
Central Provinces and Berar 458, 569, 583–590
Ceremonial Department 99
Ceres (Planet) 68
Certificate of Birth, &c. 382, 398
Certificates, Annual (Stamps) 382
Cesarewitch, Winners of 437
Ceuta 790
Ceylon :—
Area, &c. 84, 458–9, 662–3
Bishops 252
Coinage 416
Government 662–3, 701
Railway Gauges 421
Trade Commissioner 92
Trade of 662
Chagos Archipelago 677

The Observer

THE OLDEST AND GREATEST SUNDAY JOURNAL.

"While the new journalism continues to destroy all that is fresh and individual in the world of newspapers, *THE OBSERVER* remains a triumphant survival."

—*The Nation.*

1791 - 1926

PAGE

Chairmen of Q. S. 498, 570
Chalfont St. Giles 554
Chamberlain, Lord 97–98
,, Lord Great, 200; of London 532
Chambers of Commerce (British)—
Argentina 718
Belgium 721
Brazil 720
Chile 728
China 730
Egypt 740
France 745
Germany 751
Glasgow 503
Greece 752
Italy 758–9
London 503
Morocco 767
Persia 773
Portugal 776
Rumania 778
Spain 790
Switzerland 794
Turkey 797
,, United States 771
Uruguay 798
Championships 438–444
Chancellor, Duchy of Lancaster 156, 186
,, Exchequer 156, 218, 567, 576
,, The Lord 122, 156, 222,
Chancellors of Dioceses 245, 251
,, of Universities 259 267
Chancery Courts 222–3, 522
,, Registrars 223
Chandernagore 745
Channel Islands 459, 461, 598
,, ,, Coinage 415
,, ,, Schools 290, 296
,, ,, Weights and Measures..426
,, Swimming 443
Chantrey Bequest 302
Chapels Royal 98, 234
Chaplain General 237
,, in Chief (Air) 243; of the Fleet 230
Chaplains, College of 98
,, Indian 592
,, to the King 98, 514
Char, Close Time for 822
Chargés d'Affaires 90, 91
Charing Cross, 554; Hospital..271, 322
Charitable Bequests ....cxiii–vii
,, Societies (various) 297–316
Charity Commissioners 283
,, Organisation Society 302
Charter Party 362
Chartered Accountants 298
Charterhouse 544
Chatham Islands 640
Chauffeur's Licence 380
Cheese Imports 485
Chelmsford 504
,, Bishopric of 245
Chelsea 549, 544
,, General Hospital 287
,, Hospital for Women 297
,, Royal Hospital 544
Cheltenham ....504, cxxii
,, Ladies' College 266
,, Schools 283, 291
Chemical Societies 302
Chemist, The Government 183
Chemistry, Institute of 269
,, Research Board 211
Chequers 567
Cherbourg Tides 52
Chervonetz, The 428, 429, 783
Chest Diseases, Hospitals for 324–5
Chester, 504; Assay Office 818, 819
,, Bishopric of, 247; Herald 183
Chestnut Sunday (Bushy) 553
Cheyne Hospital 324
Chicago 83, 706
Chichester, 505; Bishopric of 245
Chief Constables (Counties) 499, 510, 519
,, (London) 228
,, Rabbi 256
Child Welfare 392
Children, Hospitals for 323–4
Children's Branch, Inspectors 195
,, Courts 229, 463
,, Income Tax Allowance 385

PAGE

Chile, Area, &c. 88, 89, 726–8, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Illegitimacy 326
,, Legation 90, 91, 726–8
,, Milch cattle 480
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Shipping 86, 728
,, Trade Unions 481
Chiltern Hundreds 597
China, Area, &c. 83, 89, 606, 728–730, 801
,, Bishops 252
,, British Military Forces in 668
,, Chronology 81
,, Coinage 417
,, Events in 1924–25 455
,, Exports to 484
,, Fleet 233
,, in Central Asia 606, 729–730
,, Legation 90, 91, 728–730
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Shipping 86, 729
,, Trade of 729
,, Weights and Measures 427
Chivalry, Orders of 132–151
Choiseul Island 679
Christ Church, Greyfriars 539
,, ,, Oxford 247, 260
Christian, H.R.H. Princess 96
Christian Chronology 80
,, Era 79, 80
,, Knowledge Society 302
,, Science Churches 256, 543
Christiania. *See* Oslo 770
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Christianity in England 496
,, in Scotland, 513; in Wales 509
Christmas Island 673, 679
Chronological Notes 79–82; Terms 82
Church Army 502
,, Baptist 256, 542
,, Calvinistic Methodist 256
,, Congress 804
,, Episcopal (Scots) 252
,, Estates Commission 187
,, Funds (Q.A.B.) 211
,, Lads' Brigade 281
,, Methodist 253, 255
,, National Assembly 244
,, of England, 244–252; H.C. 252
,, of Ireland, 253, 461; H.C. 257
,, of Scotland 254
,, ,, (London) 541
,, ,, Presbyterian 254
,, of the Nativity 560
,, of Wales 250–1, 461
,, Roman Catholic 257–8, 542
,, Societies 302
Churches, Aberdeen 519
,, Birmingham 560
,, Bradford 502
,, Bristol 502
,, Edinburgh 518
,, Glasgow 518
,, Hull 502
,, Leeds 501
,, Liverpool 500
,, London 539–543
,, ,, (Pre-Fire) ....(*Note*) 541
,, Manchester 501
,, Newcastle 503
,, Southwark 503
,, Sheffield 502
C.I.F. (Meaning of) 484
Cilicia 746, 794
Cincinnati 706
Cinematograph Film Duty 375
Cinematography Techn. Adviser 214
Cinque Ports 505
Circuits of Judges 224–5
Circular Measure 420
Circumference of the Earth 83, 420
Cisterns, Sizes of 421
Cities, Largest 83, 706
,, English 504–8
,, Scottish 520–1
,, Welsh 511
City and Guilds Institute 275
,, and Suburban, Winners of 437
,, Arms ....(*Note*) 547
,, Churches, 539–543; Guilds 533–4
,, of London 500, 5,0–2
,, ,, Members of Parliament 169

PAGE

City of London Officers 532
,, ,, Police, 228, 463, 534; Courts ..228
City's Cash Estate 532
Civil Aviation 241, 441, 470
,, List, The, 200, 125; Pensions..295
,, Research Committee 210
,, Service 182–229
,, ,, Bonus, 471; Commission 1 3
,, ,, Head of 218
,, ,, Estimates 469
,, of India 592 3
Civilization, Stages of 79–80
Clarenceux 183
Clearing House, Bankers' 523
,, ,, Office (Enemy Debts)....217
,, ,, (Railway) 874
Clergy, Diocesan (Eng. and W.)..245–9
,, House of 244
Clerical Guilds 317
Clerks of the Peace 499, 510, 519
Cleveland 83, 706
Climate of England 495
,, of Health Resorts cxxii
,, of Scotland, 513; of Wales 509
,, Various Records 73
Clinical Medicine, School of 272
Clock before or after Sun ....3 *et seq.*
,, Time, Comparison of 73
Clocks, Duty on 467, 468
Close Times for Fish, Game, &c. ..820 5
Clubs, American 563
,, England and Wales 565–7
,, Irish 568
,, Licences 379
,, Principal, London 563–4
,, Scottish, 568; Yacht 563–8
Clyde, 512; Trustees 514
Coal bunkered 481
,, Exports 488
,, Industry 481, 808 9
,, Industry Committee 217
,, Mine Dept. 215
,, Prices 481
,, Resources (Research) 212
,, Subsidy 162
,, Weights and Measures 421
Coast Guard Force 216–7
Coastwise Shipping 493
Cobden Club 317
Coburg 749
Cochin, 601; Cochin China 746
"Cocker, According to" 540
"Cockney, A" (Bow Bells) 539
Cocos Duty 375, 468
Cocos-Keeling Islands 673
Codicils 404
Coffee Duty 375, 468
Coinage—
American 418, 419
British 415
British Dominions 415, 416, 419
Foreign 417–8
Rates of Exchange 419
Statistics 415
Colchester 505
,, Bishop of (Chelmsford) 245
,, Sunrise 55
Coldest Day, The 73
College of Arms 183, 544
Colleges, Cambridge, 262; Oxford ..260
,, and Schools 256–266
,, Ladies' 260, 262, 266
,, Music 273
,, Technical 274–7
,, Theological 277–8
,, Training 279–80
Cologne 83, 706
Colombia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 730–1, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 730, 731
Colombo 85, 662
Colonial Laws (*also* Imperial).
,, Audit Department 184
,, Banks 329 330
,, Bishops 252, 257–8
,, Coinage 415–6, 419
,, Institute 317
,, Newspaper Offices 560
,, Office 183 4
,, Postage 367–8
,, Secretary 156, 183
,, Securities (Price) 475

The Financial Times.

INCORPORATING The Financier and Bullionist.

Recognised as the Leading Authority in all Financial and Commercial Circles.

INVALUABLE TO ALL INVESTORS.

Largest Circulation of any Financial Journal in the World.

Daily
Twopence.

On Sale
Everywhere.

Head Offices:

72, Coleman Street, London, E.C. 2.

PAGE
Colonial Stock Act 407
Colonies (*see* "British Empire").
,, ,, Crown Agents for 184–5
Colorado 707, 708
Columbia, British 459, 607, 617, 8
,, District of 709
Comets 71
Comino 675
Commercial Education 269
,, Intelligence Dept. 204–5
,, Societies 316–21
Commissary Office, Scotland 552
Commissionaires, Corps of 303
Commissioner (Police) 228
Common Council (London) 531
,, Notes (1926), 1; (1927) 50
Commons, House of 163–81, 463
,, ,, Officers 181
,, ,, Visiting Regulations 545
,, Preservation Society 303
Commonwealth (1649–1660), The 94
,, Fund 460
Communicants, Number of 244
Communism 801
Companies Act Fees 835
,, Joint Stock 481
,, (Winding-up) 215, 223, 224
Companions of Honour 131, 133
Companions of Literature 40–41
Compass Department 231
,, Needle, The 76
Compensation Fund, 378; (Postal) 305
Compound Interest Tables 434
Comptroller and Auditor-Gen. 189
Concert Halls, etc. (London) 532
Concerts in 1924–25 853
Confectionery Duty 375
,, Licence 379
Conflict Islands 727
Congo, Belgian 38, 417, 721–2, 801
,, French, & River 347
Congregational Churches 256, 542
,, Colleges 273
Congress of the U.S. 697
,, Library of 697
Conjugal Rights 740
Conjunction ..... 4 (*Note*) 69
Connaught, Duke of 96, 100, 101
,, Prince Arthur 98, 100, 101
,, Province of 523
Connecticut 707, 708
Conservative Ministers 156, 157
,, Party 347
Consistory Courts 225
Consols, Price of 475
Conspicuous Gallantry Medal 155
Constabulary Inspectors 196
Constantinople 83, 797
,, Rate of Exchange 479
Constituencies, Parliamentary 169, 181
Constitution, The British 463
Consular Marriages 399–401
Consulates in America 721–2
,, American in Brit. Empire 722
,, British Abroad 722–800
,, Foreign in Gt. Britain 91, 722–800
Consuls-General in London 91
Consulting Engineers' Fees 413
Consumption, 524; Hospitals 324–5
Continuation Schools Inspectors 198
Contract Department 231
,, Notes, Stamp Duty 382
Control (Lunacy) 154, 515
Convalescent Homes 325
Conveners, Scotland 518, 520
Conversion (Metrical) 428
Conveyance or Transfer Duty 382
Conveyancing Counsel 223
Convict Prison Dept. 195
Convocation, Houses of 244
Conway (Ship) 276
Cook Island 640, 644, 5
Coolidge, President 89, 696
Co-operative Movement 482, 804, 5
Coorg 569, 585, 590
Co-Partnership 805
Copenhagen 83, 419, 735
Copley Medal 815
Coptic Calendar 80
Copyhold Duty 382
Copyright, Law of 390
Coren 761

PAGE
Corinth Canal 85, 752
Corisco Islands 791
Cork, 493, 523; Univ. Coll. 267
Corn Measures 421
,, Production 478, 479, 813, 7
Cornwall, County of 186, 497, 498–9
,, Duchy of 186
Cornwall (Ship) 274
Coroner, The King's 99, 186
Coroners, 229; Inquests 392, 396
,, Juries 229
Corporations of London 502, 532–2, 813
,, Profits Tax 466, 467, 468
Corpus Christi 1, 50
Cost of Living 471, 813–4
,, ,, the Great War 489
,, ,, Warships 275
Costa Rica, Area, &c. 89, 732–2, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 732, 732
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Cotton Exports 488
,, Imports in U.K. 486
,, in Egypt 759
,, in India 599, 600
,, in Russia 784
,, in Sudan 588
,, in U.S.A. 703
,, Marks Keeper (Patent Office) 205
,, Measures 421, 424, 427
Coulomb, The 422
Council of India 196
Countess of Huntingdon's Connex. 256
Countesses in Own Right 107
Counties, England ..... 497, 498–9; Irish 523
,, Geographical 496, 497
Scottish, 518, 9, 520; Welsh 510
County Constabulary Inspectors 195
,, Council, London 500, 535–8, 544
,, Councils 499, 510, 516
,, Courts 225, 463
,, Hall, London, 544; Palatine 186
Coursing Records 442
Court, Central Criminal 228, 544
,, Criminal Appeal 222, 463
,, News 1924–25 448
,, of Appeal, 222, 464; Arches 224
,, of Bankruptcy 222
,, of Chancery 222
,, of Faculties 224
,, of Peculiars 224
,, of Session, Scotland 522
,, Supreme 222, 522
Courtesy Titles of Heirs 119
Courts of Law 222–4, 522
Covent Garden, 852; Market 546
Coventry, 505, cxxii; Bishop of 246
Cowes 495
,, Tides 823
Crabs, Close Time for 823
Cran, The (Fish Measure) 423
Creation, Date of the 79, 80
Crediton, Bishop of (Notice) 246
Cremation Act 393, 544
Crematoria 543–4
Creswell Crags 846
Crete (Candia) 751
Cricket in 1925 438
,, Eton *v.* Harrow 438, 445, 554
,, Hidden and Lowest Scores 438
,, Lord's Ground 5:5, 6, 552
,, Oxford *v.* Cambridge 443
,, Pitch, Length of 420
,, Test Matches in 1926 445
Crimes (1924–25) 452
Criminal Appeal Court 222, 224, 463
,, Central Court 228, 544
,, Investigation Dept. 228
,, Statistics 464–5, 514
Criminals, Age of 465
,, Illiteracy of 465
Cripples' Hospital 307
Croatia 800
Cromer cxxii
Cromwell, Oliver 94
Crops (U.K.) 476, 479
Croquet 420, 439, 552
Cross Country Championships 439, 444
Cross, Military, 155; New Zealand 155
,, Victoria 152–5
Crown, The 463
,, Agents for the Colonies 184–5

PAGE
Crown Colonies 658–93
,, Equerries 99
,, Lands 185, 803
,, of India, Order of 133
,, Office, 223; Scotland 522
,, Rents 516
Croydon 505
,, Aerodrome 553
Cruelty to Animals Society 303
,, ,, Act, Inspectors 195
,, ,, Children Society 303
Cruisers, R.N. 274, 275
Crystal Palace 551
Cuba, Area, &c. 84, 89, 732, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Debt to U.S.A. 701
,, Legation 90, 91, 732
Cubic Measure 420
,, Weights 423
Cubit, The 427
Cuffley 553
Culloden 513
Cultivation, the Age of 80
Cumberland 497, 498–9
Cuming Museum 550
Curaçao 418, 768
Currants, Duty on 375
Currency Notes 473
Curtis Island 644
Custom House, London 544
Customs Drawbacks 377
,, Establishment 185–6, 516
,, Estimates 469
,, Receipts (U.K.) 466, 467, 468
,, Tariff, U.K. 375, 7, 467
,, Tariff (India) 599
Cycling Records, &c 442
Cyclones in 1924–5 843
Cymmrodorion 303
Cyprus—
,, Area and Population 458, 459, 663, 4
,, Coinage 416
,, Wheat 817
Cyrenaica 759, 801
Czech Society 303
Czechoslovakia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 732–4, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 732, 734
,, Loans to 474, 475
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Trade 733
,, Trade Union 481
,, Wheat 816, 817

Dacia 777
Dahomey, French 746
Dail Eireann 527
Daily Wages Table 434
Dairy Commission 182
,, Products imported 485
Damascus 794
Damaun 777
Dames (British Empire 134–145
,, Precedence of 131
Danger Island 644
Dangerous Drugs Inspector 195
Danish Church 540
,, Kings of England 93, 496
Danube, The, 84; Commissions 734
Danzig 86, 427, 754
Dardanelles 796
Darkness (1926) 2, 72
Dartmouth, 524; College 274
Date Line, The 78
,, Marks on Plate 818–9
Datia 601
Daventry Wireless Station 846
David Copperfield Library 544
Davis Cup 442
Davison Scholarships 460
Davy Medal 815
Dawes Reparations 474
Day of Atonement 81
,, The Astronomical 77
,, The Coldest 73
,, The Hottest 73
,, The Longest (*Note*) 22
,, The Shortest 46
,, The Sidereal 57
,, The Wettest 73

The Nottingham Guardian

THE LEADING BUSINESS MAN'S NEWSPAPER THROUGHOUT THE NORTH AND EAST MIDLANDS, INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, LEICESTERSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

COVERS an area containing a population of nearly 2,500,000 people engaged in the Lace, Hosiery, Boot and Shoe, Engineering, Chemical, Tobacco, Motor, Cycle, Coal Mining and Agricultural Industries.

As an aid to the stimulation of British Trade with the British Overseas Dominions and Colonies, and Foreign Countries throughout the World, the "Nottingham Guardian" conducts a

TRADE INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

which is of great value and practical utility to manufacturers and business men both at home and overseas, as is testified by an ever-increasing demand for its services and by numerous appreciative acknowledgments of its helpfulness. The purpose of this Bureau is

¶ **To GIVE INFORMATION AND ADVICE to Manufacturers in this country, overseas and abroad, on all matters which may assist in the expansion and development of trade and commerce.**

¶ **To SUPPLY INQUIRERS with Particulars of Trade-marks and the names of manufacturers of patented goods and specialities.**

INQUIRIES should be addressed to the Secretary, "Nottingham Guardian" Trade Intelligence Bureau, Nottingham.

London Office: 59, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

PAGE

Daybreak .....4 *et seq.*
Daylight Saving, *see* Summer Time
Days from month to month 434
,, of Grace 390
,, of the Year 2, 6, 10
Dead Letter Office, 366; Sea 680
Deaf Societies .....
Deans and Chapters.....225, 245–53
Death Certificates.....3*2, 390
,, (Estate) Duties.....382–90
,, of Queen Alexandra xlvi
,, Rate, England 89, 194, 514–8
,, ,, Ireland.....
,, ,, London 529
,, ,, Scotland.....89, 520–1
,, ,, Various Countries 89
,, ,, Wales.....89, 194, 511
,, Sentences 465
Deaths (Legal Notes).....390–1
,, &c., in U.K. 461
,, Notable 446–7
,, Registry 194, 390–1, 516
,, Statistics of 391, 461
Debt, The National 203, 472–5
,, Egyptian 740
,, French 744
,, Local Government.....475
,, of Russia 783
,, of U.S.A. 702
,, Ottoman 797
,, to U.K. 474, 475, 703
Deccan, The 570
Deceased Husband's Brother 397
,, Wife's Sister.....397
Decimal Association 303
,, Currencies 416–9
Declination (Cal.) .....3 *et seq.*, 6
Decorations and Medals.....155
Decree Nisi, &c. 292
Deeds, Stamps 382, 87
Deerstalking Season.....820
Defaulting Debtors.....475
Defence Committee, Impl. 321
,, Expenditure on 457
Deferred Telegrams 371
Degrees of Latitude, &c. 83
Delagoa Bay (Lorenço Marques) 777
Delaware 707, 708
Delhi 572–3, 576, 591
Delville Wood 647
Denmark, Area, &c. 83, 89, 734–5, 801
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Divorces 393
,, Illegitimacy 374
,, Legation.....90, 91, 734, 735
,, Milch Cattle 4*0
,, Oats, Production of 816
,, Railway Gauges.....421
,, Rate of Exchange.....419
,, Shipping 86, 493
,, Telephones 4 4
,, Trade 735
,, Trade Unions 481
Dental Corps Army 230
,, Education 269
,, Hospital.....272–3
,, Registration 269
d'Entrecasteaux Islands 627
Deportation of Aliens 813
Depreciation Fund 473
Deputation (Gamekeeper) 312
Deputies (City of London) 551
Derby, Bishop of (Southwell).....248
,, (Race) 445; Winners 4, 6
,, Aerial.....441
Descent, Tables of.....403–10
Detroit 83, 702, 704, 706
Development Commission 286
Devonshire 497, 498 9
Dewhurst Stakes 437
Diameter of the Earth 62, 420
Diamond Sculls, Winner 442
Diamonds, Production of.....486, 490
Diary of Events (1914–5) 448–55
,, Sporting and Society, 1926.....445
Dickens Fellowship 302, 544
Diego Alvarez Island 692
,, Garcia 677
Dieppe Tides 581
Dignities, Fees for 385
Dindings Territory 673
Dining Terms 270

PAGE

Dioceses, England and Wales 245–52
Diplomatic Intercourse.....90, 91
,, Service Salaries 712
Director of Public Pros. 2*4
Disabled Men (Pensions).....477
Disarmament 814
Discount Rate 430
Diseases (Legal Notes) 394–5
Disposal Board (Surplus) 259
Distance between Capitals 321
,, of Objects .....(*Note*) 28–9
Distillers' Licence 378
Distinguished Conduct Medal 155
,, Flying Cross.....155
,, ,, Medal 155
,, Service Cross 155
,, ,, Medal 155
,, ,, Order 133
District of Columbia 707
Diu 777
Dividend Paying Assets 4*4
Diving Championships 443
Divorce Court 222, 224
,, for the Poor 393
,, King's Proctor 219, 224
,, Law of 391–2
,, Statistics 227, 393
Dobruja, The 777
Dockland Settlement.....280
Docks, London 546
Dockyard Appointments 231
Doctor Johnson's House 551
Doctor's Commons 22*, 397
,, Fees 411
Dodecanese 759
Dog Licences (U.K.) 382, 488
,, Show, The 49, 41
Doggett's Coat and Badge 442, 552, 553
Dogs' Home.....303
Dollar, The American 413 419
,, The Canadian.....416, 419
Domesday Book 547
Domestic Legislation (U.K.).....478
,, Subjects, Tr. Colls. 269
Dominica, Leeward Islands 671
Dominical Letters 82
Dominican Republic, Area, &c., 89, 735–6
,, Legation.....90, 91, 735–6
Dominion Income Tax 384
,, Status 456–7
Dominions Office 183–4
Doncaster, 505; Cup, Winners of ..427
Dorchester House (Pictures) 549
Douzlas, I. of M. .....528, cxxii
Dover.....505
,, Bishop of (Canterbury).....245
,, High Water 52
,, Shipping.....493
,, Sunrise 55
,, Tides 52
Downing Street.....567
Drama, 1924–25 .....556, 856 60
,, Censor.....59
,, College of 270
Draught of Ships 474
Drawing Paper, Sizes of 425
Dreadnought Hospital 322–3
Dresden 83, 750
Drink Imported.....484, 485–6
Drivers' (Cab) Qualifications 562
,, Licences (Motor) 380
Drugs Act Inspector 195
Drunkenness 465 534
Dublin.....523. cxxii
,, Archbishops 253, 257
,, Clubs 593
,, County 573
,, High Water 5 9
,, Newspapers 5*0
,, Schools 290, 295
,, Shipping 493
,, Sunrise 55
,, Universities.....267
Duchess in Own Right 102
Duchy of Cornwall, 186; Lancaster 186
Duke of York 94, 100, 101
Duke of York's School 272
Dukes, 101–2; Royal.....101
,, How to Address.....101
Dulwich 553
Duma, The Russian 7*0
Dumb Societies.....293

PAGE

Dunblane School 272
Dundee .....519, 521, cxxii
,, Banks 549
,, Newspapers 560
,, Shipping.....493
,, Tides 52
,, University College.....267
Dunferm line 504
Dunsink Observatory 204
Duration of Light 72
Durban 657
Durham, 505; Bishopric of 249
,, County, 497–9; Palatine of ..186
,, Observatory 204
,, University.....264–5
Dutch Reformed Church 543
Duties, Customs, &c. (U.K.).....375–7
,, Preferential .....(*Notes*) 375–7
Dye-stuffs Committee.....227
,, Imported 487
Dying, Home for the 325
Dyne, The 424

Ear Hospitals 327
Earl Marshal 183
Earls 103–7
,, How to Address 103
Earlswood Institution 325
Early Closing Association 304
Earth, The (*see also* World) 66, 70, 75–6
,, Age.....79
,, Area 83
,, Circumference 83
,, Diameter.....83, 420
,, Magnetism 75
,, Movements in California 845
,, Satellite of the 72
,, Velocity of the ...66, 83 (*Note*) 83
Earthquakes 76, 843
East Africa, British.....458, 459
,, ,, French 746
,, ,, Africa, Italian.....759
,, ,, Portuguese 777
,, ,, Trade Commissioner 92
East London College 264
,, ,, Hospital 324
,, London.....518–9, 520
,, Midlands University 265
Eastbourne .....505, cxxii
Easter Day 82
Ecclesiastical Commissioners 187, 514
,, Courts, 225; Licences '.....382
,, Summary 1924–25.....451
Eclipse Stakes, Winners 436
Eclipses in 1926 .....4, 8, 58
,, Jupiter's Satellites 58
Ecliptic, The.....67, 75
Economics, London School of.....264
Ecuador, Area, &c. ..88, 89, 736–7, 801
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Legation.....90, 91, 736, 737
Edge Island 770
Edinburgh .....518, 521, cxxii
,, Assay Office.....818, 819
,, Banks 549
,, Bishop of 253
,, Botanic Gardens.....221, 715
,, Clubs 568
,, College of Art.....268
,, Duke of 95
,, Government Offices in 514 7
,, Insurance Companies 361 4
,, Members of Parliament ..179–180
,, Museum.....515
,, Newspapers 560
,, R.C. Archbishop 257
,, Royal Observatory 204, 517
,, Schools 290, 296
,, Street Accidents 556
,, University.....267
Education, Board of 187 9
,, Commercial 269
,, Committee, L.C.C. 538
,, Cost of.....469
,, Domestic Subjects 269 270
,, in British Empire.....460, 465 6
,, in India 597–8
,, Minister of 156, 187
,, Naval.....230
,, Professional 267–230
,, Scotland 574–5

Oldest in Years — Newest in Ideas.

FAMILY HERALD

THE WORLD'S WEEKLY

Nearly a Century Old and Still Going, Robust as Ever.

A MARVELLOUS MAGAZINE with a character singularly :: :: its own :: ::

WEEKLY TWOPENCE

Other Publications of the FAMILY HERALD PRESS:

FAMILY STORY TELLER. A Complete Novel 1/-
MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF FICTION - - 6d.

FAMILY HERALD PRESS, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

PAGE

Education, Societies 304
,, Statistics 465-6
,, Summary, 1924-5 451-2
,, University 259-266, 466
Edward VII., H.M. King 96
Eggs, Imports 483
Egypt, Area, &c. 88, 89, 737-740, 801
,, Air Force 243
,, Banks 329-336
,, Bishop 252
,, By Airship 244
,, Cereals 816, 817
,, Civilisation in 80
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Events in 1924-5 455
,, Exports to 488-9
,, High Commissioner 90, 740
,, Legation 91, 737
,, Postage to 367
,, Railway Gauges 427
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Trade 739
,, Troops 237
,, Weights and Measures 427
Eighty Club 317
Einstein's Theory ..... *Note* 25
Eisteddfodau 509
Elba 757
Elder Brethren 203
Elector Crosses 554
Election Results 169-181
Electors, Number of 169-181
,, Qualifications 393-4
Electric Trains to Guildford 846
,, Typewriter 846
Electrical Measures 422
Electricity Commission 180
Elements and Dates (1926), r; (1927), 50
,, Two New 852
Ellesmere Island 84
Ellice Islands 679
Elobey Islands 791
Eltham, 553; Earl of 95
Ely, 497; Bishopric of 246
Embassies, British & Foreign 90, 91, 712-760
Emigrants' Information Office 184
,, Occupations of 482
Emigration (U.K.) 462; Board 304
,, Committee (Government) 184
,, Officers 186
Empire, Earls of the 397, 855
,, Memorial Hostel 544
Employees' Societies 316 321
Employers' Liability Insurance 361-4
,, ,, (Workmen's Comp.) 483
,, Societies 316 321
Employment Department 199-200
,, in Factories 194, 478
,, on Railways 873-4
,, Societies 304; Statistics 873-4
Enderbury Island 679
Endowment Insurance 358-9
Enemy Debts Department 217
Energy, Measures of 424
Enfield 505, 553; Enfield Lock 553
Engine and Boiler Insurance 361 4
Engineer, Vice & Rear Admirals 232
,, Surgeons, R. of the 216
Engineering Museum 203
,, Research Board 213
,, Schools, &c. 270
,, Societies 304
Engineers, Fees 413
,, Railway 872
,, Royal 237
Engines, Railway 849, 870
England, Agriculture 478
,, Area, &c. 89, 401
,, Church of 244-250, 461
,, Climate 495
,, Counties 497, 498-9
,, History 496
,, Members of Parliament 169-179
,, Old Age Pensions 473
,, Political Parties 153
,, Religions 461
,, Street Accidents 586
,, Towns 500-8
England & Wales, Acreage, &c. 461
,, Agriculture 478, 479
,, Banks 329 349

PAGE

England & Wales—*continued.*
,, Births, 388; Deaths 391
,, Canals 491-2
,, Census of 462
,, Cities 500-8, 511
,, Clubs 565-8
,, Crime 464-5
,, Divorces 393
,, Education 465-6
,, Families 462
,, Fisheries 480
,, Forestry 182, 803
,, Harvests 478, 479
,, Holidays 350
,, Illegitimacy 394
,, Income Tax Assessments 468
,, Inhabited Houses 462
,, Judicature 463
,, Kings of 93
,, Marriages 401
,, Occupations 478
,, Old Age Pensions 470
,, Pauperism and Poor Rates 476
,, Police 464
,, Population 461
,, Railways 520-1
,, Schools 287-300
,, Shipping 493
,, Taxation 470-1
,, Universities 466
English Architecture 819
,, Language 85, 461
,, Mile, 409; Compared 431
Englishmen, Height and Weight 407
Entertainment Duty 378, 468
Environs of London 553-4
Envoys 90, 91
Epact, Meaning of 82
Ephesus, Temple of 85
Epilepsy, Details for 526
Epileptics, Society 304
Episcopal Church in Scotland 253, 278
Epochs and Calendars 80-1
Epping Forest 553
Epsom Races 437, 455, 552
Equation of Time ..... 3, 707 *Note*
Equator, The 76, 83, 423
Equerries to the King, &c. 99-100
Equinoxes 82
Equivalent Investments 430
Eritrea (Italian) 759, 801
Eskdalemuir Observatory 243
Eskimos in Canada 607
Estate Agents' Fees 473-4
,, Duty, 382-3; Receipts 466, 467, 468
,, ,, Office 158-9
,, Management, Colleges 270
Estates, Administration Act 403
,, Intestates 408-410
Estimates, Air 470
,, Army 470
,, Civil Service 469; Navy 470
Estonia, Area, &c. 89, 740-1, 802
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Government 88
,, Legation 90, 91, 740
,, Loans to 474, 475, 701
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Ether, The 24-26
Ethical Union 304
Ethiopia 89, 714, 801
Ethnological Periods 83
Eton College 284, 438, 553
Euphrates, The 84, 759
Eumorfopoulos, Area, Population 83
,, (North), Bishop of 247
,, Time 78
Eve, Tomb of Hegai 715
Evelina Hospital 524
Evening Institutes, L.C.C. 274, 275
,, Stars 5, 9, 13
Events, 1924 25 448-455
Everest, Mount 83
Evolution at Work 846
Examiner of Plays 93
Excess Profits Duty 466, 467, 468
Exchange, Rates of 419
Exchequer & Audit Department 189
Exchequer Court 522
,, Chancellor 150, 157, 158, 218
Excise, Board of 185-6, 516
,, Licences and Duties 378-9, 467

PAGE

Excise, Receipts from 466, 467, 468
Executive, The 463
Executors (Legal Notes) 405
Ex-Enemy Aliens Committee 217
Exeter 505
,, Bishopric of 246
,, University College 266
Exhibition in 1851, Commission 213
Exhibitions (1926), London 551-2
Exmouth Training Ship 274
Expectation of Life 432
Expenditure, 1913-1926 466
,, 1925 6 ..... 457, 469 470
,, Local Government 470 1
,, Municipal 529
,, State 469-470
Explosives Inspector 195
Export Credits 205
Exports, 484, 488-9; Invisible 490
,, Taxed 490
,, Tonnage of 484
Express Delivery Service 365
,, (International Service) 370
,, Trains 872, 879
External Debt 472-5
Eye, Hospitals for Diseases of 326-7

Fabian Society 317
Factories, Accidents in 194
,, Employment in 194, 478
Factory Dept. (Home Office) 194 5
Faculties, Courts of 225
Faculty Fees 383
Fahrenheit Thermometer, &c. 423
Fair Isle 512
Falkland Islands 475, 483, 489, 664
Falmouth ..... 505, CXXII
Families, Number of 462
Family Names of Peers 120-2
Fanning Island 679
Farad, The 422
Faraday House 275
Fares, Cab (London) 561-2
Farms, Acreage of 479
Faroe (Danish Islands) 715
Fast list ..... 304, *Note* 757
Fastest Ships, 836; Trains 872, 879
Fasts and Festivals 2, 6
,, Jewish 82
Fathon, The 424
Federated Malay States 459, 674
Feeble-Minded, Hospitals for 325-6
Fees, Professional 411-4
Fellowship Guild 542
Felonies in London 574
Fencing 440
Fenton's Po 791
Fever Hospitals 325
F.I.D.A.C. 804, 805
Fidelity Guarantee Offices 361 4
Field-Marshals 239
Fife, Area, &c. 518-9, 520
,, Duchess of 95, 242
Fiji 475, 468, 459, 474, 664-5
Filing and Record Department 223
Finances of Gt. Britain 466-75
Fine Arts Commission 190
Finland, Area, &c. 88, 89, 742-3, 802
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Illegitimacy 394
,, Legation 90, 91, 742
,, Loans to 475, 702
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Shipping 86, 493
Finlay Comet 72
Fire Brigade 835
,, Insurance 351, 361 4
,, Losses from 464, 723
,, of London (1666) 541, 545
Fires in London 464
First Offenders 464
Fiscals of Scottish Counties 520
Fish, Close Season for 820 5
,, Measures 423
,, Seasonable and Unseasonable 825
Fisheries, Ministry of 182
,, Statistics 480
Fishery Board for Scotland 515
,, Districts 824
Fishing, Licences for 825
Fistula, Hospitals for 325

Chancery Lane Safe Deposit

AND OFFICES COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors:

Chairman—H. Hamilton Mills, Esq., J.P., Sudgrove House, near Stroud.

Vice-Chairman—Edward P. Little, Esq., Whitemoor, Amberley, near Stroud, Gloucester.

E. F. Broderip, Esq., J.P., Bridgwater, Somerset.

Sir Percival S. Marling, Bart., V.C., Stanley Park, Stroud, Gloucester.

Colonel W. C. Riddell, 147, Coleherne Court, S.W. 5.

Managing Director—Sir E. Vincent Evans, J.P., 64, Chancery Lane, W.C.

THE CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT (entrance 61-62, Chancery Lane), established 1885, provides the public with the means of placing in absolute safety, *under the Depositor's own control*, all kinds of Securities, Bonds, Deeds, Letters, Plate, Jewels, and other valuables.

Safes from - - £1 1 0 to £5 5 0 per annum.
Strong Rooms from £5 5 0 to £105 0 0 per annum.
Deposits for Safe Keeping from 5s.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Writing Rooms, Reading Rooms, &c., for the use of renters free of charge. Letters received and forwarded.

Plate Chests, Jewel Cases, &c., received under seal for safe keeping at moderate rents. Key Registration, including Insurance Policy for £500, on payment of **1s.**

Wedding Presents guarded by official attendants and conveyed for safe custody to the Company's strongholds.

OFFICES, BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, AND RESIDENTIAL FLATS AT MODERATE RENTS.

Nos. 53 to 72, Chancery Lane, and 5 to 20, Southampton Buildings.

DEPOSIT BANK.

The Company receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT in large or small sums, repayable at short notice, and allows Compound Interest thereon, with Half-yearly Rests.

DESCRIPTIVE PROSPECTUS AND FULL PARTICULARS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE

Manager, CHANCERY LANE SAFE DEPOSIT,
63, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, W.C.

PAGE

Fiume 757
Fixed Stars, R.A. and Decl. of.... 60–1
Flag Days 435
,, Officers, R.N. 332
Flags, National..... 714–800
,, and Funnels 882
Flax Committee..... 817
Fleet Wood 533
Fleets 233, 235
,, Mercantile (World) 880–8
Floating Debt, The..... 473
Floods and Storms in 1924–25 843
Florence Nightingale Hospital 397
Florida 707, 708
Florin, The 475
Flour imports 479, 486, 817
Fluid Measures 420
Flushing, Tides..... 52
Flying 459–1, 803; Records, &c. 441
F.O.B. (Meaning of) 484
Folkestone 505
,, Shipping 493
,, Tides 52
Food Council..... 284, 505
,, Exports 484, 488
,, Imports 484, 485–6, 817
,, Investigation 211
Football 441, 552
Foot Guards 237
Footpath, Use of the 274
Foreign Affairs, 1924–5 ..... 448–9, 454–5
,, Ambassadors..... 90, 91
,, Countries 714–800
,, Exchanges 419
,, Investments..... 474
,, Marriages 407
,, Moneys..... 417–9
,, Office 190
,, Postage 367–72
,, Secretary 15*, 190
,, Weights and Measures..... 427
Foreigners, Marriages with 404
Forest Products Board 211–2
,, Service (India) 552
Forestry, 803; Commission 190 1
,, Congress..... 802
,, Institute 802
Forests and Woods 190–1, 803
Formentara..... 799
Formosa 84, 760–1
Forth Bridge 85, 512
Fortunes Left in 1924–25 827–835
Fossils (Dated) 79
Foundling Hospital 394, 544
Four Group Alliance 806
Fox Hunting 820, 826
Franc, The 417, 419
France, Area, &c. 88, 89, 742 6, 801
,, Bank Rate..... 419
,, Cities 83, 744
,, Coal Production..... 481
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Colonies 745 6
,, Cost of the War 489
,, Debt 474, 475, 794
,, Divorces..... 393
,, Embassy 90, 91
,, Events in 1924–25..... 454 5, 814
,, Illegitimacy..... 394
,, Loans to 474, 475, 794
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Morocco..... 766
,, Motor Cars 491
,, Navy 235
,, Railway Accidents 454–5
,, Gauges 491
,, Rate of Exchange..... 419
,, Reparations to 474
,, Seaports..... 85
,, Shipping 86, 493, 743
,, Taxation 467
,, Telephones 494
,, Trade of 743–4
,, ,, with Great Britain 484, 744
,, Trade Unions 481
,, War Losses 234, 238, 743
,, Weather (1925)..... 843
,, Weights and Measures 426, 427
,, Wheat, &c. 816, 817
,, Wine imported from 486
Franchise, The 393–4
Franklin District..... 629

PAGE

Free Church of Scotland 254
Freeboard 24
Freeholds, Devolution of 408
,, (Scotland), Heritage..... 409
Freemasons..... 304–5
Freezing Point 423
French Colonies 745
,, Hospital 323
,, Measures (Old) 427
,, Presidents ..... (*Note*) 742
,, Revolution 742
Friendly Islands 679
Fur Societies Registry 291, 537
Friends, Society of 256
,, Burial Ground..... 542
Froude National Tank 212
Fruit, Duty on 375
,, Imports 485
,, Statistics (U.K.)..... 478
Fuel (Liquid) Ships..... 836
,, Research 212
Fulham, 529; Palace 544
Funding Loan 472, 475
Funds, The..... 472, 475
Funnels and House Flags 882

Gaelic Speaking People..... 461
Galapagos Islands 736
Gaiety 724, 776
Galicia 775
Galilee, 680; Skull..... 847
Galleries, National 204, 515
Galley Hill 79
Galway, 523; University College... 267
Gambling 697
Gambia 458, 459, 665
Game, Close Times 820–3
,, Licences..... 380, 823
Gamekeeper (Deputation Duty) 380,
823
Gardner Island..... 679
Garter King of Arms 132, 183
,, Order of the 132
Gas Acts Administration 214
,, Therm, The 424
Gaols of the Always 422
Gaza, 680; Gazaland 777
Geffrye Museum 559
Genealogists, Society of 390
General Election Results..... 169 181
,, Register (Edinburgh) 516
,, ,, (London) 194
Generals 239
Genoa..... 758
,, Shipping 85
Gentlemen-at-Arms, 98; Ushers..... 99
Geographical Measures 423
,, Societies 305
Geological Chronology 79
,, Societies, 305; Survey..... 212, 515
Geology, Museum of..... 212, 551
George III., Family of 95
George V., H.M. King 1
Georgia, Russia 779, 786
,, South 459, 664
,, U.S. 707, 708
German Hospital..... 323
Germany, Area, &c. 89, 746–751, 801
,, Ambassador 90, 91, 746
,, Birth Rate..... 89
,, Cities 83, 749
,, Coal Production..... 481
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Cost of the War 493
,, Divorces..... 393
,, Events in 1924–5 ..... 455, 814
,, Illegitimacy..... 394
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Motor Cars 491
,, Navy 235
,, Railway Gauges 491
,, Rate of Exchange..... 419
,, Reparations 474 5
,, Shipping 86, 493
,, Taxation 467
,, Telephones 494
,, Trade of 749
,, ,, with Great Britain 484, 749
,, Trade Unions 481
,, War Losses 234, 238
,, Wheat, &c. 816, 817

PAGE

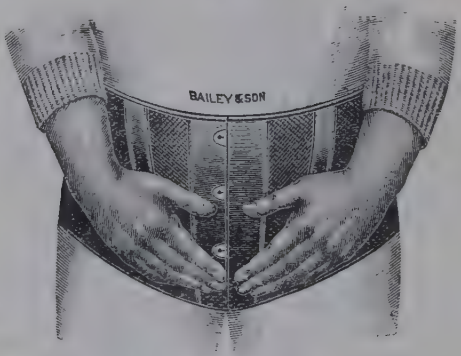
Giacolini Comet 71
Gibraltar, Area, &c. ..458, 459, 695–6
,, Bishops of 252, 258
,, Coinage..... 415
Gilbert and Ellice Islands 679
Gilchrist Educational Trust..... 273
Gilt Edged Securities 466–7, 475
Girl Guides..... 281
Girls' Schools 291–6
Girton College, Cambridge 262
Glacial Period..... 79
Glasgow 518, 521
,, Archbishop (R.C.) 257
,, Assay Office..... 818, 819
,, Banks, 349; Births 521
,, Bishop of, 253; Clubs 568
,, Chamber of Commerce..... 303
,, College of Art 268
,, High Water, &c. 52
,, Insurance Companies..... 361–4
,, Leading Institutions..... 297–321
,, Members of Parliament..... 180
,, Newspapers 560
,, Observatory 204
,, Population 83, 521
,, Schools..... 290, 295
,, Sheriffs, &c..... 520
,, Shipping of 85, 493
,, Street Accidents..... 556
,, Subway 55
,, Technical College 267
,, Tides 52
,, University 267
,, Veterinary College 282
Gloucester, 497, 498–9, 505; Bishop, 256
Goa 767
Goat Society, British 300
Gobi Desert..... 729
Godavari Bridge..... 90
Gold Coast 415, 458, 459, 666–7
,, Exports and Imports 480
,, Price, Marks on 8, 9
,, Standard 160–1
Golden Number explained 82
Golder's Green Crematorium 543–4
Goldsmiths' College 254
Golf Championships, &c. 440, 442
Good Friday, 1, 50; Posts..... 374
Goodwood Races 437, 553
Gordon Boys' Home 305
,, Hospital 325
Gordon-Bennett Cup 441
Gorsal 509
Gotha..... 750
Goths, King of the 792
Gough Island..... 690
Government Actuary 191
,, Chemist..... 183
,, Hospitality Fund 191
,, Laboratory 183
,, Local..... 464, 470–1, 475
,, Majority 168
,, Offices 182–211, 514–7
,, Publications Office 213–4
,, Salaries 185, 188–91
,, Whips..... (*Note*) 218, 567
Governors, &c., Imperial 458
Gozo 459, 675
Grace, Days of 390
Graham's Land..... 664
Grain Production (World) 816
"Grampian Hills" 512
Grand Juries 396
Grand National, 437, 553; Winners 437
Grand Prix de Paris 437
Grantham, 505; Bishop of 256
Graves Commission 220
Gravesend..... 52, 553
Gravity, 76; Specific..... 422
Gray's Inn 270, 545
Great Britain, Area 461
,, Canals..... 491, 2
,, Cereals 816–17
,, Coal Production..... 480, 481
,, Coinage..... 424
,, Crime 464
,, Debt..... 472–5
,, ,, to U.S.A. 475 701
,, Education..... 405–6
,, Events, 1924–25 448–55
,, Finance 465 75
,, Government..... 456, 463

W. H. BAILEY & SON

SPECIALISTS IN THE MANUFACTURE OF

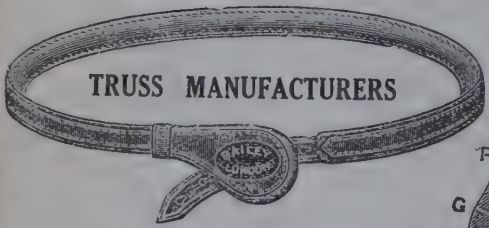
TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL BELTS, ETC.

Telegrams:
"Bayleaf,
London."



Telephone:
Gerr. 3185.

THE "BURLINGTON" BELT



BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS

Write for Catalogues, sent post free.

LIFT TO PRIVATE FITTING ROOMS ON THE PREMISES.

PLEASE NOTE NEW ADDRESS:

45, OXFORD STREET, & 2 RATHBONE PLACE, LONDON, W.1

(Directly opposite Old Premises, No. 38.)

GREAT BRITAIN—*continued.* PAGE
,, Local Government 464
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Occupation 478
,, Population 462
,, Posts and Telegraphs 493–4
,, Production 478–81
,, Roads 491
,, Shipping 86, 521–2
,, Taxation 467
,, Telephones 494
,, Trade 484–490
,, ,, Unions 481
,, Wheat, &c. 473–9, 816 17
GREAT WAR Casualties 234, 238
,, ,, Costs 459
,, ,, Effect on Sea Routes 492
,, ,, Medals 241
,, ,, Pensions 477
GREECE, Area, &c. 83, 89, 752–2, 801
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Debt 474, 475, 701
,, Events in 1924–25 455
,, Legation 90, 91, 751, 752
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Reparations 474
,, Shipping 86, 493
,, Trade 484
,, Weights and Measures 427
,, Wheat, &c. 817
Greek Chronology, 81; Church 256
Green Cloth, Board of 99
,, Park, The 548
,, Red (Heber) 521
Greenland (Denmark) 84, 735
Greenock ..... 493, 521, CXXII
,, High Water 5, 9
Greenwich 549, 553
,, County Court 226
,, Hospital 231, 553
,, Magistrates ..... †229
,, Observatory 204, 553
,, Royal Naval College 273
,, Tides 52
,, Time 55, 77, 78
Gregorian Calendar 81
Grenada 692
Gretna Green Marriages 401
Grimsby 505
,, Shipping 85, 435
,, Tides 52
Gripsholm 756
Groat, The 415
Grocers' Institute 275, 305
Grooms-in-Waiting 98
Grosvenor Hospital 327
Grouse Game Shooting 820
Guadalcanal 679
Guadaloupe (France) 746
Guam 694, 709
Guarantee Ins. Cos. 361–4
Guardians, Board of 500, 529
Guards' Chapel ..... 537; Chapel 538
GUATEMALA, Area, &c. 88, 89, 752–3, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 752–3
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Guernsey ..... 528, CXXII
,, Banks 341
,, Coinage 415
,, Dean of (Winchester) 248
,, Schools 290, 296
,, Weights and Measures 426
Guiana, British 666–1
,, French, 746; Netherlands 768
Guides, Girls 281
Guildford, 505; Bp. of (Winchester) 248
,, Electric Trams 846
Guildhall (London), The 544
,, Art Gallery, 549; Library 548
,, Justice Room 228
,, Museum 550
,, School of Music 273
Guilds, London 533 4
Guinea, French, 746; Netherlands 768
,, New (Papua) 697
,, Portuguese, 777; Spanish 791
Gulf Stream 513
Gun Licences 380
Gunboats 234, 235
Gunpowder Plot 547
Guy's Hospital 271, 322, 544

Gwalior 569, 601
Gymnastics 552
Gyroscope Dept. 231

HABEAS CORPUS ACT 463
Hackney, Borough of 529
,, Cabs, Licences for 380, 561–2
,, Institute 274
Hadley 553
Hadramaut, The 736–7
Hadrian's Wall 476
Hague, The 87, 763
Hailstorm Insurance 361–4
HAITI, Area, &c. 83, 89, 753, 801
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 753
Hakluyt Society 305
Half-Quarter Days 6
Halifax 505
,, (N.S.) 616
Hall Marks on Plate 818–9
Halley's Comet 171
Hamburg 83, 85, 750
Hampstead, 529; Heath 549
,, Hospital 323
Hampton Court Palace 553
Hanover, 749; House of 94
Hanse Towns 749
Hares, Close Time for 820
Harriers, Packs of 826
Harrogate ..... 505, CXXII
Harrow School 285, 554
Hartlepool 492, 505
,, Tides 52
Harvard House 645
Harvest and Hunter's Moon 70
Harvests, Good and Bad 479
Harwich 492, 505
,, Tides 52
Hasa (Arabia) 737
Hastings, 505, CXXII; Battle of 496
Hatfield College 264
Hathaway Cottage 645
Havana 732
Haverfordwest 520, 521
Havre 744
,, Tides 52
Hawaii (U.S.A.) 694, 707, 708, 801
Hawkers' Licences 378, 468
Hay and Straw Measure 421
,, Statistics 478, 479
Headmasters' Association 296
,, Conference 281, 835
Headmistresses Association 296
Health, Ministry of 192–4, 515
,, Resorts ..... CXXII–CXXIII
,, Societies 293, 306
,, Insurance, Cost of 469, 470
Heart Disease Hospital 325
Hebrew Calendar, 82; Measures 427
Hebrides, The ..... (*Note*) 512, 513
,, New 679–680, 746
Hebrides, The (N.Z.) 679
Heidelberg Man 79
Heights and Weights Average 497
Heirs at Law 408–10
Hejaz, Area and Population 88, 715
Helena Victoria, Princess 96
Heliographic elements 2, 7, 71 (*Note*) 82
Hellespont 796
Helwan Observatory 204
Hendon 505
Henley, 506; Regatta 442, 532
Heralds 183, 514, 544
Hereford 497, 498–9
,, Bishopric of 246
Heritage, Law of 410
,, Craft Schools 276
Herm 528
Hertford, 497, 498–9; House 2–6, 548
Hervey Islands 944
Herzegovina 800
Hesse 750
Hide (Land Measure) 427
High Commissioners (Imperial) 92, 197
,, Court of Justice, England 226
,, ,, Justiciary, Scotland 522
,, Sheriffs, Eng., 498; Wales 510
,, Tides, 52, 3; (exceptional) (*Note*) 9
,, Water at London, &c. ..... 5 *et seq.*
Highest Buildings 85
,, Mountains 84

Highest Railways 875, 878
Highgate Hill and Woods 549
Hindu Chronology 80–1
Hip Disease Hospitals 323–4
Hire-Purchase Agreements 383
Historical Societies 305
,, Year ..... (*Note*) 37
Hobart, Tasmania 638
Hockey 439
Hogarth's House 559
Hogshead of Wine 422
Holborn, 529; Viaduct 544
Holidays in U.K. 350
,, Postal Arrangements 374
Holland (see Netherlands).
,, House (Pictures) 540
,, (Lancashire) 497, 498–9
Holloway College, Royal 264
Holmes Comet 71
Home Office 194–5
,, Secretary 156, 194
,, Service Messengers 196
Homicide Statistics 465
Homœopathic Hospital, London 323
,, Societies 300, 301
HONDURAS, BRITISH 661
HONDURAS REPUBLIC, Area 88–9, 753–4
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 753, 754
HONG KONG, Area, &c. 85, 89, 667–8
Coinage 416
Observatory 204
Rate of Exchange 419
Schools 85, 668
Trade Commissioner 92
Honour, Companions of 131, 133
Honourable Artillery Company 545
Honours Commission 196
,, Sale of 162
Hood 234
Hope Island (Spitzbergen) 770
Horizon, Limits of ..... (*Note*) 23–9
Horizontal Parallax ..... 4 *et seq.*
Horniman Museum 550
Horning's Office 516
Horse Guards, The 543
,, Master of the 97, 156
,, Power 424
,, Races 436–7
,, Horses, Number of 478
Horticultural Society 306
Horticultural Trade, Controller of 468
,, Schools of 268
Hospital Funds 306
Hospitality Fund, Government 191
Hospitals, London 322–7
,, Requests to CXIII
,, (Voluntary) Commission 320
Hostel of God 325
Hotel Licences 379
Hottest Day 73
Hounds, Foxand Stag 826
Houghton Table 429
House Agents' Fees 414
,, ,, Licence 378
,, Flags and Funnels 882
,, of Bishops 244
,, of Clergy 244
,, of Laity 244
,, of Commons 163–182, 463, 545
,, of Keys 528
,, of Lords 101, 122, 222, 463, 545
,, of Windsor 94, 97
Households, Royal 97–100, 514
Houses, Inhabited (U.K.) 462
,, of Parliament (Buildings) 545
Housing 805 6
,, Act (Trusts) 407
,, Cost of 462, 470
,, Department, 192, 193; Loans 211
Howard League 506
Huddersfield 506
,, Banks 342
,, Members of Parliament 171
,, Schools 285, 292
,, Technical College 296
Hughes Medal 815
Hudson Bay 84
,, River Bridge 845
HULL ..... 502, CXXII
,, Banks 328, 342
,, Birth and Death Rate 506

Known all over the World

as the finest restorative and tonic wine before the public, WINCARNIS is a rich red wine made from choice grapes, extract of beef and extract of malt.

There are no drugs in this popular and palatable product; it is a tonic, not a medicated, wine.

WINCARNIS
"The Wine of Life."

builds up your health after an illness, enriches the blood, restores wasted tissue, and feeds the nerves. It acts almost at once. It is delicious in taste and economical in price. Over 10,000 doctors have recommended and prescribed it, while it has been on the market for over 40 years.

Obtainable everywhere from wine merchants, licensed grocers and chemists, bazaars, etc., Great Britain, India, Malay States, China, Australasia, Africa, Canada, West Indies, Central America, etc.

Try it. See that you get the genuine Wincarnis wrapped in pink paper with the well-known label.

Manufactured solely by
COLEMAN & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Wincarnis Works,
Norwich.

HULL—*continued.* PAGE
,, Bishop of (York) 249
,, Clubs 566
,, High Water ....5 *et seq.*, 52
,, Members of Parliament....171
,, Newspapers 560
,, Population 502, 506
,, Schools 285, 292
,, Shipping 85, 493
,, Sunrise 55
Hull Island 679
Hulme, Bishop of (Manchester) 250
Human Life, Earliest 79
Human Society, Royal 312
Humboldt Current 774
HUNGARY, Area, etc. 88, 89, 754–5, 801
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Legation 90, 91, 751, 755
,, Loans to 474, 475, 701
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Trade Unions 481
,, War Losses 238
,, Wheat Production....816, 817
Hunt Cup, Ascot, 445, 552; Winners 437
Hunter's Moon 70
Hunting Season for 802
Hunts and Hounds....225
Huon Islands....746
Hurdle Racing (Pool) 440, 444
Hurricanes in 1924–25....843
Hyastan 779, 786
Hyde Park 548
Hyderabad (State) 569, 601
Hydrographic Dept. 230
Hydrosphere 83
Hygiene Inst., 306; School of 272

ICE AGE, The 79
,, ,, Footbridge 847
,, ,, Thames Valley 847
ICELAND 84, 88, 755
Idaho 707, 708
Ides 81
Idiots, Asylums for 325 6
Ifni 791
Ile des Saintes 746
Illegitimacy (Legal Notes) 394
Illinois 707, 708
Illiteracy and Crime 465
Imbeciles, Asylums 325 6
Immediate Annuities 360
Immigration (U.K.) 389, 461
,, Restrictions 813
Imperial College of Science 264, 275
,, Conference 457
,, Defence 457; Committee 210, 457
,, Dominions 453–4
,, Economic Committee 196
,, General Staff 236
,, Institute 184, 520 1
,, Politics 449–50
,, Preference 467
,, ,, Customs Duties (*Notes*) 375–7
,, Service Order 133
,, Shipping Committee 196
,, War Graves Commission....220
,, ,, Museum 220, 251
Import Duties (U.K.) 375 7
Imports (Great Britain) ..484, 485 7, 489
,, Taxed 490
Inaccessible Island 690
Inch and Centimetre 426, 428
Income or Wages Table 434
,, of Taxpayers....468, 517
,, National (U.K.) 466, 467
,, from Abroad (Balance of Trade) 490

INCOME TAX:—
Allowances, &c. 353, 355, 383–5
Assessments to 468, 517
Commissioners 197
,, Indian 596
Insurances allowed....353, 355, 385
Rates and Rules 383–5
Revenue from 466, 467, 468
Super Tax 467
Incurables, Hospitals for 325
Indefatigable, The 274
Indenture Stamps 381
Independent Labour Party....317, 807
Independents (Congregationalists) 256
Index Figures 472

INDIA, EMPIRE OF:— PAGE
,, Agriculture 600, 601
,, Air Force 243
,, American Consuls....773
,, Appointments....591–2
,, Area and Population....89, 569
,, Army....237, 584, 591–3, 597
,, Banks 323–325, 600
,, Bishops....252, 258
,, Boundaries 569
,, Budget 1925–6 594
,, by Airship 494
,, Caste 571
,, Census 569
,, Chronology 80
,, Cities 83, 572
,, Civil Service 583–4, 592
,, Climate 571
,, Coinage 416, 419, 596
,, Commerce 584
,, Co-operative Credit Societies 600
,, Cotton Statistics 597, 599, 600
,, Council of Gov.-Gen. 196
,, Councils, Provincial 585
,, Countries contiguous to 604
,, Crown (Order) 133
,, Currency 416, (*Note*) 596, 597, 600
,, Customs 596
,, ,, Duties 599
,, Deaths 598
,, Debt and Assets 596
,, Education 584, 597–8
,, Events in 1924–25 ....453–4, 580
,, Exchange Rates 419
,, Excise 595
,, Executive Council 583
,, Exports 598, 599, 600
,, Finances 593 6
,, Forest Service 592
,, Forests 596
,, French 745 6
,, Government 88, 456, 582–4
,, Governor-General 576
,, High Commissioner 92, 197
,, History 572–580
,, Home Charges 517
,, Hospitals and Dispensaries 598
,, Imperial Legislation 580
,, Imports and Exports 598, 599, 600
,, Inchcape Committee 579
,, Income Tax 596
,, Industries and Labour....584
,, Irrigation 597
,, Joint Stock Companies 600
,, Justice, Police and Prisons 588
,, Land Revenue 595
,, Land Trade....600, 601
,, Languages 572
,, Law 588
,, Legislative Assembly 582
,, ,, Councils 585
,, Department 584
,, Lepers 598
,, Local Government 598
,, Manufactures 600
,, Marine, Royal Indian 233, 584, 597
,, Medical Service 584
,, Mills and Factories....600
,, Minerals 600
,, Mints 201, 583
,, Motor Cars 491
,, Mountains 84, 570
,, Museum (V. & A.) 203, 550
,, Nationality (Caste) 571
,, Newspapers 560
,, Notation, System of....600
,, Occupations 571
,, Ocean 84
,, Office 196–7
,, Opium Revenue 596
,, Orders of Knighthood....133, 135
,, Physical Features 570 1
,, Plague Statistics 598
,, Police 592–598
,, Population 569, 571, 572
,, Ports 85, 600
,, Portuguese 777
,, Postage to 267
,, Posts and Telegraphs 584, 596
,, Prisons 5 8
,, Provinces 569, 585 592
,, Public Works Department 584

INDIA, EMPIRE OF—*continued.* PAGE
,, Publications....572
,, Railway Bridges 879
,, ,, Department 584
,, ,, Gauges 421
,, Railways....596–7, 876–9
,, Religions 571
,, Revenue and Expenditure....593–6
,, Royal Indian Marine 233, 584, 597
,, Ruling Chiefs 602–3
,, Salt Revenue 596
,, Sea-borne Trade 598–9
,, Secretary of State 256, 196
,, Silk 571
,, Shipping 85, 599–600
,, Snake Bite Deaths 598
,, Stamps 596
,, Star of (Order) 133
,, States 569, 602–3
,, Students Depts. 197
,, Super Tax 596
,, Surveys 598
,, Taxation 595–6
,, Telegraph Department 584
,, Time 78
,, Trade Commissioner 92, 197
,, Trade of 484, 598–9, 600
,, ,, with Australia 625
,, ,, ,, Canada 612
,, ,, ,, China 729
,, ,, ,, Ct. Britain 484
,, ,, ,, New Zealand 644
,, ,, ,, South Africa 653
,, Viceroy 458, 583
,, Vital Statistics 598
,, War Losses 238
,, Weights and Measures....426
,, Wheat Statistics 816, 817
,, Zone Time 78
Indian Students Department 197
Indiana 707, 708
Indians in Canada 607
,, South 706
Indo China, French 745–6, 801
Indore 601
Industrial Assurance....353
,, ,, Commissioner....191
,, Court....200, 225
,, Insurance 452–3, 800–9
,, Fatigue Research 201
,, Machinery Museum....203
,, Property Department....205
,, Relations Department 200
,, and Scientific Research 211 2
,, School Inspectors 195
,, Societies 316–321, 482
,, Training Division....200
Industries, British 812 3
Inebriates, Inspector 195
,, Retreats Licences 385
Infantry Regiments 237 8
Infants' Hospital 324
,, Marriages 397
Infectious Hospitals 325
,, Diseases (Legal Notes) 394
Inhabited Houses in U.K. 462
Inhaimane 777
Inheritance Laws 408–410
Inland Revenue, Duties, &c. 381–7
,, ,, Estimates 469
,, ,, Offices 197 8, 516
,, ,, Receipts 468
,, Waterways Board 492
Inns of Court 270, 545
Inquests, Coroners 391
Institut Français 306
Institutions and Societies 297–321
Insurance Companies....351–364
,, and Pensions....467
,, Audit Department 204
,, Committee 193
,, Department (Health) 191–2
,, Estimates 469–470
,, Fire 351
,, Growth of 389
,, Health 191–3
,, Income Tax Abatement..353, 355, 385
,, Life 351–364
,, ,, Advice concerning 364
,, Marine 361–4
,, Policy Stamp 385

Stanford's Library Maps

OF THE CONTINENTS.

UNIFORM IN SIZE AND PRICE.

Four Sheets, coloured - - - - **35s.** | Mounted to fold in Case - - - 63
Mounted on Rollers & Varnished **55s.** | Mounted on Spring Roller - 120
Size of each Map, 58 by 65 inches.

EUROPE.—Stanford's Library Map of Europe. Scale, 50¾ mil to an inch (1 : 3,220,177).

ASIA.—Stanford's Library Map of Asia. Scale, 110 miles to a inch (1 : 6,969,600).

AFRICA.—Stanford's Library Map of Africa. Scale, 94½ mil to an inch (1 : 5,977,382).

NORTH AMERICA.—Stanford's Library Map of North Americ Scale, 83¼ miles to an inch (1 : 5,274,720).

SOUTH AMERICA.—Stanford's Library Map of South Americ Scale, 83¼ miles to an inch (1 : 5,274,720).

AUSTRALASIA.—Stanford's Library Map of Australas Scale, 64½ miles to an inch (1 : 4,089,064).

STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM O GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL.

12 volumes, large crown 8vo., price **15s.** net. per volume.

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, CANADA (1 volume), CENTRAL AND SOU AMERICA, AND AUSTRALASIA.
GLOSSARY of Geographical and Topographical Terms. 1 volume.

Illustrated Prospectus gratis on application.

STANFORD'S NEW LIBRAR CHART OF THE WORLD.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

On Mercator's projection. The latitude embraced on this chart includes the whol the known land area on the North and extends to the Magnetic Pole on the South. British Isles lie near the centre, and both the Eastern and Western Routes to the Antipo are included. This chart has been prepared for general use, and shows all the princ ports and harbours of the World. Four sheets: 78 × 54 inches. Prices: Colou sheets, 21s. Mounted to fold in case, 45s. Mounted on rollers and varnished, Mounted on spring roller, 120s. On strainer, 147s.

London: EDWARD STANFORD, Ltd
Cartographers to H.M. the King,
12, 13, & 14, Long Acre, W.C. 2.

PAGE

Insurance, Postal 569
,, Statistics 359
,, Unemployment 161, 813
Interest Table, Compound 435
,, Simple 434
Interferometer 62
Internal Debt 472–3
International, The Red 807, 808
,, Express 370
,, Institute of Agriculture 802–3
,, Justice, Court of 87
,, Labour Office 87, 200, 801
,, Wireless Bureau 804
Intestates' Estates 408–10
Invalids, Home for 325
Inventions and Science, 1925 844–52
,, Patents for 205, 540
Inverness 518–9, 520, 521
,, Banks 349
,, Sunrise 55
Investments, Equivalent 430
,, Government 474
,, Trust Funds 406, 475
Iowa 707, 708
Ipswich 506
,, Bishop of 248
Iraq, Area, &c 88, 458, 605, 755–7
,, Air Command 242
,, Coinage 416
,, Military Command 237
,, Wheat 756
Ireland, Area 84, 89, 523
,, Agriculture 478, 801
,, American Consuls 753–4
,, Banks 330–36
,, Canals 492
,, Census, 1821–1911 462
,, Church of Disestablished 253
,, Clubs 568
,, Counties 523
,, Education 523
,, Events in 1924–25 452
,, Families 462
,, Farms 479
,, Fisheries 480
,, Fox Hounds 826
,, Freemasons 704
,, Government of 524
,, Income Tax Assessments 468, 517
,, Inhabited Houses 462
,, Irish Free State 523, 526–9
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Northern Ireland 523, 524–5
,, Occupations of People 525
,, Old Age Pensions 476
,, Population of 462, 523
,, Presbyterian Church 254
,, Provinces 523
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Railways 492
,, Religion 461
,, Roman Catholic Church 257
,, Shipping 492, 493
,, Technical Colleges 277
,, Time 78
,, Trade 525
Irish Free State 461, 523, 526–7, 801
,, Constitution 526
,, Events 1924–25 452
,, Government 526
,, High Commissioner 92, 527
,, Schools 290, 296
,, Universities 267
,, Weights and Measures 426
Irish Societies 304
,, Titles, Ancient 151
Irishmen, Heights and Weights 497
Iron, Production of 482
Ironmasters Quarterly Meetings 6
Irregular Marriages 393, 401
Islands, Largest 84
Islay 522
Isle of Ely 497, 505
Isle of Man 459, 523,
,, Agriculture 478
,, Area and Population 461, 523
,, Fish Measures 427
,, Schools 290, 2 6
Isle of Pines 746
Isle of Wight 495, 498–9
Islington 529
Italian Hospital 323

PAGE

Italy, Area, &c. 88, 89, 757–9, 801
,, Ambassador 90, 91, 757, 759
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Cost of the War 4, 9
,, Events in 1924–25 ..... 455, 814
,, Illegitimacy 394
,, Loans to 474, 475, 701
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Motor Cars 491
,, Navy 235
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Rate of Exchange 419
,, Reparations 474
,, Shipping 86, 493, 758
,, Taxation 467
,, Telephones 404
,, Trade 486, 801
,, ,, with Australia 625
,, ,, with Gt. Britain 484, 486
,, ,, with India 597
,, Trade Unions 481
,, War Losses 234, 458
,, Wheat, &c. 816
Iviza 760
Ivory Coast 746

Jacobites, The 513
Jamaica, Area, &c. 459, 460, 668–9
,, Coinage 419
,, Debt to Gt. Britain 474
Jammu 601
Japan, Area, &c. 89, 750–761, 801
,, Ambassador 90, 91, 759, 760
,, Bishops 252
,, Chronology 81
,, Coal 481
,, Coinage 417, 419
,, Debt from Russia 783
,, Dioceses 330
,, Events 1924–25 455
,, Exchange Rate 419
,, Grain Statistics 816, 817
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Navy 235
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Reparations to 474
,, Shipping 86, 493, 683–8
,, Time Signals 72
,, Trade 760
,, ,, with Australia 625
,, ,, with Gt. Britain 484
,, ,, with India 599
,, ,, with New Zealand 644
,, Trade Unions 481
,, War Losses 234
,, Weights and Measures 427
Jarrow, 506; Bishop of (Durham) 248
Java (Netherlands) 84, 418, 768, 816
Jeddah 715
Jelly Fish, Vitality of 847
Jersey 526
,, Coinage 419
,, Dean of (Winchester) 248
,, Schools 290, 296
,, Weights and Measures 426
Jerusalem 680
,, Bishop of 252
,, Church of 258
,, St. John of (Order) 151
Jethou 528
Jewellers' Weights 420
Jewish Calendar 81
,, New Year 4, 50
,, Weights and Measures 427
Jews, 256; College 278
,, Hospital 323
,, Marriage of 309
,, Statistics 256, 694
,, Synagogues 543
Jockeys, Winning, in 1925 457
Jodrell Laboratory (Kew) 282
Johannes' urg 657
,, Observatory 204
John o' Groats ..... 442, (*Note*) 512
Johnson (Gt.) House 551
Johnston Islands 748
Johore 675
Joint Stock Companies 481
,, (Register) 199, 516
,, Substitution Board 200
Jordans 554

PAGE

Joule, The 422
Journalism, Schools of 270
Jubaland 669
Jubilee Stakes 437
Judge Advocate-General's Office 237
Judges 222
,, County Court 226–7
,, Irish Free State 527
,, Northern Ireland 525
,, Scottish 522
,, U.S.A. 697
Judges' Circuits, Eng. & Wales 224–5
Judicature, Supreme Court of 463
Judicial Committee, Privy Council 222
,, Separation 391
,, Statistics 220
Jugo-Slavia. *see* Yugo-Slavia.
Julian Calendar, 81; Period 82
Jumping Records 439
Jungfrau Railway 878
Juno (Planet) 68
Jupiter ..... 4 *et seq.*, 68–9, 70
,, Satellites of ..... 4, 8 *et seq.*, 68, 72
Jura 513
Jury Service 395–6
Justice, Courts of 222, 522
Justiciary, Scottish 522
Juvenile Offenders 229, 463–5

Kaaba, The 715
Kabinda 777
Kaisar-i-Hind Medal 155
Kalat 601
Kalmia, The 81
Kansas 707, 708
Karafuto 761
Karikal 745
Kashmir 569
Kedah 675
Kelantan District 619
Kelantan 675
Kempton Park 437, 445, 553
Ken Wood 549
Kensal Green Cemetery 5 3
Kensington 529
,, Bishop of (London) 247
,, Gardens, 548; Palace 545
,, Dispensary, 328; Hospital 323
Kent, Area, &c. 497, 498–9
Kentucky 707, 708
Kenya, Area, &c. 458, 459, 669–70
,, Coinage 416
Kerak, 88, 761; Air Force 243
Kerguelen Island 746
Kermadec Islands 640, 644
Kesteven (Lincolnshire) 497, 498–9
Kew Gardens 182, 552
,, Observatory 283
Key Industries Duty 375
Khartoum 648
Khiva 779, 787
Kiel Canal 85
Kilmarnock, Sunrise 55
Kin, Next of (Tables) 408–410
King Edward VII. 96
King Edward's Hospital Fund 306
King-Emperor, The 97, 463
,, Diary, 1924–25 448
,, Household 99, 97
King George's Sanatarium 322
Kings and Queens, England 93
,, Britain, 94; Scotland 93, 523
King's Bench Division Court 222
,, Bodyguard 98, 514
,, College Hospital 277, 322
,, ,, London 264
,, Coroner 99, 223
,, Household 97–100
,, Inn, Dublin 270
,, Messengers 190
,, Police Medal 155
,, Prize (Bisley), 238; Flying 241
,, Proctor 219, 302
,, Remembrancer's Office 223, 516
,, Speech 159
Kings of Arms 183, 514
Kingston, 554; Bp. of (Southwark) 248
Kingston-upon-Hull 502, 506
Kingston-upon-Thames 506
Kioto 83, 761
Kirghiz Republic 779
Knaresborough, Bishop of (Ripon) 250

The INCORPORATED SOCIETY of AUCTIONEERS and LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS.

President (1925-26) - - Sir R. WOODMAN BURBIDGE, Bart.
Chairman of Council - Capt. E. K. HOUSE (Estates Manager, Whiteley's Ltd).

THIS, the original Society formed to oppose the Landed Property Practitioners (Registration) Bill, now numbers, a year after incorporation, over 800 Members of good professional standing.

For full particulars of Membership apply to—

Capt. JOHN STEVENSON (Bar.-at-Law),
General Secretary,
26, Finsbury Square, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telephone : 4378 CLERKENWELL. *Telegraphic Address :* "ISALPA, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Intending Students for the Society's Examinations should address their enquiries to Mr. METHUEN A. FLUDER, Registrar, at the same address.

The last date of entry for the March, 1926, Examinations is Jan. 31st.

Further Examinations will take place in October, 1926.

Established over 40 years.

MR. ERNEST W. BEARD

Auctioneer, Valuer and Estate Agent,

109, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.

Specialist in Investments.
Freehold Ground Rents.

EXAMINATIONS.

CANDIDATES PREPARED BY

Mr. J. OTWAY CAVE, F.A.L.P.A., F.A.I. (Gold and Silver Medallist)
80a, COLEMAN ST., LONDON, E.C. 2.
Telephone CITY 5288.

Syllabus and advice on application.
Established 1902.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD.

QUEEN'S ROAD, W. 2.

Auctioneers, Valuers and Landed Property Agents.

London's Largest Auction Rooms.
Expert Valuers for all Purposes.
Properties for Sale in all Parts.

Telegrams—Estates, c/o Whiteley, London.
Telephone—Park 1234 (45 lines).

Telephone—BRIXTON 837.

CHARLES CLYNICK, F.A.L.P.A.

Auctioneer and Surveyor, House and Estate Agent.

20, DORSET ROAD, SOUTH LAMBETH, S.W. 8.

Kneller Hall 273, 552
Knighthood, Orders of 99, 132–3, 134–51
KNIGHTS BACHELOR 133, 146–50
„ Commanders 134–45
„ Grand Cross, &c. 134–45
„ of the Garter 132
„ of St. Patrick 132
„ of the Thistle 132
„ of Windsor 129
Knots and Miles (Table) 422
Kobé 83, 85, 804
Kodaikanal Observatory 204
Kopff Comet 71
Kordofan 688
Korea, Bishop, 212; (Japan) 417, 761
Kowloon, British 667
Kurdistan 762
Kuria Muria Islands 591
Kuweit 88, 605, 716
Kwantung Peninsula 761

LABORATORY (British Museum) 212
„ Government 183
„ National Physical 212
Labour Cabinet 158
„ Estimates 469
„ Hours and Wages 433–4
„ in 1924–25 ..... 452–3, 806–809
„ Members of Parliament 163
„ Ministry of 199–200, 470, 813
„ Office (International) 87, 801
„ Organisations 318
„ Party 318
Labrador 620, 621
Labuan 673
Laccadive Islands 591
Ladies' Clubs, 563–8; Colleges 264
Lado Enclave 718
Ladysmith 709
Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford 260
Lagos 678
Lahore 572
Laity, House of 244
Lake Urmia, 762; Van 762
Lakes, English 595
Lambeth 540
„ Palace and Library 545
Lammas Day ..... (*Note*) 2–3
Lampeter, St. David's College 266
Lamps to be lighted 562
Lancashire, Area, &c. 497, 498–9
Lancaster 506
„ Duchy of 186
„ Herald 183
„ House of 93
Landing College 285
Land Court, Scottish 527
„ Law of Inheritance 410
„ Measure 420, 426
„ Record Office 210
„ Registry 226, 517, 810
„ Revenues 785
„ Settlement Loans 785
„ Surveying Fees, 443; Tax 385
„ Value Reference Committee 224
Land-Thüringen 750
Landmarks, Chronological 79–82
Lands Alienated of 442
Land's End–John O'Groats 442, 512
Languages of the World 85, 461, 572, 672–800
Lansdowne House (Pictures) 542
Laos 746
Lapland 702
Large Estates, 1924-5 827–35
Largest Cities, 83; Islands 84
„ Sailing Ships 887
„ Signal Boxes 878
„ Steamers 85, 886, 887
Lascelles, Viscountess 97
Last (Fish) 423
Late Fee Letters 367
Latitude, 83, 423; Tables of 54, 56–7
Latter Day Saints 256
Latvia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 762, 801
„ Coinage 418, 419
„ Legation 90, 91, 762
„ Loans to 474, 475, 701
Laughlan Islands 627
Launceston, 566; (Tas.) 638
Law Agents 271
„ and Justice 223–9
Law Courts, 545; and Offices 223–9
„ „ Ireland 525, 527
„ „ Scotland 522
„ Notes on 388–407
„ of Property 408–10
„ Officers of the Crown 200
„ „ of Scotland 517
„ Sittings and Terms 222, 522
„ Society 270–1
„ Suits (Statistics) 221
Lawn Tennis, 442, 552; Court 426
Lawyers' Fees 411
Lead 422, 480
League Football 441
„ of Mercy 306
„ of Nations 87, 453, 814
„ of the Empire 865
Leap Year 82
Lease, Present Value of a 431
Leasehold Redemption Table 433
Leases, Stamps 385
Lebanon 680
Lee Conservancy 200
Leeds 501
„ Banks 342
„ Births and Deaths 506
„ Bishop of (R.C.) 257
„ Clubs 562
„ Members of Parliament 171
„ Newspapers 560
„ Schools 285, 292
„ University 265
Leeward Islands 458, 459, 670–2
„ „ Federal 672
Legacies, Lapsed (Legal Notes) 388
Legacy Duties 386, 468
Legal Education 270–1
„ Notes 388–407
„ Summary, 1924-25 453
„ System, The 166
„ Tender of Money 415
Legations, British & Foreign 90, 91, 712–800
Legislation in 1924–25 156–62
Legislature, The 159–181, 463
Leicester 497, 498–9, 506
„ Bishop of (Peterborough) 247
„ Schools 285, 292
„ University College 265
Leighton House 551
Leinster 523
Leipsic 83, 749, 750
Leith, High Water ..... 5 *et seq.*, 52
„ Shipping 85, 493
Length, Measures of 420, 427, 428
Leningrad 785
Lepers, Mission to 307
L'Espérance Island 644
Letter Post, 365; Abroad 366
Letters of Marque and Reprisal 386
„ Patent, Stamps on 386, 387
„ Railway 565
„ Statistics of 368
„ Undelivered, &c. 364
Lewes, 506; Bishop of (Chichester) 245
Lewis-with-Harris 513
Liberal Party, The 162, 163, 318
Liberation Society 307
Liberia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 762
„ Coinage 418
„ Legation 90, 91, 762–3
„ Loans to 475, 701
Libia (Italian) 759
Librarianship, Schools of 271
Library Association 207
„ British Museum 201–2, 550
„ Guildhall, 544; London 567
„ Imperial Institute 551
„ Lambeth 545
„ of Agriculture 803
„ of Congress 697
„ of Scotland 517
„ of Wales 203
„ Patent Office 546
„ Science 203, 551
„ V. & A. Museum 544
Libyan Desert 777
Licences (U.K.), Excise 378–9, 468
„ Ecclesiastical 382
„ Game, Gun, Fishing 380
„ Insurance Companies 361–4
„ Local Taxation 380
Licences, Marriage 399
„ Number issued 468
„ Occasional 379
Licensing Sessions 220
Lichfield, 566; Bishopric of 246
Liechtenstein 88, 763
Life Assurance 353–64
„ „ Allowance for 393–5
„ Dawn of 70
„ Expectation of 432
Life-Boat Institution, Royal Natl. 312
Light, Duration of ..... 2 *et seq.*, 72
„ Velocity of 66
„ Waves, Length of 66
„ Zodiacal 72
Light Railway Commission 218
Lighthouse, Most Powerful 848
Lighthouses 217, 219, 231, 514, 515
Lima 774
Limerick 523
Limits of Horizon ..... (*Note*) 28–9
Lincoln, 506, cxxii; Bishopric of 246
„ President 94
Lincoln's Inn 270, 545
Lincolnshire 497, 498–9
„ Handicap (Race) 437
Lindsey 497, 498–9
Linear Measures 424
Lion Sermon 140
Lippe 750
Liquid Fuel Ships 886
„ Measure 420, 421, 426, 427
Liquidation Commission 210
Liquidators' Fees 413
Liquor Control 195
„ Receipts from 468
Lisbon 83, 776
Lister Institute 272
Literary Pensions, 296; Societies 307
Literature Prizes 892
Lithou 528
LITHUANIA, Area, &c. 88, 89, 763, 801
„ Coinage 418, 419
„ Legation 90, 91, 763
„ Loans to 475, 701
Little Britain 545
Liu Kung Island 692
Live Stock (U.K.) 478
„ „ Commissioner 182
Liverpool 500–1, 506
„ Archbishop of (R.C.) 257
„ Banks 343
„ Births and Deaths 506
„ Bishop of 249
„ Climate cxxii
„ Clubs 566
„ High Water at ..... 5 *et seq.*, 53
„ Insurance Companies 361–4
„ Members of Parliament 172
„ Newspapers 560
„ Observatory 204
„ Population 83, 500, 506
„ Recorder 227
„ Routes by Sea 711
„ Schools 286, 293
„ Shipping 85, 493
„ Street Accidents 559
„ Sunrise 55
„ University 265
Livery Companies (London) 533–4
Living, Cost of 471, 813–4
Llandaff, Bishopric 251
Lloyd's, 107; Register 86, 307
Load Water Line 424
Loadline Committee 217
Loan Board, Public Works 211
Loans Guaranteed by Britain 473
„ on Rates 475
„ Public, Repayment of 433
„ to Allies, &c. 474, 475, 701
Lobsters and Crabs, Protection of 825
Local Govt., 464; Board (*see* "Health")
„ „ Debts 475
„ „ Finances 470–1
„ „ Franchise 394
Local Loans Fund 211
„ Taxation, 471; Licences 380
Locarno Pact 814
Lock Hospital 325
Locomotives, Largest 849, 870

RENTS COLLECTED AND ESTATES MANAGED IN ANY DISTRICT

VALUERS, BAILIFFS, Etc.

:: Est. 1887. ::

R. KENNETT & SON

F. R. KENNETT, F.A.L.P.A.

Offices & Mart,
The GREEN, EDMONTON, N.9.
Tel.: TOTTENHAM 2099.

MESSRS.
SAMUEL WALLROCK & Co.
Blenheim Auction Galleries
Blenheim St., New Bond St., W. 1.
SALES BY AUCTION
OF
Antique and Modern Furniture, Works of Art, China, :: Silver Plate, Jewellery, etc. ::
EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Telephone—Mayfair **3034.**
Telegrams—Golbestate, London.
J. MERVYN GOLBIE, F.A.L.P.A.
9, BRUTON STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1.

MESSRS. GOLBIE & GREEN,
Auctioneers, Valuers, Surveyors, Land and Estate Agents.

Established 1858.
Telephone No. **639** Kensington.
MARLER & CO.,
William H. Marler,
Clarence G. Marler.
Auctioneers, Surveyors & Valuers,
95a, GLOUCESTER ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, LONDON, S.W. 7.

The INCORPORATED SOCIETY of AUCTIONEERS and LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS.

President (1925-26) - - **Sir R. WOODMAN BURBIDGE, Bart.**
Chairman of Council - **Capt. E. K. HOUSE** (Estates Manager, Whiteley's Ltd.).

THIS, the original Society formed to oppose the Landed Property Practitioners (Registration) Bill, now numbers, a year after incorporation, over 800 Members of good professional standing.

For full particulars of Membership apply to—

Capt. JOHN STEVENSON (Bar.-at-Law),
General Secretary,
26, Finsbury Square, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telephone : 4378 CLERKENWELL.
Telegraphic Address : "ISALPA, FINSQUARE, LONDON."

Intending Students for the Society's Examinations should address their enquiries to **Mr. METHUEN A. FLUDER, Registrar,** at the same address.

The last date of entry for the March, 1926, Examinations is Jan. 31st.

Further Examinations will take place in October, 1926.

PAGE

London.....500, 529, 530–2, 539–543
,, Accidents in Streets.....556
,, Ambulance Service.....562
,, American Consulate.....712
,, Amusements.....445, 539–555
,, Area and Population.....529, 534
,, Assay Office.....818
,, Assessable Value.....523, 537
,, Atmosphere.....847
,, Banks.....328–336
,, Births and Deaths.....529
,, Bishop of.....247
,, Boroughs.....529
,, Boundaries of.....534
,, Bridge, High Water.....5 *et seq.*
Bridges 543, 813; Buildings...543–8
,, Cab Regulations.....561–2
,, Cathedrals.....539, 542
,, Cemeteries.....543–4
,, Census of.....534
,, Churches and Chapels...539 543
,, City of.....500, 529, 530–2
,, Climate of.....cxxii
,, Clubs.....563–4
,, Command.....827
,, Common Council.....531
,, Concerts.....552, 852–3
,, Coroners.....227
,, Cost of Government.....529
,, County of.....497, 478–9, 535–8
,, Crime.....534
,, Debt.....529, 536
,, Diocese.....247
,, Docks.....546
,, Drainage.....535
,, Drunkenness.....534
,, Education Committee...535, 538
,, Environs of.....553–4
,, Exhibitions (1926).....551–2
,, Fe ories in.....534
,, Fire Brigade.....538, 835
,, Fire of 1666.....(*Note*) 541, 545
,, Fires.....545
,, Flag Days.....435
,, Government of....500, 529, 530–2, 535–8
,, Hackney Carriages.....561–2
,, Homœopathic Hospital.....383
,, Hospitals.....277, 322–5, 545
,, Libraries...201–2, 307, 544, 545, 550
,, Livery Companies.....533–4
,, Lord Mayor of.....530
,, Markets.....497, 547
,, Members of Parliament...169–170
,, Mental Hospital Committee...535
,, Monuments.....546
,, Motto.....810
,, Museums.....201–3, 550–1
,, Music, 273, 552, 852–3; Halls, 555
,, Newspaper Offices.....557–560
,, Parks and Gardens.....548–9
,, Parochial Charities.....273
,, Passenger Traffic.....435
,, Pictures in Galleries.....549–550
,, Police, 228; Courts.....227
,, Population.....83, 534
,, Port of.....186, 206–7, 546
,, Postal Service.....208, 367
,, Quarter Sessions.....229, 230
,, Race Meetings.....445, 552
,, Radium Institute.....
,, Railway Stations.....867
,, Rates of.....529, 537
,, Recorder.....227, 532
,, Roman Remains.....547
,, Schools.....282–9, 543
,, Sessions, County of.....228, 229
,, Sheriffs.....498, 532
,, Shipping.....85, 493
,, ,, Offices.....888
,, Sport.....552
,, Stock Exchange.....
,, Stone (St. Swithin's).....541
,, Synagogues.....543
,, Technical Schools.....274–6
,, Telephone Service.....209
,, Theatres.....490, 555–6
,, Tower of.....548
,, Trade.....85
,, Traffic.....435, 554
,, Tramways.....535

PAGE

London—*continued.*
,, University.....271, 279
,, Valuation of.....529
,, Water Board.....201
London County Council:—
Activities.....535–7
Aldermen.....537–8
Ambulance Service.....536, 562
Commercial Schools.....269
Debt.....536
Education Committee.....535, 538
Educational Institutions.....274–5
Housing Schemes.....535
Members.....537–8
Officers of.....538
Parks and Open Spaces.....549
Technical Schools.....274–5
Training Colleges.....279–280
Tramways.....535
London, Ontario.....614
Londonderry.....523
Longest Bridges.....85
,, Day.....(*Note*)...22
,, Railway Runs.....879
,, Tunnels.....824
Longitude and Latitude.....83, 423
,, (Zero).....553
Lord Advocate.....517, 522
,, Chamberlain's Dept.....978
,, Chancellor.....222, 223
,, Chancellor's Pensions.....537–8
,, Chief Justice.....22
,, Great Chamberlain's Office...200
,, High Commissioner.....254
,, Howe Island.....631, 679
,, Justice General.....522
,, Lyon.....514, 522
,, Mayor, London.....530
,, Mayors (Eng. & Wales)...500–8, 511
,, President of Council.....210
,, ,, (Scotland).....522
,, Privy Seal.....200
,, Provost.....518–9, 522
,, Steward's Department.....97
Lord's Cricket Ground.....545–6
Lords, House of.....463, 545
,, in Waiting.....98
,, Justices.....228, 522
,, Lieutenant.....498, 510, 518
,, of Admiralty.....230
,, of Appeal.....222
,, of Treasury.....218
Lorraine.....744
Los Angeles.....706
Losses from Fire.....464, 743, 835
Lost Property.....562
Louise, Princess (Argyll).....100
Louise, Princess (Fife).....96
Louisiades Islands.....627
Louisiana.....707, 708
Low Sunday.....16
Loyalty Islands.....746
Lübeck.....7 0
Lucayos (Bahamas).....658
Lunacy Administration.....224
,, ,, Scotland.....522
,, Board of Control.....194, 525
,, Juries.....306
,, Licences (Stamps and Taxes)...386
,, Masters and Visitors in.....224
,, Statistics.....290
Lunar Formations.....70–1
,, Month.....82
Lunatics, Hospitals for.....325–6, 543
Luxemburg, Area, &c...88, 89, 703–4, 801
,, Coinage.....418
,, Legation.....90, 91, 763–4
Luzon Island.....84
Lying-in Hospitals.....326
Lymph Establishment (Govt.).....192
Lyon Court.....514, 522
Lyons.....83, 744

Mahys Association.....307
Macao (Portuguese).....777
Macauley Island.....644
Macduff, Earl of.....96
Macedonia.....644
Machinery Exports.....489
,, Insurance Companies.....361–4
,, Museum.....203
McKean Island.....677

PAGE

McKenna Duties (Preference).....467
Mackenzie District.....619
Madagascar.....84, 417, 746, 801
Madame Tussaud's Exhibition.....552
Madeira (Portuguese).....776
Madras.....458, 569, 586
,, (City).....83, 572
Madrid.....83, 790
Madura.....708
Magazine Post.....307
Magazines, Offices of.....557–8
Magdalen Hospital.....307
Magistrates, Metropolitan.....229
,, Stipendiary.....229
Magna Carta.....463, 554
Magnetic Observatory.....243
,, Storms.....76
Magnetism, Terrestrial.....75–6
Magnitude of Stars.....61
Mahe.....745 6
Maias Island.....746
Mails and Mail Days.....367
Maine.....707, 708
Maize Statistics.....816, 817
Malietoa, Tanu.....239–240
Majorca.....790
Majorities, Parliamentary.....162
Makatea.....746
Malacca.....673
Malaita Island.....670
Malay Race, 83; Sea.....82
Malaya.....92, 459, 675–6
,, Coinage.....476, 419
,, Lon lon Agency.....92
,, Trade.....672
,, Trade with.....485–9
Maldive Archipelago (Ceylon).....665
Male Servant's Licence.....380, 468
Malta.....458, 852, 675–6
,, Cereal Statistics.....817
,, Coinage.....415
,, Weights and Measures.....420
Man, Bishop of.....250, (*Note*) 512
,, Isle of.....528
Man Prehistoric.....79, 496
Manahiki.....644
Manchester.....501
,, Banks.....344
,, Births and Deaths.....501
,, Bishop.....250
,, Climate.....cxxii
,, Clubs.....566
,, College of Music.....273
,, Insurance Companies.....361–4
,, Members of Parliament.....174
,, Newspapers.....560
,, Population.....80, 501, 506
,, Public Trustee Office.....211, 407
,, Recorder.....227
,, School of Art.....269
,, Schools.....286, 294
,, Ship Canal.....85, 492, 501
,, Shipping of.....85, 493, 501
,, Street Accidents.....556
,, Technical School, &c.....266
,, Victoria University.....265
Manchester College, Oxford.....278
Manchester Guardian.....501
Manchuria.....728–730
Mandatory Spheres.....457
Mangaia.....644
Manitoba.....459, 607, 617
Mankind, Antiquity of.....79
,, Races of.....83
Mansfield College, 278; House 280, 281
Mansion House, London.....228, 546
Maoris.....572
Manufacturers' Associations...316–321
Manufactures, Exports.....484, 488–9
,, Imports.....316 321
Marble Hill.....549
Marconigrams.....373 4, 404
Margaret Street Hospital.....324
Margarita Island.....799
Margate, 506, cxxii; Tides.....83
Marianne Islands.....709
Marie Galante.....746
Marine Branch (B. of T.).....216
,, Engine Builders.....
,, Insurance.....361–4, 375
,, Mercantile, of World...86, 880–8
,, Royal Indian.....237, 584, 597

It's Quality that tells choose a Sunbeam!

EVEN a few miles on a Sunbeam will convince you as to what Sunbeam quality really means. Extraordinary engine power, ample braking security and luxurious cantilever springing are all embodied in this perfect car.

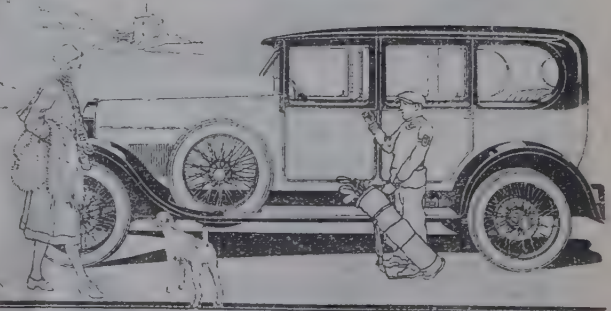
There are four types:—14/40 h.p. 4 cylinder; 20/60 h.p. 6 cylinder; 30/90 h.p. 8 cylinder; and the 3 litre 6 cylinder super sports.

See the latest models for yourself at the nearest Sunbeam dealers.

Prices from £625 to £1850

SUNBEAM

"The Supreme Car."



THE SUNBEAM MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., MOORFIELD WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON.

London Showrooms: 12, Princes St., Hanover Sq., W.1. *Manchester Showrooms:* 106, Deansgate.

Marine Society....274, 307
Marines, The Royal....230
Mark, The....419
Marketing Table....429
Markets (London)....546
Marks on Plate....828-9
Marlborough House....546
Marquesas....746
Marquesses....102-3
" How to Address....102
Marriage Legal Notes....595-602
" Abroad....399-400
" by Banns or Licence....396
" by Repute....401
" Certificates....590
" Dissolution of....391
" Fees....399
" Irregular....401
" Licences....225, 386, 397
" " Offices for....225, 397
" of Foreigners....401
" Rate....194
" Statistics....401, 461
Marriages in Scotland....402
" Register of....194, 516
Mars....4 *et seq.*, 68, 70
" in Opposition....44-5
" Satellites of....70, 72
Marseilles....83
" 715
Marshall Islands....761
Martinique....746
Mary, H.R.H. Princess....97
Mary Queen of Scots....513
Maryland....707, 708
Marylebone, 229; County Court....226
" Police Court....229
Mashonaland....661
Masonic Societies....304, 305, 308
Massachusetts....707, 708
Massage, Society of....271
Matawan (Haitian)....759
Master Cutler....502
" of the Horse....97
" of the Household....99
" of the Rolls....222
" General Ordnance....236
Masters in Lunacy....222
" of City Companies....533-4
" of Hounds....826
" of the Supreme Court....223
" and Mates, Examiners....226
Masurium (Element)....851
Match Duty....468
Maternity Hospitals....326
Mathematical Societies....308
Maulsley Hospital....326
Mauke....644
Mauritius, Area, &c....458, 459, 707
" Coinage....416
Observatory....204
Mayfair....546
Mayflower, The, 542; (Jordans)....554
Mayor's Court....224
Mayors, English....300 8, 542
" Welsh....511
Mayotte....746
Mean Noon....3
Measures and Weights....420-8
Meat Imports....485, 490
Mecca (Hejaz)....745
Mechain's Little Comet....71
Mecklenburg....750
Medals, How Worn....235
" Number issued....241
Medical Colleges....271-2
" Council....271
" Director-Gen. R.N....230
" Education....272-3
" Fees and Charges....411
" Household....98 5
" Officers of Health (Eng.)....499
" " (Wales....510
" " (City of London)....512
" " (County of London)....538
" Registration....271
" Research Council....200-1
" " Institute....201
" Schools....271-2
" Societies....308
Medicines (Duty)....378, 478
Medina, 715; Earl of....97
Mediterranean Fleet, 233; Sea....84
" Royal Air Force....243
Medway Island....710
Melbourne....83, 633
" Banks....329-336
" Boys' Schools....835
" Mint, 201; Observatory....204
" Schools....835
Melilla....791
Melville Land....84
Members of Parliament....163-181
" " Payments to....162
" " Resignation of....567
Memel....763
Menai Bridge....509
Mental Defectives....191
" Hospitals....325
" Board of Control....194, 515
Mercantile Losses in the War....194, 515
" Marine Department....215 6, 217
" " Medals....241
" Marines of the World....86, 880-8
" Pensions Committee....217
" School Ships....402
" Shipping (U.K.)....826, 492
" Shipping Committee....217
Merchant Venturers College....266
Mercury....4 *et seq.*, 68, 70
" Disc of (1906)....72
Mercury Into Gold....849
Mercy, League of....308
" Order of....155
Merit, Order of....132
Mesopotamia....88, 416, 458, 459, 605, 755-7
Metallurgy Research Dept....222
Meteor Crater in Arizona....699
Meteorological Observatories....243
" Office....243
" Records....(*Note*) 7, 73
" Societies....308
" Summary....3 *et seq.*, 73, 83-843
Meteors....71
Methodist Churches, 255; Colleges 278
Methodists, Calvinistic....256
Metric Weights and Measures....428
Metrology, Dept. of....222
Metropolitan Asylums Board....201, 274, 324 5, 326, 529, 562
" Boroughs....500, 529
" County Courts....226
" Hospitals, 323; Fund....301
" Magistrates....223
" Police, 228, 464; Courts....229
" Water Board....201
Mewar....601
Mexico, Area, &c....88, 89, 764-5, 801
" Cereals....826
" Coinage....418
" Events in 1924-25....755
" Legation....90, 91, 764 5
" Trade Unions....481
Michigan....707, 708
Middle Temple....270, 545
Middlesex, County of....467, 468
" Hospital....271, 322
" Land Registry....226
" Quarter Sessions....229
Midlothian....518-9, 520
Midwives Board, Central....271
Migration Statistics....461
Milan....83, 758
Milch Cattle....480
Mile, English, Compared....431
" Geographical and Nautical....434
Milford Haven, Marquess of....98
Military Administration....2, 6 7
" Cross and Medal....155
" Education....272
" Knights of Windsor....119
" Music, Royal Schools....273
" Police....238
Militia, The....236
Milk, Duty on....376-7
Milky Way....62
Miller Hospital....323
Mineral Production....480
" Rights Duty....389
" Water Duties....469
Miners' Wages....868 9
Mines, Department of....215, 217
" Employés in....480
Mines, Royal School of....275
Mining, School of....276
Ministers and Ambassadors....90, 91, 711-800
Ministers' Pensions....156
Ministry, The....156
Minnesota....707, 708
Minor Planets....68
Minorca....790
Minority Movement....807
Mint, Royal....201, 547
" Masters....746
Missionary Bishops....252
" Societies....308
Mississippi and Missouri....707, 708
Mistress of the Robes....99
Mitiaro....644
Mobilization Department, Naval....230
Mocha....716
Moderator, Church of Scotland....254
Mogul Empire....573
Mokalla....716-7
Moldavia....763
Molasses....469
Mombasa....669
Monaco....88, 91, 418, 765
Mond Collection (Pictures)....549
Money, Legal Tender of....415
" Lenders (Duty)....386
" Order Department....209
" Orders....379
" Paper....473
Moneys of All Nations....415-9
Mongolia....728, 729
" Exploration in....846
Monitors....834
Monmouth....497, 498 9
" Bishopric of....251
" Schools....289-90, 295-6
Monomarks....810-1
Mont Blanc....84, 757
Montagu House (Pictures)....549
Montana....707, 708
Monte Carlo....765
Monte Video....85, 798
Montevideo....418, 800
Monthly Income Table....434
" Notes....2 *et seq.*
Montreal....83, 85, 615
" Banks....329-36
" Rate of Exchange....419
Montserrat, Leeward Islands....671-2
Monuments (London)....545, 546
Monumentum Ancyranum....797
Moon, The....70-1
" Age of....4, 8, 12
" Eclipses of....(None in 1926.)
" Harvest and Hunter's....70
" Motions of....59
" Paschal, 82; Phases....1, 2 *et seq.*
" for 1927....50
" Rising, Setting, &c....4 *et seq.*
Moonlight Nights....72
Moonrise....(*Note*) 4-5
Moravia, 733; Moravians....256, 278
Moray, 547-9; Bishop of....253
Morden College....308, 549
Morley College....275
Mormons....250
Morning and Evening Stars....5 *et seq.*
Morocco, Area, &c....88, 766, 801
" Barley Production....826
" Coinage....418
" Events in....455, 766
" French....746, 791
" Spanish....792
Mortgage Bonds, Stamps on....386-7
" Insurance....361-4
Moscow....83, 785
" Rate of Exchange....419
Mosquito Control....848
" Indians (Nicaragua)....768
Mosul....766
Moth, Damage by....848
Motor Bicycle Licence....380
" Cabs....561-2
" Cars Imported....487
" " (Import Duty)....375
" " (Licences)....380
" " Statistics....491
" Driver's Licence....380
" Insurance Companies....361-4

WALKER'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS

USEFUL FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

Pocket Books, Diaries, Note Books, MSS. Books, Engineers' Books, Price Books, Minute Books, Account Books.

70 Sizes. Various Bindings.

Write for List No. W 1.

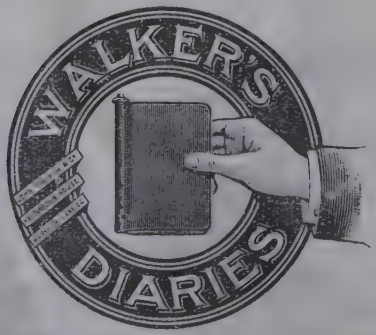
WALKER'S DIARIES.

BEST PAPER. BEST BINDING. BEST PRINTING.

For Ladies and Gentlemen. For Commercial and Busy Men. For Clerical and Professional Use.

NO SUPERFLUOUS MATTER. SILK SEWN.

Write for List No. W 2.



JOHN WALKER & CO., LTD.,

Farringdon House, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

PAGE

Motor Licences, 380; Registration ..380
,, Ships of 20,000 h.p. ..848
,, Spirit Duty ..468
,, ,, Imports ..487
,, Taxes ..466, 467, 468
Motto for London ..810
Mount Ararat ..786
Mount Athos ..751
Mount Batten (see Beatrice, Princess, and Milford Haven).
Mount Everest ..84, 570
Mount Vernon Hospital ..325
Mountain Time ..78
Mountains, Highest ..84
Movables, Scots Law of ..470
Mozambique ..777
Muckle Flugga ..512
Muhammadan Calendar ..81
Muhammadans in India ..571
Muhammad's Tomb ..715
Mull ..512–3
Munich ..83, 749
Municipal Directory, England ..504–8
,, ,, Scotland ..521 2
,, ,, Wales ..511
,, Societies ..309
Munster ..283
Murder Trials ..451, 456
Muscat (Oman) ..716
Museums, London ..201–2, 550 1
,, Geological ..212, 551
,, Imperial Institute ..184, 550–1
,, Imperial War ..220
,, Record Office ..547
,, Science, 202–3, 551; Welsh ..203
,, Scottish ..515
Music Academies, Colleges, &c. ..273
,, in 1925 ..552, 852–3
,, Hall's Control ..552–6
,, Inspectors of ..189
Musical Instruments, Duties ..275
,, Societies ..309
Mycologist Government ..182
Mysore ..569, 601

NAIRN ..518–9, 520
Nagd ..716
Names of Peers ..120–2
Napies ..83, 7, 8
Napoleon ..742
Nassau Island ..645
Natal Area, &c. ..429, 646, 647, 656–7
National Assembly, The ..244
,, Debt ..472–5
,, ,, Office ..203
,, Flags ..714, 823
,, Galleries ..204, 515, 549
,, Health Insurance ..193,
,, Income ..466, 467
,, Library, Scotland ..527
,, ,, Wales ..203
,, Physical Laboratory ..221
,, Savings Committees ..213, 715
,, Societies ..309
,, Union of Railwaymen ..319, 809
,, University ..267
,, Wages Board ..225
Nationality Laws ..387
,, of Emigrants ..461
Nations, League of ..87, 453, 814
Nativity, The ..80
,, Church of the ..680
Natural History Museum ..202, 550
Naturalisation (Legal Notes) ..388–9
Nauru Island ..645
Nautical Almanac Office ..204
,, Measures ..423, 424
,, Surveyors ..216
Naval College, Greenwich ..273, 553
,, Commands ..273
,, Construction Department ..230–1
,, Education ..273–4
,, Estimates ..470
,, Losses in War ..2 4
,, Marriages ..399
,, Medals Issued ..241
,, Medical School ..272
,, Music ..273
,, Ordnance Department ..231
,, Pensions, 477; Rank ..440
,, Reserves ..237, 433
,, Societies ..309, 312

PAGE

Naval Training Ships ..274
,, War Pensions ..477
Navies of the Powers ..235
Navy, The Royal ..230–34
,, of the U.S. ..235, 691
Nazareth ..680
Neanderthal Man ..79
Neap Tides ..5 *et seq.*, 52–3
Nebraska ..707, 708
Nebulæ ..85
Needlework, Royal School of ..275
Negri Sembilan ..674
Negro Race ..83
Nejd, Emirate of ..716
Neolithic Age ..79–80
Nepal (Nipal) ..86, 604
Neptune ..4 *et seq.*, 70
,, Satellite of ..72
Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for ..326
Netherlands, Area, &c. ..88, 89, 767–8, 801
,, Coinage ..418, 419
,, Illegitimacy ..304
,, India ..768, 801
,, Legation ..90, 91, 767 8
,, Milch Cattle ..480
,, Railway Gauges ..421
,, Shipping ..85, 193, 768
,, Telephones ..494
,, Trade of ..768
,, Trade Unions ..418
,, Weights and Measures ..426
,, Yeast ..768
Neujmin Comet ..71
Nevada ..707, 708
Neville's Cross College ..26
Nevis ..671
New Brunswick ..459 607, 616–7
New Caledonia ..746
New Georgia Island ..679
New Guinea, 84; (Papua) ..627
,, ,, Netherlands ..768
,, Hampshire ..707, 708
,, Hebrides ..679 80, 746
,, Jersey ..707, 708
,, Mexico ..707, 708
,, Orleans, 706; (Shipping) ..85
,, River, The ..201
New South Wales, 458, 459, 622, 623–31
Agent-General ..92
Banks ..329, 331
Bishops ..252, 258
Railway Gauges ..421
New Style ..82
,, Year, The 82; Jewish ..81
New York (State) ..707, 708
New York (City) ..83, 707
Industries ..703
Newspapers ..560
Population ..83, 706
Rate of Exchange ..429
Shipping, &c. ..193
Time, 78; Weather ..843
New Zealand ..458, 459, 640–5, 801
Banks ..323, 6
Birth Rate, &c. ..640
Bishops ..252, 258
Census of Statistics ..640
Coinage ..415, 416
Cross ..155
Defence ..457
Emigration to ..461
Events 1924–5 ..453–4
Governor-Gen. ..641
High Commissioner ..92
Islands ..644 5
Loans to ..474
Meat from ..490
Milch Cattle ..480
Motor Cars ..491
Navy ..233
Newspapers ..560
Parcel Rates ..69
Railway Gauges ..421
Schools ..635
Telegraph Rates to ..325
Time ..78
Trade ..644
,, Commissioner ..92
,, with Great Britain ..484, 644
Trade Unions ..421
U.S. Consuls ..723

PAGE

New Zealand—*continued.*
War Losses ..238
Weights and Measures ..425
Zone Time ..78
Newcastle-upon-Tyne ..503
,, Banks ..328, 344
,, Births and Deaths ..507
,, Bishopric of ..250
,, Members of Parliament ..172
,, Newspapers ..560
,, Schools ..286, 294
,, Shipping ..85, 493
,, Sunrise ..55
,, Tides ..53
,, University College ..265
Newfoundland ..84, 458, 459, 620–1
,, Archbishop ..257
,, Bishop, 252; Club ..564
,, Coinage ..410
,, High Commissioner ..92, 621
,, Loan to ..474
,, Trade Commissioner ..92
,, Weights and Measures ..426
Newmarket Races ..437, 445, 552
Newnham College, Cambridge ..262
Newspaper Offices in London ..557–60
,, Size ..560
Next of Kin Tables ..408–10
Niagara Falls ..84, 614
Nicaragua, Area, &c. ..88, 89, 768–9, 801
,, Coinage ..418
,, Debt to U.S.A. ..475, 701
,, Legation ..90, 91, 768–9
Nice ..744, cxxii
Nicobar Island ..458, 569, 591
Niger, French, 746; River ..84
Nigeria, Area, &c. ..452, 459, 677–8
,, Bishops ..252, 258
Night begins ..4, 8, 12
,, Telegraph Letters ..71
Nightingale Island ..690
Nights, Moonlight ..2, 6, 10, 72
Nihilism ..780
Nile, The ..84, 687, 737
,, Delta ..644
Nineveh ..756
Niue Island ..644
Noah's Ark ..786
Nobel Prizes ..802
Nonconformist Marriages ..797–8
Nones, The ..81
Nonn ..3
Nore, The ..233
Norfolk, 497, 498–9; Island ..627
Normal Temperature ..423
Norman Lockyer Observatory ..204
Normandy, Duke of ..528
North America, Area, &c. ..83
,, Carolina ..707, 708
,, Dakota ..707, 708
,, Devon (Island) ..84
,, Foreland, Bishop ..247
,, Pole, Flight to ..803
,, Somerset (Island) ..84
Northern Ireland:—
Area ..458, 461, 523
Command ..237
Constabulary ..524
Government ..524
Judicature ..463, 525
M.P.'s (Westminster) ..181
Ministry ..524
Parliament ..524
Population ..461, 523
Schools ..290, 296
University ..267
Northern Rhodesia ..458, 459, 682
Northern Territory, Australia ..459, 627
,, Union Football League ..441
Northwest Frontier Province ..458,
..569, 590
,, Territories ..459, 607, 619
Norway, Area, &c. ..88, 89, 769–70, 801
,, Coinage ..418, 419
,, Illegitimacy ..304
,, Legation ..90, 91, 769, 770
,, Milch Cattle ..480
,, Queen of ..102
,, Shipping ..86, 493, 770
,, Telephones ..494
,, Trade ..770
Norwich, 507, cxxii; Bishop of ..247

Important New Books

Science Religion and Reality

Edited by JOSEPH NEEDHAM. 12s. 6d. net

The contributors to this important volume are :—

THE EARL OF BALFOUR, O.M., F.R.S.
BRONISLAW MALINOWSKI, Ph.D., D.Sc.
CHARLES SINGER, M.D., D.Litt.
ANTONIO ALIOTTA, D.Phil.
ARTHUR S. EDDINGTON, M.A., F.R.S.
JOSEPH NEEDHAM, M.A.
JOHN W. OMAN, D.Phil., D.D.
WILLIAM BROWN, M.A., M.D., D.Sc.
CLEMENT C. J. WEBB, LL.D.
WILLIAM RALPH INGE, D.D., LL.D.

SCIENCE and SCIENTISTS in the NINETEENTH CENTURY

By ROBERT H. MURRAY, Litt.D. With an Introduction by SIR OLIVER LODGE, F.R.S. 12s. 6d. net.

"SIR OLIVER LODGE *writes: "An eminently readable book, full of personal reminiscences and biographical details . . . a serviceable storehouse of reference for the coming generation of students in all branches of science."*

FRANCESCO PETRARCA: The First Modern Man of Letters. His Life and Correspondence

A Study of the Early Fourteenth Century (1304-1347). Volume I: Early Years and Lyric Poems. With a Frontispiece. By EDWARD H. R. TATHAM, M.A., F.S.A. 18s. net.

This book is an attempt to set the career of the Italian poet, as elucidated by the discoveries of the last fifty years, in the light of contemporary history.

A VOYAGE IN SPACE

By H. H. TURNER, D.Sc., D.C.L., F.R.S., Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxford. With over 130 Illustrations. Second edition, enlarged. 7s. 6d. net.

Professor Turner has added to this edition a masterly chapter dealing with recent developments in astronomy, including the Einstein theory.

CLAY, AND WHAT WE GET FROM IT

By ALFRED B. SEARLE. With copious Illustrations. 3s. 6d. net.

SURVEYING FOR EVERYONE

By A. FRANCON WILLIAMS, F.R.S.G.S. With copious Diagrams and Maps. 3s. 6d. net.

CHARMIAN: CHAUFFEUSE

By ALICE WILSON FOX. 3s. 6d. net. (A Story of the Great War.)

THE SHELDON PRESS, Northumberland Avenue, LONDON, W.C. 2

Norwich, Sunrise 59
Norwood Cemetery 543
Nose, Hospitals for Diseases of 327
Nossi Bé 746
Notary Public (Stamp) 381
Note issues 473
Notification of Diseases 394-5
NOTTINGHAM ..... 503, 507, cxxiii
,, Banks 344
,, Births and Deaths 507
,, Bishop of (R.C.) 257
,, Members of Parliament 172
,, Newspapers 500
,, Schools 286, 291
,, University 265
NOVA SCOTIA 92, 459, 607, 615-6
,, ,, Baronets of 125-31
Novaya Zemlya 84
Nullity of Marriage 591
Numismatic Societies 309
Nurses' Associations 272, 309, 311
Nurses, Queen Alexandra's 288
,, War Pensions 477
Nursing Board, Army 257
,, ,, R.A.F. 243
,, College of 272
,, Council 2, 2
NYASALAND 458, 459, 678-9
,, Portuguese 777

OAKS, 464; Winners of the 456
Oats, Statistics of 616, 817
OBITUARY, 1924-25 ..... lxiv, 446-7
Observatories, Astronomical 204
,, Meteorological 243
Occasional Licences 379
Occultism, &c. ..... 4 et seq., 59
Occupation s (Great Britain) 478
,, (Ireland) 525
Ocean Island 679
OCEANIA, Area and Population 83
Oceans, Depths of, 84; Principal 84
Off Licences 378
Offa's Dike 496
Office of Works 220-1
Officers' War Pensions 477
Official Receivers, Bankruptcy 223
,, Solicitor 223
Ogpu 779
Ohio, 707, 708; Bridge 85
Ohm, The 422
Oil, Imports 487
,, Painters Institute 487
Oklahoma 707, 708
Old Age Pensions 476, 747
,, and New Style 82
,, Bailey 228, 463, 544
,, Measures 427
,, Roman Catholic Church 256
,, Style 82
"Old Vic," The 528
Oldenburg 750
Olympia 551
Olympiads 81
O.M.S. 821
Oman (Arabia) 88, 418, 716
ONTARIO, Area, &c. 459, 607, 624
,, Agent-General 92, 624
,, Bishops 252
,, Schools 835
Open Spaces (London) 548-9
Opera in 1925 856-60
Ophthalmic Hospitals 326-7
Opium Trade, India 596
Optical Societies 309
ORANGE FREE STATE 459, 646, 647, 657
"Oranges and Lemons" 540
Order of Merit 155
,, Merit 155
Orders of Knighthood 132-151
Ordnance Survey Department 182
Oregon 707, 708
Organists, Cathedral 245-51
,, Royal College of 273
Oriental Studies, School of 264, 274
Origin of Man 834
Orissa and Bihar 458, 569, 580
Orkney 512, 518-19
Orkneys, South 695
Orphans' Asylum for 327
Orthopædic Hospital 327
Osaka 83, 760
Oslo 770
Ossetia 790
Ostend Tides 53
Other People's Money 827-35
Otira Tunnel 645
Ottawa 614
,, Mint 201; Observatory 204
Otter Hunting 820
Ottoman Debt 797
Oudh and Agra, India 569
Oversea Settlement Committee 184
,, Trade Dept. 204-5
Oxford, 507, cxxii; Bishopric 247
,, Circuit 225
,, Clubs 566
,, Forestry Institute 270
,, Home Students 250
,, House Settlement 281
,, Observatory 204
,, Schools 286, 294
,, University 259-261
,, Women's Colleges 261
Oyster Season 823

PACIFIC ISLANDS 458-9, 679-680
,, ,, (French) 746
,, ,, (Japanese) 761
,, ,, (U.S.A.) 709-10
,, Ocean 84
,, Time 78
Paddington £29; Green Hospital 324
Pagan of Honour 129
Pahang, State of 674
Painting Societies 310
Palaces in London 543, 545, 547
Palæontology 83
Palæozoic Period 79
Palatine County 186
PALESTINE, Area, &c. 458, 459, 680
,, Air Force 243
,, Coinage 416
,, Exploration Fund 310
Palm Sunday 68
Palmerston Island 644
Palmyra Island 710
PANAMA, Area, &c. 88, 89, 770-1, 801
,, Canal 85, 694, 710-1
,, Coinage 418
,, Legation 90, 91, 770, 771
Pangkor Island 673
Papacy, The 88, 90, 771
Paper Money 473
,, Weights and Sizes of 425
Papua 458, 459, 627
PARAGUAY, Area, &c. 88, 89, 771-2, 801
,, Coinage 418
,, Legation 90, 91, 771-2
Parallax (see Cal.) 4 et seq., Note 12-13
Paralysis, Hospitals for 326
Parcel Post, Abroad 368-370
,, ,, Insurance 360
,, ,, Statistics 493
,, ,, Imports and Exports 489
Parcels "C.O.D." 369 70
Paris 83, 744
,, Distances from 321
,, Exchange Rates 419
,, Grand Prix 437
,, Street Accidents 556
Parkes Museum 551
Parks, Royal, 221; Public 548-9
Parliament 163
,, Bill 549
,, Members of 169-181
,, ,, Payment of 168
,, Rules for Visitors 545
Parliamentary Burghs 180-1
,, Counsel Office 218
,, Franchise 393-4
,, Majorities 161
,, Secretaries 156-8
,, Summary 159, 162
Parochial Charities, London 273
,, Councils, Scotland 244
Parsec, The (20,000,000,000,000) 4
Parties, Balance of 163
Paschal Full Moon ..... (Note) 16, 82
Passenger Ship Licence 379
,, Traffic (London) 435
Passmore Edwards Settlement 281
Passport Office 190
,, Regulations, 240; Stamp on 379
Patent Medicines (Receipts) 468
,, Office 205, 546
,, (Letters, Fees on 380
Patents Registered in 1924 546
Patriotic Fund, Royal 312
Pattern Post 368
Pawnbrokers' Licences 378, 468
,, Regulations 412-3
Pay Corps, Army 238
,, of Civil Servants 182-221, 469
,, Hospitals 327
,, of Indian Services 593-5
Paymaster-General 206
Paymaster-Rear-Admiral 232
Payment of Members 162
Peace Prize (Nobel) 802
,, World's 814
Peculiars, Court of 225
Pedlars' Licences 379
Peerage, The 101-122
Peers, Representative ..... (Note) 101
,, Surnames of 120-2
Peking 83, 730
Pelew Islands 761
Pemba 693
Penalties (Inland Revenue) 387
Penang, Settlement of 673
Pennsylvania 707, 708
Penny, The 435
Peñon de la Gomera 791
Penrhyn Island 644
Pension Cabinet Ministers 156
,, Civil List 226
,, Lord Chancellors 222
,, Ministry of 206
,, New Scheme 161
,, Old Age 476
,, War 477
,, ,, U.S.A. 693
,, Widows' 467
People's Palace 546
Perak 674
Perim, Island of (Aden) 691
Periods of Architecture 819
Perlis 675
Perpetual Calendar 74
PERSIA, Area, &c. 88, 89, 772-3, 801
,, Bishop 252
,, Chronology 81
,, Coinage 417
,, Legation 90, 91, 772, 773
,, Persian Gulf 695
Perth 518-9, 520, 522
,, (W. A.) ..... 679; Mint 201
Petrology Observatory 204
PERU, Area, &c. 88, 89, 773-4, 801
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Legation 90, 91, 773, 774
Pescadores 761
Peterborough 497, 498-9
,, ... 247
Petite Terre 746
Petroleum Imports 487
,, Carriage in Bulk 886
Petty Sessions 463
Phases of Moon ..... 2 et seq.
,, for 1927 59
Philadelphia 83, 706
,, Shipping 85
Philanthropic Societies 297-316
Philosophical Society, Royal 310
,, ,, (Victoria Inst.) 314
Philippine Islands 418, 691, 708, 709, 801
Phœnix Island 679
,, Society 310
Photographs by Wireless 849
,, of Air Eddies 849
Phthisis Hospitals 324-5
Physical Laboratory 183
,, Training 250, 274
Physicians, Royal Colleges of 310
,, to the King 98, 514
Physics Research Board 221
Picture Galleries, Edinburgh 535
,, ,, London 204, 849
,, Sales in 1925 854-5
Piece of Wall Paper 422
Pigs in U.K. 478
Pike's Peak Railway 858
Piles, Hospitals for 325
Pilgrim Fathers Memorial 542
Pilgrims, The 310

Basildon Bond

"THE KING OF NOTEPAPERS"

HIGH CLASS STATIONERY AT A MODERATE AND UNIFORM PRICE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. OBTAINABLE FROM ALL STORES AND STATIONERS IN ALL FORMS IN AZURE, MAUVE AND CREAM.

SAMPLES WILL BE SENT ON RECEIPT OF A POSTCARD TO THE MANUFACTURERS

MILLINGTON & SONS LIMITED
CROWN WORKS TOTTENHAM, LONDON, N.15

THE IDEAL MAGAZINE FOR THE HOME IS THE

WINDSOR MAGAZINE

IT HOLDS THE RECORD FOR THE

BEST FICTION
BEST ARTICLES
BEST ILLUSTRATIONS.

Every Number of THE WINDSOR contains many splendid complete stories by favourite authors, important articles by authoritative specialists on sport and subjects of topical interest, and a host of amusing and entertaining features, all profusely illustrated.

Price ONE SHILLING Net. At all Booksellers and Bookstalls.

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.4.

PAGE

Pillars of Hercules 766
Pilotage, 231; Authority 217, 219
Piltdown Skull 79
Pipe of Port 421
Pirate Coast 605
Pistol Licence 380
Pitcairn Island (Pacific) 679
Pithecanthropos Erectus 79
Pittsburg 83, 703, 706
Places of Interest (London) 559–556
Planets ..... 4, 5, 8, 9, *etc.*, 67–72
Plate, Dealers in, Licence 379, 468
„ Glass Insurance 361–4
„ Hall Marks on 818–19
Playing Fields 811
Plays produced, 1924-25 856
Pledges (Pawnbrokers) 402
Plumage Import Committee 217
Plunging Champions 443
Plymouth ..... 507, CXXII
„ Banks 345
„ Bishop, 246; (R.C.) 257
„ Clubs 566
„ Command 233
„ Members of Parliament 172
„ Shipping 493
„ Sunrise 55
„ Tides 53
Poet Laureate 98
POLAND, Area, &c. 88, 89, 774–5, 801
„ Coal Output 481
„ Coinage 418, 419
„ Debt 474
„ Legation 90, 91, 774, 775
„ Loans to 474, 475, 701
„ Reparations 474
„ Trade Unions 481
„ Wheat Production 611
Polar Regions 83, 802
Pole, The Magnetic 75–6
„ Star, Altitude of 5 *et seq.*, ... 61
Poles, North and South 83, 423
Police Courts and Offices 393
„ Force (C.I.) and Met.) 228, 464, 532
„ Indian 593
„ Medals 355
„ Railway 861, 870
„ Royal Canadian 611
Political Parties 162, 163
„ Reform Commission 216
„ Societies 316–321
Politics in 1925 (U.K.) 448–9
Polo 442, 552
„ Water 443
Polytechnics, &c. 274–7
Pondicherry (French) 745
Pondoland 656
Pons-Winnecke Comet 71
Poor, Divorce for the 393
„ Man's Lawyer 280, 281
„ Persons' Dept. 402
„ Relief 479
Pope of Rome 88, 90, 771
Pope's Villa 559
Poplar 529; Hospital 803–4
Poppy Day 803–4
Population, British Empire 456, 457
„ Counties 497, 510, 518, 523
„ Density of 92, 523
„ English Boroughs 504–8
„ Scottish Burghs 521–2
„ Urban and Rural 503
„ Welsh Boroughs 512
„ of U.K. (1570–1921) 462
„ of World 83
„ of World's Cities 83
Port of London 206 7
Portcullis Pursuivant 183
Porto Rico 694, 708, 709, 801
Portrait Gallery, National 204, 549
„ Scottish 515
Ports of the U.K. 52 3, 85, 493
„ World 52 3, 85
Portsmouth ..... 507, CXXII
„ Bishop (R.C.) 257
„ Command 233
„ Members of Parliament 172
„ Schools 287, 294
„ Tides 54
PORTUGAL, Area, &c. 88, 89, 775–7, 801
„ Coinage 418, 419
„ Colonies 777

PAGE

PORTUGAL—*continued.*
„ Embassy 90, 91, 775
„ Events in 1924-25 ..... 4, 5
„ Loan to 474
„ Railway Gauges 421
„ Reparation 474
„ Shipping 86, 493
„ Trade 486, 488, 776
„ War Losses 238
„ Wine Imported from 486
Post Cards, 366; Statistics 493
„ Inland, 364; Abroad 366
„ Office, Edinburgh 516–7
„ „ Estimates 469
„ „ London 207–10, 546
„ „ Life Insurance 363
„ „ Receipts from 466, 467, 468
„ „ Savings Banks 209, 493
„ „ Telegraphs 207
„ „ Telephones 209
„ „ Work of the 493
Post-Graduate College 272
Postage Rates 365
„ Stamps 365
Postal Guide 365–374
„ Orders 370
„ Statistics 493
Poste Restante (London) 366
Postmaster-General 196–8, 207
Potatoes, Acreage, &c. 478, 479
„ Imports 485
Poultry Commissioner 482–3
Pound, The 424
Power of Attorney, Stamp Duty 387
Poynings, Manor of 567
Prague 83, 744
Precedency, Table of 131
Precepts, College of 273
Precession 48–9
Preference, Imperial 160 (*Note*) 376–7
Prehistoric Man 486
Premier, The 79
„ Residence 567
Premiers, British Imperial 468
„ Irish 524, 526
Premiums, Insurance 352, 356–9
Prerogative of Mercy 464
Presbyterian Churches 254, 256
„ Colleges 278
President of the House, &c. 131
Presidential Election 696
Presidents of Republics 88
„ of the United States 94, 696
Press, The 319, 557–60
Prester John, The 513
Pretoria 652
„ Mint 201
Prevention of Cruelty Societies 303, 309
Price of Silver 425
Prices and Wages 471
„ of Investments 475
Priests in Ordinary 198
Primates, The 245, 249
Prime Ministers 156, 218, 567
Primitive Methodists 255
Primrose League 319
Prints, The 563
PRINCE OF WALES, H.R.H. 97, 99–100, 102, 186, 448
„ Albert 97
„ Arthur 96, 100
„ Consort 96
„ George 97
„ Henry 97
Prince Albert Island 84
„ Edward Island 459, 607, 618
„ of Wales's Hospital 323
„ „ Island 673
Princes of India 601–3
„ of the Blood Royal 101
„ of Wales 815
Princess Beatrice 96, 100
„ Christian 96, 100
„ Louise 96, 100
„ Mary 99
„ Royal 96
Principe Island 777
Printed Paper Post 365
Printers' Pension Corporation 310
Printing by Camera 849
„ Papers and Type 425
„ School of 274

PAGE

Prison Commission, 195; Scotland 515
Private Secretary to H.M. 97
Privy Council 123–4
„ „ Judicial Committee 222
„ „ Office 210
„ Purse Office 97
„ Seal, 156–8; Office 200, 516
Probate Division Courts 224
„ „ (Estate) Duties 382–3, 468
„ „ Instructions for obtaining 466
„ „ Registries 224, 405–6
Procurator General, Dept. 228
Procurators Fiscal 520
Production per Acre 478
Professional Admission Fees 381
„ Education, 267–281: Fees 421–4
„ Records (Athletics) 438–44
„ Societies 316–321
Professors 466
„ of Oxford 259–260
„ of Cambridge 261–2
„ of London 263–4
„ Royal College of Science 275
Profit Sharing 805
Profits assessed to Tax 468
Propagation of the Gospel 321
Proper Motion (Stars) 60–1, 64–5
Prosecutions, Director of 224
Protection Orders 392
Protectorates, British 457
Protocol, The 814
Provident Societies 482
Province Wellesley 623
Provosts and Lord Provosts 520–1
PRUSSIA 749
P.S.A. 321
Public and Private Wealth 827–35
„ Liability Insurance Co.'s. 361–4
„ Loans (Repayment) 433
„ Prosecutor's Department 224
„ Record Office 210, 546–7
„ Service Vehicles 811–2
„ Trustee 210–1, 407
„ Worship Loan Board 211
Publicans' Licences 379
Publishers' Association 319
Pukapura Island 544
Puncheon of Rum 421
PUNJAB PROVINCE 458, 569, 588, 594
„ States 585, 588
Purple Rod (Usher) 132
Pursuivants 183, 514
Pyramids, The 85, 737

QUAKERS (Friends) 256
„ Marriages 390
„ Meeting House (Jordans) 554
Quantity Surveyors' Fees 421–3
Quarries and Mines 480–1
Quarter Days (England) 28
„ Sessions 228, 229, 463
„ Chairmen 498, 510, 525
Quarter-Master-General 236
QUEBEC (Province) Area 459, 607, 614–5
„ Agent General 92, 615
„ Bishops 252, 259
„ (City) 614–5
QUEEN, H.M. THE 95, 97
„ „ Household 99
QUEEN ALEXANDRA, H.M. liv
Queen Alexandra's Nursing Board 237
Queen Anne's Bounty Office 211
Queen Charlotte's Hospital 326
Queen Margaret College 277
Queen Mary's Hospital 323
Queen Victoria Memorial 546
„ „ School 272
Queen Victoria's Family 96
Queen's College, 266; Hall 552
„ Hospital 324
„ University, Belfast 257
QUEENSLAND, Area, &c. 458, 459, 622, 635 6
Accent-General 92, 636
Banks 389, 636
Bishops 252
Railway Gauges 421
Questions of the Day 803–814
Quilimane 777
Quintal, The (Fish) 423
Quito 780

BLACKIE'S DICTIONARIES

THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Literary, Scientific, Etymological, and Pronouncing. By *John Ogilvie*, LL.D. Edited by *Charles Annandale*, M.A., LL.D. With extensive Appendices. Illustrated by nearly 800 Engravings on Wood. Large f'cap 4to, 872 pages. Cloth, 15*s.* net.

THE CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Literary, Scientific, Etymological, and Pronouncing. By *Charles Annandale*, M.A., LL.D. With 16 beautifully coloured Plates. F'cap 4to, 864 pages. Cloth, 6*s.* net; Roxburghe, 10*s.* 6*d.* net; half-morocco, 15*s.* net.

THE LARGE-TYPE CONCISE DICTIONARY

Charles Annandale. A re-set and amplified edition of the "Concise," beautifully printed and brilliantly clear. Cloth boards, with wrapper, 7*s.* 6*d.* net.

BLACKIE'S STANDARD DICTIONARY

With 16 Coloured Plates: Appendices on Terms and Measures used in Physics, Engineering, &c.; Foreign Words, Phrases, and Sayings; Abbreviations and Contractions; Forms of Address; Moneys of the World; Weights and Measures; Principal Mechanical Movements Illustrated. Cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.* net.

BLACKIE'S COMPACT ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY

Prepared by *Richard John Cunliffe*, M.A., LL.B. With Lists of Prefixes and Suffixes; Terms of Special Note in Modern Warfare; Abbreviations and Contractions Commonly Used; Forms of Address; Principal Moneys of the World and Their Equivalents or Approximate Equivalents in English Currency; Weights and Measures, including the Metric System. Cloth, 1*s.* 6*d.* net.

BLACKIE & SON, LTD., 50, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.,
GLASGOW, BOMBAY & TORONTO.

STOP

FOR BOOKS ON

BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS

Including all Branches of

Accounting, Advertising, Banking, Costing, Credits, Correspondence, Finance, Foreign Trade, Industrial Organization, Insurance, Mail Order Work, Management, Organization, Printing, Public Utilities, Retailing, Scientific Management, Selling, Statistics, etc., etc., etc.

Write for a free copy of our Sectional Catalogue No. 4 of Business Books. It is an encyclopedia of books which best serve the requirements of every one in the business and commercial world.

McGRAW-HILL PUBLISHING Co., Ltd.
6, Bouverie Street, London, E.C. 4.

PAGE

Rabbi, Chief (U.K.) 256
Race Meetings 445, 552–3
Races of Mankind 83
„ Horse, Winners of 436–7
Racial Questions 804
Radcliffe Observatory 204
Radio-Research Board 212
„ Telegraphy 373–4, 494
Radium Institute (London) 323
Railways—
Accidents 491, 871–2, 875
„ (France) 484–5
Altitude 875, 876
Bridges 85, 879
Capital Authorised 863, 865, 876
Census of Employés 873
Clearing Houses 874
Commission 224
Councils 866–7, 877
Duty 379
Employés 491, 873–4
Engines 849, 870
Finances 162–3
Four Track Main Lines 884
Gauges 421
Indian 534, 596–71, 876–9
Irish 865
Labour Troubles 809
Letters 368–6
Longest Runs 879
Officials 867, 878
Operating Statistics 864
Passenger Duty 379
Rates Tribunal 218
Signal Boxes 878
Societies 311
Solicitors 870
Special Trains 892
Speed 872, 879
Statistics 491, 861–879
Terminals (London) 867
Traffic 862–3, 877
Tunnels 874
Underground 868
Wages ..... 865–870; Wages Board 225
„ Working Expenses 864–6, 876–7
Rainfall at Greenwich ..... 2, 3 *et seq.* 73
„ Greatest Known 73
„ Organisation 243
„ Record since 1903 73
Rajputana 569
Rakahanga Island 644
Ramadan 81
Ramsay, Lady Patricia 96
Rangoon 570
„ Shipping 85
Rank, Navy, Army and R.A.F. 240
Rapa Island 746
Rarotonga 644
Rateable Values ..... 504–8, 521, 520 *n.* 524
Rates, Expenditure from 469, 476
„ Imposed on 475
„ of Discount 350
„ of Exchange 419
„ of London 529
Rating of Govt. Property 219
„ Reform 212
Raw Material Imported 434, 485–6
Reading 507
„ University College 256
Ready Reckoner 429
„ Reference Calendar 74
Real Property, Descent of 408–410
Rear-Admirals 232
Réaumur Thermometer 423
Receipt Stamps 387
Receipts to be kept 221
„ Penalty for not stamping 387
Receiver, Metropolitan Police 229
Receivers in Bankruptcy 215
Reclamation Dept., U.S.A. 705–7
Reconstruction Loans 474
Record Office, Public 210, 546–7
Records, 227–8, London 532
Records, Battles, &c. 437–8
„ Shipping 887
„ Theatre 556
Recruiting Dept (Navy) 230
Red Army, The 783
Red Cross 125, Society 311
„ Indian Race 83, 607, 706
„ International 807
Red Sea 84
Redemption of Capital Table 473
Redirection of Letters 366
Redonda 671
Reedham Orphanage 311
Referees, Official 223
Reform of the Calendar ..... (*Note*) 12–1
Reformatory Inspectors 195
Reformed Episcopal Church 2, 6
Refreshment House Licences 379
Refrigerated Meat Imports 490
Refrigerating Ships 886
Regatta (Henley) 442, 445, 552
Regent's Park, 548; College 264
Regiments of the Army 237–8
Register Office, General 194
Registrar, Marriage before 397–8
Registrars, Chancery, 223; Yorksh. 226
Registration (Companies Act) 835
„ of Births, &c. 194
„ of Business Names 198, 390
„ of Voters 394
„ Letters 365
„ Medical, 172; Dental 269
Registry for Deeds, Middlesex 226
„ Land, Office 226
Registry Office Marriages 397 8
Regnal Years 37
Regular Army, The 237–8
Relative Rank, Navy, Army, R.A.F. 240
Relay Race Records 440
Relief Works 940
„ West Ham Scale 824
Religions of Gt. Britain 451
„ British Empire 456
„ Australia 682
„ Canada 697
„ India 571
„ New Zealand 640
„ U.S.A. 694
Religious Denominations, Minor ..2 6
„ Newspapers 558
„ Societies 293 316
„ Statistics 244 253, 714 8
„ Tract Society 311
Remedy (Light Coins) 415
Remembrancer (London) 530, 532
„ The King's 223
Renewal Terms 350
Rent Restriction Act 161 2, 221, 867
Reparations 474–5, 748
Repayment of Public Loans 433
Repertory Players 800
Reply Coupons (Postal) 367
Representative Peers ..... (*Note*) 101
Republics of World 81, 89
Research (Civil) 210
„ (Imp. Inst.) 184
„ (Medical) 200–1
„ (Mineral) 164
„ (Naval) 231
„ (Scientific) 211–3
Reserve Fleet 2 3
Reserves, Navy 231, 233
„ Army 238
Residuary Legatees 403
Resignations of M.P.'s 567
Restitution of Conjugal Rights 391
Retrospect of Sport 436–444
Réunion Island (French) 746
Reuss (Germany) 750
Reval 419, 741
Revenue Department Estimates 469
„ Duties 381, 7, 468
„ Offices, Inland 197–8, 526
„ of U.K. 466 7
Revocation of Wills 404
Reykjavik 735
Rhenish Hessen 865
Rhine, Army of the 237
Rhode Island 707, 708
Rhodes, 754; Colossus of 85
Rhodes, C. J., 681; Scholarships 460
Rhodesia 92, 458, 459, 681
Rhondda 511
„ Members of Parliament 179
Richmond, 554; Palace and Park 554
„ Boroughs of 507
„ Herald 183
Riffians 766
Rifle Association, National 309
Riga 419, 762

PAGE

Right Ascension ..... (*Note*) 8–9 *et seq.*
Rio de Janeiro 83, 85, 419, 725
„ de Oro 791
„ Muni 791
Ripon, 507; Bishop of 250
Rivers of England 495
„ Scotland 512
„ Wales 500
„ the World 84
Road Department, The 217–11
„ Rules of the 433
„ Taxes 491
Roads of the U.K. 491
Rochester, 507; Bishop of 247
Rockefeller Foundation 271–2
„ School of Hygiene 272
Rod of Brickwork 422
Rodriguez 677
Rolls, Master of the 222
Roman Britain 496, 509, 512
„ Calendar ..... 81, (*Note*) 32 33
„ Catholic Church 257 8
„ „ Churches in London 542
„ „ Colleges 278
„ Chronology ..... (*Note*) 32–33, 81
„ London 547
„ Roads 490
„ Signal Station 850
Rome, Population 83, 758
„ Rate of Exchange 419
„ of the 88, 90, 771
Ross Dependency 645
„ Institute 327
Rotary Club 321
„ Rotor Ship 850
Rotterdam 83, 768
Rouble, The 419
Rouge Croix 183; Dragon 183
Round Churches 541
Rowing Records 442
Royal Academy, 297, 549; Almonry 97
„ „ of Music 273
„ Air Force 242–3
„ Army Med. Corps, 238; Coll. 272
„ „ Ordnance Corps 238
„ „ Service Corps 238
„ „ Veterinary Corps 239
„ Botanical Gardens, 182, 221, 517, 552
„ Burghs 521 2
„ Cambrian Academy 297
„ Coll. of Art, 189; Music 273
„ Coll. of Science 275
„ Commission, Exhibition, 1851 213
„ Dukes 101
„ „ How to Address 101
„ Engineers, Corps of 237
„ Exchange 547
„ Family 95–7
„ „ Annuities to 100
„ Fine Art Commission 190
„ Free Hospital 272, 322
„ Geographical Society 547
„ Horticultural Society 300, 552
„ Households 97–100, 256, 514
„ Humane Society 312
„ Hunt Cup, Winners of 437
„ Institution 233, 597
„ Institution 311
„ Irish Academy 297
„ Marines 230
„ Mews, 100; Mint 201, 547
„ Military Academy 272
„ „ College 272
„ „ School of Music 273
„ National Lifeboat Institution 312
„ Naval College 273
„ „ Medical School 272
„ „ Reserves 233
„ „ School of Music 273
„ Navy 230–5
„ Observatories 204
„ Opera 552
„ Parks 221, 548
„ Red Cross 155
„ School of Mines 275
„ Scottish Academy 297
„ Society 312, 815
„ „ Medals 815
„ United Service Institution 551
„ Victorian Order 133
Ruanda 722

THE BURBERRY

Weatherproof of Great Worth

Overcoat of Great Comfort

When it's wet, windy, cold, dusty or uncertain . . . whether in town or country . . . walking, riding, shooting, fishing or motoring . . . always wear The Burberry.

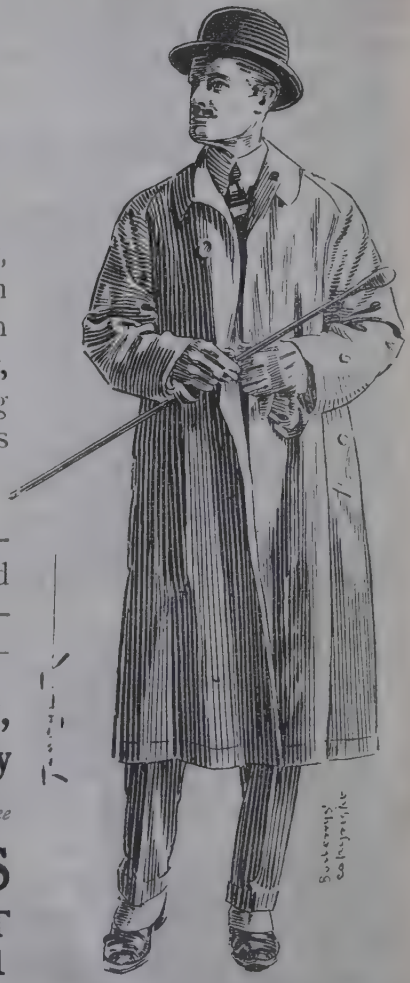
It is the best Weatherproof for bad days, and the most practical Overcoat for every purpose—

A Coat for To-day, To-morrow—Everyday

Catalogue and Patterns Post Free

BURBERRYS
HAYMARKET
LONDON S.W.1

Bd. Malesherbes PARIS; and Agents
Burberrys Ltd.



Every Burberry Garment is labelled "Burberrys"

PAGE

Rubber Imports 486
Rudolph Province 691
Rugby Football 441, 552
Rulers of Chief Countries 88
Rules of the Road 433
Rumania, Area, &c. 88, 89, 777–8, 802
,, Coinage 18, 419
,, Legation 90, 92, 777, 778
,, Loans to 474, 475, 701
,, Reparations 474
,, Shipping 86
,, Trade 778
,, ,, Unions 481
,, War Losses 238
,, Wheat Production 816
Runnimede 554
Running Records 439, 444
Rupee, The 416–419
Rupert's Land, Bishop of 252
Rural and Urban Population 503
Ruskin College 277
Russia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 778–785
,, Agriculture 783, 4, 802
,, Army 783
,, British Debt to 473
,, Cereals 816
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Cost of the War 489
,, Debt 474, 475, 701, 785
,, Education 782
,, Embassy 90, 92, 778
,, Events in 1924-25 455
,, Finances 702–3
,, in Central Asia 666
,, Industries 784
,, Labour Visit to 809 10
,, Live Stock 784
,, Loans to 474, 475, 701
,, Milch Cattle 490
,, Navy 235
,, Rail Gauges 418
,, Railways 784–5
,, Religion 782
,, Shipping 86, 785
,, Trade 784
,, Trade Unions 481
,, Weights and Measures 427
Ruthenia 733
Rye, 816; House, The 554

Saar Basin 743, 787
Safeguarding Industries 159, 812–3
Safety First 312
Saghalin 761
Sahara, The (France) 746
,, Stone Age in 800
Sailing Clubs 563–568
,, Ships (Statistics) 86, 867
Sailors, Letters to 367
St. Albans, Bishop of 248
,, Town and Abbey 554
St. Andrews 522
,, Archbishop 257; Bishop 253
,, Hospital 327
,, University 266–7
St. Asaph, Archbishop of 250
St. Bartholomew's Church 540
,, Hospital 272, 322, 547
,, Hospital 710, 327
St. Bride's Church 540
St. Chad's College 264
St. Clement's Danes 540
St. Columba's Hospital 325
St. Croix 720
St. David's, Bishop of 251
St. Edmundsbury, Bishop of 248
St. George, Royal Society of 312
St. George's Cathedral, London 542
,, Day 2, 14, 50
,, Hall, Liverpool 501
,, Hospital 272, 322, 547
St. Gothard Railway 907m
St. Helena 445, 458, 459, 682–3
St. Hilda's Hall 260
St. Hild's College 265
St. Hugh's Coll., Oxford 260
St. James's Palace, 547; Park 548
St. John of Jerusalem, Order 151, 547
St. John Island 710
St. John's Ambulance 312, 562
,, College 264

PAGE

St. John's Gate (Clerkenwell) 547
,, Hospital 323, 327
St. Kitts-Nevis (Leeward Is.) 671
St. Lawrence River 84, 639
St. Leger, 445; Winners of the 436
St. Louis 83, 703, 766
St. Lucia, Windward I. 693
St. Luke's Hospital 325
,, Mental Hospital 526
St. Margaret's, Westminster 541
St. Mark's Hospital 325
St. Martin 746
St. Mary's College 264
,, Hospital 273, 322, 327
St. Michael & St. George 133
St. Pancras 529
St. Patrick, 20; Order of 132
St. Paul 745
St. Paul's Cathedral 247, 539
St. Paul's Bridge 813
,, Dean and Canons, 247; Court 225
,, Hospital, 327; Sword ..(*Note*) 547
St. Peter's Church 221
,, Hospital (Stone, &c.) 327
St. Pierre Island (French) 746
St. Saviour's Hospital 327
St. Thomas 710
St. Thomas's Home 327
,, Hospital 271, 322, 547
St. Vincent, Windward Islands 693
Sainte Marie 745
Sakhalin Island 84, 761
Saladin, Tomb of (Damascus) 794
Salaries, Government 156, 162 229
,, Scots 471
Salcombe Hill Observatory 204
Salford, 507; Court of Record 229
Salisbury, 507; Bishop of 248
Salmon, Close Time for 820–2
,, Licences 823
Salt Lakes 680
Salutes to Indian Rulers 601–2
Salvador, Area, &c. 88, 89, 787–8
,, Coinage 418
,, Legation 90, 92, 787–8
Salvation Army 321
Samaritan Free Hospital 327
Samoan Islands (N.Z.) 645
,, ,, (U.S.) 694, 709–10
Sample Post 366
San Cristoval Island 679
San Domingo 786
San Francisco 83, 703, 766
,, Shipping 85
San Marino 788, 801
Sandhurst Royal Military College 272
Sandown Park 437, 445, 553
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) 707 8
,, ,, (Antarctic) 664
Santa Barbara Island 709
Santa Cruz Group 679
Sao Tomé 777
Saorstat Eireann 523, 526–7
Saskatchewan, Area, &c. 88, 459, 683
,, Council 92, 683
Sarda Canal Barrage 844
Sardinia (Italy) 758
Sark 528
Sarre Territory 743
Sasine Office, Scotland 526
Saskatchewan 459, 667, 619
Satellites 70
Saturn 4, 5, 8, 9, 69–70
,, Outer Ring 72
,, Rising, &c. ..... 4 *et seq.*
,, Satellites of 70, 72
Sault Ste. Marie Canal 85
Savage Island 644
Savaii 645
Savings Banks, Post Office 645
,, ,, Trustees 209, 494
,, Certificates sold 843
,, Committee (Eng. & Wales) 213
,, (Scotland) 547
Savoy Chapel 541
Saxe-Altenburg 750
Saxe-Coburg, 750; House of 94
Saxe-Meiningen 750
Saxe-Weimar 750
Saxon and Danish Kings 93
Saxony 749 50
Scapa Flow 522

PAGE

Scarborough, 507, cxxii; Excavations 850
Scarlet Rod 133
Schaumburg Lippe 750
Schneider Cup 441
Scholarships (Income Tax) 384
Scholastic Associations 281, 296
Schools, Boys, 282–90; Girls 291–6
,, in British Empire 835
,, Inspectors 288, 289, 515
,, of Art 268 9
,, of Medicine 271–2
Science and Invention (1925) 844–52
,, and Technology, Imp. Coll. 275
,, Library 203
,, Museum 202–3, 551
,, Royal College of 275
Scientific Societies 297–316
,, Research Dept. 211 2
,, ,, Navy 231
,, Summary 844
Scientists, Pensions to 296
Scilly Islands ..... 495, cxxii
Scotch Education Department 514 15
Scotland, Kingdom of 512–22
,, Accidents in Streets 556
,, Agriculture 478
,, American Consuls 722
,, Area 89, 461
,, Astronomer Royal 204, 517
,, Bank Holidays 350
,, Banks 328–36, 349 50
,, Baronets 125–31
,, Birth Rate 92, 521 2
,, ,, Registration 390
,, Births and Deaths 388, 391
,, Bodyguard 514
,, Burgh Directory 521–2
,, Cabinet Ministers 156
,, Canals 156
,, Carlisle 462
,, Central Government 463
,, Chief Constables 519
,, Church of 254, 541
,, Clerks of the Peace 519
,, Climate ..... 513, cxxii
,, Close Time for Game, &c. 824–3
,, Clubs 568
,, Conveners 518
,, Counties 518–9, 520
,, Court of Session 522
,, Death Rate 521 2
,, Divorce Law 556
,, Education 466, 514–5
,, Emigration from 461
,, Episcopal Church in 253, 278
,, Ethnology 513
,, Families 402
,, Farms 479
,, Fish Measures 423
,, Fisheries 580
,, Fox and Staghounds 826
,, Free and U.P. Churches 254
,, Government Offices 514–7
,, History 511–513
,, Holiday Posts 374
,, Holidays and Term Days 350
,, Hunts and Hounds 826
,, Illegitimacy 394
,, Income Tax Assessment 468, 517
,, Industries 512
,, Inhabited Houses 462
,, Insurance Companies 361–4
,, Intestacy, Law of 409 410
,, Judicature 463, 522
,, King and Queen of 93, 513
,, Land Court 517
,, Law Charges, 222; Terms 522
,, Local Govt. Finances 470 1
,, Lords Lieutenant 518
,, Marriages, 401; Laws 401
,, Medical Schools 272
,, Members of Parliament 179–181
,, Meteorological Observatories 203
,, Military Command 237
,, Ministers of State 156
,, National Gallery 515
,, ,, Library 517
,, ,, Museum 515
,, ,, Portrait Gallery 515
,, ,, Savings Committee 517
,, Naval Command 233

PAGE

Scotland, Kingdom of—*continued.*
,, New Year's Day 82
,, Newspapers 559, 560
,, Occupations of the People 478
,, Old Age Pensions 476
,, Peerage 101–123
,, Peeresses 102, 107, 118
,, Physiography 512–3
,, Police 464
,, Political Organization 319–20
,, Political Parties 163
,, Poor Relief 476
,, Population 461, 462
,, Procurators-Fiscal 520
,, Railways 516
,, Rateable Values 522–2
,, Religions 461
,, Representative Peers. (*Note*) 101
,, Revenue Offices 516
,, Roman Catholic Church 257
,, Roman Invasion 513
,, Royal Household 514
,, ,, Scottish Academy 297
,, Savings Committee 517
,, Schools 290, 296
,, Secretary's Office 517
,, Sheriffs, 520; Clerks 520
,, Shipping of 493
,, Sovereigns of 93, 514
,, Stationery Office 213
,, Street Accidents 556
,, Sunday Posts 374
,, Technical Schools 277
,, Theological Colleges 278
,, Training Colleges 279–280
,, Unemployment Insurance 200
,, United Free Church 254
,, Universities 266–7, 466
,, Veterinary Colleges 280
,, Wills, Law of 405
Scotland Yard 225
Scotsmen, Heights and Weights 497
,, in Canada 607
Scouts, Boy 281
"Scrap of Paper" 547, 720
Scrivenery Department 223
Sculling Championship 442
Sea, Depth of the 480
,, Fisheries 480
,, Miles 423, 424
,, Routes, War's Effect on 492
,, Rule of the Road 433
,, Time at 78, 424
,, Transport 216
Sea Bathing Hospital 324
Seal Preservation 890
Seamen, Number of 492
,, Registry of 214
,, Schools for 273–4
Seamen's Hospital 322–3
,, Societies 322
,, War Pensions 477
Seaports, The Greatest, 85; of U.K. 493
Seasonable Fish 825
Seasons, The ..... x, 50
Seawanhaka Cup 439
Secondary Education 465–6
,, Teachers' Colleges 280
Secretaries of State 150–1
Security Pact (Locarno) 814
Selangor 674
Senegal-Niger (French) 746
Separation, Legal 392
Septuagesima 16
Serbia, Area, &c. 800
,, War Losses 603
Sergeants' Inn 545
Serjeants-at-Arms 99
Servants (Male) Licences 380
Session, Court of 522
Sessions, Brewster, 229; Quarter 229
Settlements, Stamp on 387
,, (University) 262–3
Seven Wonders of the World 85
Severn, The 495
,, Barrage 495
Seychelles, Area, &c. 458, 459, 684
,, Coinage 416
Shaftesbury Society 313
Shakespeare 645
,, Memorial 645
,, Societies 313

PAGE

Shake 716
Shanghai 83, 85, 730
,, Exchange 419
Share Certificate Stamp 387
Sheep in Australia 625
,, in U.K. 478
Sheffield ..... 501–2, cxxii
,, Assay Marks 318, 819
,, Banks 346
,, Birth and Death Rate 507
,, Bishop of 250
,, Members of Parliament 173
,, Newspapers 560
,, Recorder 227, 502
,, Schools 287, 294
,, University 265
Sheffield Plate 502
Shekel, The 427
Sherborne, Bishop of (Salisbury) 248
Sheriffs, High, England 498
,, of London 532
,, Scotland 520, 522
,, Wales 510
Shetland Islands 512, 518–9, 520
,, (South) 664
Ship Canals 85
,, Measurement 424
,, Surveyors 216
,, Time, 78; Watches 424
Shipbuilders of over 25,000 tons 887
Shipbuilding, 492; British 880
,, Naval 235
Shipowners in the World 881
Shipping and Seamen Offices 216
,, Lloyd's Register 86, 307
,, lost in the War 234, 460
,, of British Empire 86, 492–3
,, of the World 86, 880–8
,, of U.K. 86, 492–3
,, Offices in London 888
,, Panama Canal 711
,, Registration (B. of T.) 216
,, Routes 492
,, Suez Canal 791–2
Ships, Damage by Teredo 845
,, Exports of 489
,, Fastest Afloat 882
,, Funnels and House Flags 882
,, Largest Afloat 85, 886, 887
,, Measurement 424
,, of Royal Navy 234
,, Speed of 424
,, Time on, 78, 424; Water for 421
,, Wireless Telegrams to 373–4
Shooting Game, Seasons for 820
,, Licences for 380
Shoreditch, 529; County Court 226
Shortest Day 46
Shrewsbury, Bishop (R.C.) 257
Siam, Area, &c. 88, 89, 606, 788–9
,, Coinage 418
,, Legation 90, 91, 788–9
,, Weights and Measures 427
Siberian Railway 785
Sicily (Italy) 84
Sidereal Time ..... 3 *et seq.*, 57, 77
Sidney Island 679
Sidon and Tyre 680
Sierra Leone 458, 459, 684–5
Signal Boxes, largest 878
,, Dept., R.N. 231
Signals, Royal Corps of 237
Signet, Writers to the 271
Signs of the Zodiac, &c. ..... *Title Page*
Sikh States of India 602–3
Sikkim 569, 602, 603
Silchester 496
Silesia 733
Silk Imports 487
,, Duties 375
,, Measures 424
Silures 509
Silver Coinage 415–9
,, Exported and Imported 489
,, Plate, Marks on 818–9
,, Price, &c., of Standard 415
Simple Interest Table 434
Sinai Peninsula 715
Sind 569
Singapore, 85, 673; Island of 673–4
,, Naval Base 670
,, Rate of Exchange 419

PAGE

Sinking Fund, The 203, 473
Sion College 343
Sirius, Companion of 491
Siwa Island 693
Sizes of Books, 425; Slates 422
,, of Type 425
Skegness cxxii
Skin Diseases, Hospitals for 327
Skye 512
Slade School 268
Slates, Sizes of 422
Slavonia 800
Slovakia 733
Small Holdings 479
Smallpox, 394; Hospitals 325
Smithfield 547; Market 490, 540
Smithsonian Institution 697
Smuggling 468
Smyrna 797
Snares Islands 640
Snowstorms, 1924–25 ..... 836, 43
Soane's Museum 551
Soap Weights and Measures 421
Socialist Organizations 320, 807
Societies and Institutions 297–321
Society Islands (French) 746
Sociology, Schools of 277
Sodor and Man, 512; Bishopric 250
Soissons, Le 479, 726
Sokotra, Island of (Aden) 691
Solar System, The 67–72
,, Cycle explained 82
,, Eclipses, 1926 58
,, Physics Observatory 204
,, Time 57, 77
Soldiers, Letters to 395
,, Pensions 477
,, Societies 313
Solicitor-General 200
,, Inland Revenue 199
,, Scotland 150, 157, 158, 522
,, to the Post Office 209
,, to the Treasury 218–9
Solicitors' Certificate 381; Annual 381
,, Charges 411
,, Education 270
,, Supreme Court, Edinburgh 271
Solomon Islands (British) 679
Solon's Temple 680
Solstices ..... 1, 50, (*Note*) 28–9
Somaliland 458, 459, 685
,, French, 746; Italian 759, 801
Somers Islands 650
Somerset 497, 498–9
,, Herald 183
Somerset House 197–8, 224, 547
Somerville College 260
South Africa, Union of, Area, &c., 89, 458, 646–7, 801
,, Banks 328–336
,, Birth Rate, &c. 646
,, Bishops 252, 258
,, Coinage 494
,, Defence 415
,, Education 457, 649
,, Emigration to 649, 650
,, Events in 1924–25 461
,, Finance 453–4
,, High Commissioner 650
,, History and Statistics 648–657
,, Loans to 474
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Newspapers 560
,, Parcel Rates to 369
,, Provinces 656–7
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Schools 649–50, 835
,, Telegraph Rates 372
,, Time 78
,, Trade 652–3
,, Trade Commissioner 92
,, War Losses 238
,, Weights and Measures 426
,, Wheat, &c. 650–1, 816, 817
South African High Commn. 685–7
South America, Area 83
,, Time 78
South Australia, Area, &c. 458, 459, 622, 633–5
,, Agent-General 92, 634
South Carolina 707, 708

PAGE
South Dakota 707, 708
,, Georgia (Falkland Isl.) 459, 664
,, Kensington Observatory 204
,, London Hospital 327
,, Orkneys and Shetlands 664
,, Pole 423, 664
,, Sandwich Island 664
,, West Africa 459, 646, 665-5
Southampton ..... 597, cxxii
,, Bishop (Winchester) 248
,, (Island) 84
,, Shipping 85, 493
,, Sunrise 55
,, Tides 53
,, Trade 85
,, University College 256
Southend ..... 597, cxxii
Southern Hemisphere Stars 60-1
Southern Rhodesia ..92, 458-9, 681-2
Southing ..... 4 *et seq.*
Southport ..... 597, cxxii
Southwark 529
,, Bishop of, 248; (R.C.) 257
,, Cathedral 539
,, County Court 506
,, Quarter Sessions 229
Southwell, Bishopric of 248
Sovereign, (The King-Emperor) 463
,, (The Coin) 415, 416, 419
Sovereigns, English and British ..93-4
,, Foreign 468
,, Scottish 93, 94, 463, 513
,, Welsh 509, 815
Soviet Party, U.K. 807
Soviet Russia 778-787, 809
Spain, Area, &c. 88, 89, 789-791, 801
,, Ambassador 90, 91, 789-791
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Morocco 455, 766
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Shipping 86, 493
,, Trade Unions 481
,, Wheat Production 836
Speaker of the Commons 181
,, of the Lords 122
Special Commissioners 197
,, Juries 396
,, Marriage Licences 386, 397
,, Trains 421
Specific Gravities 422
Speed of Ships 424
,, Trains 879
Spheres of Influence 457
Sphinx, The 737
Spiral Nebulae 62, 63
Spirits Duty (U.K.) 376, 468
,, Exports of 489
,, Licences 378, 379, 468
Spitalfields Market 490, 546
Spitsbergen 778
Sport in 1924-5 436-444
Sporting Diary (1926) 445
Spring begins 1, 50
,, Tides ..... 5 *et seq.*, 52-3
Spurgeon's College 278; Tabernacle 542
Square Measure 422
Staff Colleges 268, 272, 273
,, Air, 242; Naval 230
,, Imperial General 236
Stafford 497, 498-9
,, Bishop of (Lichfield) 246
Stage Plays Examiners 99
,, Society, The 313, 860
Staghounds 826
Staghunting 820
Stamp Duties 381-7
,, Receipts (U.K.) 468
Stamping, Director of 199
Stamps, Postage 360
Standard Gold and Silver 415
,, Time, 78; Weights 420
Standards Department 214
Stanhope Gold Medal 311
Stannaries 186
Staple Inn 545
Star and Garter Home 5, 4
Star Clusters, 65; Spectra 63
Star of India, Order of 133
Starboard 424
Stars, The 62-5
,, Brightest 63
,, Distance of 64

PAGE
Stars, The—*continued.*
,, Evolution of 63
,, Fixed 60-1
,, in Southern Hemisphere 60-1
,, Magnitude 71
,, Morning and Evening ..... 5 *et seq.*
,, Motion of 60, 61, 65-6
,, Names of 71
,, Nearest 63
,, New or Temporary 66
,, Number of 62
,, Occultation of 59
,, Size of 36, 62, 64
,, Southern Hemisphere 60-61
,, Variable 65, 6
State Management Districts 195-6
,, Ownership 806
Stationers' Hall 390
Stationery Office 213-4
Statistical Societies 313
Statues in London 546
Status of Aliens 389
Statute Law Committee 219
Steamships, Fastest, &c. 880-8
,, Funnels and Flags 889
Steeplechases in 1926 445
Stellar System, The 62, 6
Stepney 529
,, Bishop of (London) 247
Sterling Exchange Value 419
,, Gold and Silver 415, 416
Stewart Island 640
Stipendiary Magistrates 223
Stirling 522, 528-9, 520
,, Battle of 513
Stock Exchange 547
,, ,, Charges 548
,, ,, Holidays on the 330
Stockholm 793
,, Rate of Exchange 419
Stoke, 536; M.P.s 173
Stoke Poges 554
Stone Age 79-80
,, in Sahara 850
Stone, &c., Hospital for 327
Stonehenge 496
Stonyhurst Coll., 288; Observ. 204
Storms and Floods in 1924-25 843
,, Cyclonic 71
Stornoway 513
Straits Settlements 458, 459, 672-4
,, British Debt to 473
,, Coinage 416, 419
Stratford-on-Avon 598, 645
Strathclyde 509, 512
Straw Measures 421
Strawberry Hill 519
Street Accidents (U.K.) 506
"Street called Straight, The," 794
Strikes of 1925 ..... 452-3, 806
Stuart, House of 94
Styria 800
Submarines 234, 2 5
Suburban Resorts (London) 583-4
Succession, Law of 409-10
,, Legacy Duties 382-3, 468
Sudan, Area, &c. 458, 459, 687 8
,, Coinage 416
,, Government Agency 92
,, Water Supply 844
,, Weights and Measures 421
Sudan, French 746
Suez Canal 85, 474, 791-2
Suffragan Bishops 251
Sugar Duty 376-7
,, Imports 485
,, Preferential Duty 376
,, Receipts from 468
,, Weights and Measures 421
Suicide Statistics 465, 491
Sulcrave Institution 313
Sumatra 84, 768
Summer begins 1, 50
Summer Time, *(Note)* 14, 17, 77, 78, 162
Summons and Order Dept. 223
Sun, The 67-72
,, Corona 67
,, Eclipses of (1926) 58
,, ,, (1927) 321
,, Rising, Setting, &c. ..... 2, 3 *et seq.*
,, Satellites of 66, 70
,, Spots ..... *(Note)* 20, 67

PAGE
Sunda Islands (Netherlands) 768
Sunday Island 644
Sunday Postal Arrangements 374
,, Societies 312
,, Telegrams 374
Sunderland 493
,, Tides 53
Sunrise and Sunset ..... 2 *et seq.*, 54, 55
Sunshine, Hours of, 1924-25 ..... 3 *et seq.*
,, at Health Resorts cxxii
,, Summary for U.K. 73
Super-Tax, The (Rate of) 384
,, Payers of 815
,, Proceeds of 466, 467, 468
Supreme Court of Judicature 222-3
Surface Measure 420
Surgeon Vice and Rear-Admirals 232
Surgeons, Royal Colleges of 313
,, to the King 98-9, 514
Surinam 768
Surnames of Peers 120-2
Surplus The, 1924-5 466
,, Stores Department 219
Surrey, 497, 498 9; Sessions 229
Survey, Geological 212, 215
,, Ordnance 214
Surveyors, G.P.O. 210
,, Board of Trade 216
,, Fees 413-4
,, Institute 313
Sussex (E. & W.) 497, 498-9
,, Duke of 95
Sutton Judgment 409
Suwarrow Island 644
Swansea, 493, 511; Bishop of 252
,, Members of Parliament 179
,, University College 268
Swaziland 458 685-7
Sweden, Area, &c. 88, 89, 792-3, 801
,, Cereals 816
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Illegitimacy 394
,, Marriages 90, 91, 792-3
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Mile compared 431
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Shipping 86, 493
,, Telephones 494
,, Trade 792
,, Trade Unions 482
Swedenborgians 256
Swimming Records 443
Switzerland, Area, &c. 88, 89, 793-4, 801
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Legation 90, 91, 793-
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Mile compared 431
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Telephones 494
,, Trade 794
,, Trade Unions 482
,, Wheat &c. 836
Sydney, N.S.W. 83, 631
,, Banks 329-336
,, Bridge 85
,, Harbour 631
,, Insurance Companies 361-4
,, Mint, 201; Observatory 204
,, Schools 835
,, Shipping 85
Sykes-Picot Agreement 794
Sylvester Medal 815
Synagogues (London) 543
Syria 794-5

Tabernacle, Mr. Spurgeon's 542
,, Table Spoon 420
Tables of Waters Duties 468
Tahiti 746
Takutea 644
Talking Motion Pictures 850
Tanaland 669
Tanganyika 458, 459, 683-9
,, Coinage 416
Tangiers 766
Tank (William Froude) 212
,, Corps 238
Tariff, The British 375-7
,, The Indian 599
Tashkend 795
Tasmania, Area, &c. 84, 458, 459, 622
,, Agent General 92
,, Banks 329-336, 637-8

Tate Gallery 204, 549
Taungs Skull 79
Taunton, 537; Bishop of (B. and W.) 445
Taurida 795
Tavistock Clinic 320
Taxation, Changes in 467
,, Local 471, 475
,, Rise in 467
Taxed Imports 490
Taxes, Tables of 380–7
,, Revenue from 468
Taxi-Cab Licences 561–2
Taxing-Masters 223
Taxpayers' Incomes 468
Tay, The, 512; Bridge 85, 512
Tcheka 779
Tea Consumption, 468; Duty 377, 468
,, Imports 486
,, Weights and Measures 421
Teachers' Training Colleges 279–80
Technical Education 274–7, 466
Teddington Laboratory 212
Teinds Court 522
Telegrams 371–4
Telegraph Department 207
,, Money Orders 370
,, Statistics 468, 493–4
Telegraphy, Wireless 373, 494
Telephone Service 207
Tembuland 656
Tempel-Swift Comet 71
Temperance Hospital, London 323
,, Societies 314–5
Temperature, Daily ..... 3 *et seq.*
,, at Health Resorts cxxii
,, Measures of 423
,, Records 73
,, Summary for U.K. 73, 836–843
Temple Church 541
,, The City 542
,, Inns of Court 270, 543
Tender, Legal 415
Teneriffe 790
Tennessee 707, 708
Tennis, 443, 552; Lawn 442, 552
,, Size of Lawn Court 420
Teredo, or Ship Worm 845
Term Days 550
Terminable Annuities 472, 473
Terms, Law, 270, 522; University 259, 260
Terrestrial Magnetism 75–6
Territorial Army, 238; Decoration 155
,, ,, Estimates 470
Testators' Legal Notes 407–7
Tete 777
Texas 707, 708
Textile Exports by U.K. 488–9
,, Museum 203
,, Particulars Inspector 195
,, Trades (Labour) 809
Thames Championship 442
,, Conservancy 214
,, Police Court 229
,, The River 495, 548
,, Tunnels 548
Thavies Inn 545
Theatre, London's first 490
Theatres, London 555–6
Theatrical Fund 315
Theological Colleges 277–8
Theosophical Society 315
Thermal Units 424
Thermometer Comparisons 423
,, Readings ..... 3 *et seq.*
Thetford, 508; Bishop (Norwich) 447
Third International ..... (*Note*) 781
Thistle, Order of the 132
Thrace 751
Three Kings 644
Threat Hospitals 327
Thuringian States 750
Thyroid Gland for Plants 851
Tibet 606, 728, 729
Tidal Constants 52–3
Tides & Tidal Waves 75, 843
,, High ..... (*Note*) 9
,, at Various Ports ..5 *et seq.*, 52–3
,, Spring & Neap ..... 5 *et seq.*, 75
,, Theory of 75
Tientsin 757
Tierra del Fuego 84
Tigris, The 750
Tilbury Docks 546
Timber Measurements 422
Time, 77–8; Apparent Solar 77
,, Equation of ..3 *et seq.*, (*Note*) 8–9
,, Greenwich Mean ....(*Note*) 18, 77
,, Local Sidereal 56–7
,, Measures of 77
,, on Ships 424
,, Signals, Wireless 72
,, Solar and Sidereal 57, 77
,, Standard 78
,, Summer 77
,, Zone 78
Timon (Th.), 768; (Portuguese) 777
Tin Production, U.K. 480
Titanic S.S. 492
Tithe Rent Charge 815
Titles, Ancient Irish 151
,, Courtesy 119
Tobacco Dealers' Licence (U.K.) 379
,, Duty, 377; Exports 489
,, Imports (U.K.) 486
,, Receipts from 468
Tobago 458, 459, 689–690
Toc H. 315
Togoland 458, 689, 746
Tokelau Islands 678
Tokens (Coinage of) forbidden 415
Tokio 83, 761
Ton, Conversion Tables 428
,, Long and Short 420, 426, 428
,, Metric 426, 428
,, Register 424
Tonga Islands, 679; Tongareva 644
Tonkin 746
Tonnage of Ships 424, 492–3
,, ,, Trade 484
Toronto 83, 614
Torpedo Boat Destroyers 235
Tortola 672
Totnes 799
Tottenham Hospital 320
Tower Bridge, 574; Hill 548
,, of London, 548; Police Court 229
Town Clerk of London 532
Town Clerks, England 500–8
,, ,, Metropolitan 529
,, ,, Scotland 521–3
,, ,, Wales 511
,, Planning 806
Toynbee Hall 281
Tractors, Licence for 380
Trade, Balance of 490
,, Board of 214–7
,, Boards Division 209
,, Commissioners 92
,, Development Schemes 483
,, Disputes 452–3
,, Naval Protection 235
,, of British Dominions 459
,, of Ireland 556
,, of U.K. 484–490
,, Overseas Department 204–5
,, Profits from 517
,, Schools 275–6
,, Tonnage of 484
,, Values 485
Trades Unions, 326–321, 482, 806–7, 807–8
Trading with Enemy 224
Trafalgar Square 548
Training Colleges 279–280, 466
,, Department (Labour) 199
,, of Teachers Branch 199
,, Ships 274
Trains, Fastest, 870, 872
,, Special 861
Tramways (U.K.) 492, 535
Transcaucasia 779, 786
Transfer Duties 382
Transit Table (European Cities) 321
Transjordania 761
,, Air Force 243
Transport Ministry ..156–8, 217–8, 811–2
,, Museum 203
,, Sea 215
,, Workers' Conference 806, 809
Transvaal 459, 646, 647, 657
Transylvania 777
Travancore 601
Treasury, The 218–19
,, Lords of the 156, 218
,, Notes 415
Treaty Execution Committee 217
Treloar's (Lord Mayor) Hospital 307
Trengganu 675
Trinidad, W. Indies 458, 459, 474, 689–690
Trinity College (Dublin Univ.) 267
,, ,, (Music) 273
,, House 219
Tripitaka, The 572
Triple Alliance, The 806
Tripoli 417, 759, 801
Tristan da Cunha 690
Trobriand Islands 627
Tropical Diseases Hospital 327
,, Medicine School 272
,, Year, The 1, 50, 82
Trotting Records 437
Trout Fishing 822
Troy Weight 420
Trucial Chiefs 605
Truro, 508; Bishopric of 248
Trust Funds, Investments 406–7
Trustee Savings Banks 219, 494
,, The Public 210–11, 407
Trustees (Wills) 493–5
Tuam, Archbishop 257
,, Bishop 253
Tunbridge Wells ..... 508, cxxii
Tube Railways 554, 867
Tuberculosis 403
Tubual Islands 746
Tudor, House of 98
Tunis, 746; Coinage 417
Tunnels, Railway 874
,, Thames 548
Turf, The, 1925 437
Turin 758
Turkestan 795
,, Afghan 604
,, Chinese 606, 728, 729
Turkey, Area, &c. 88, 89, 795–7, 801
,, Ambassador 90, 91, 795, 797
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Debt of 797
,, Events in 1924–5 459
,, Railway Gauges 421
,, Shipping 86
,, Weights 238
,, Weights and Measures 427
Turks Islands, West Indies 690–1
Tussaud's, Madame 551
Tutorial Classes 280
Tutuila 709–710
Twickenham 552
Twilight ..... 4 *et seq.*
Tyne, The, 495; Shipping 493
Tynwald 528
Type-Cultures Collection 201
Type, Sizes and Specimens of 425
Typewriter, Electric 846
Typhoons, 1924–5 843
Tyre and Sidon 680

Udaipur 601
Uganda, Area, &c. 458, 459, 691–2
,, Bishop 252
,, Coinage 416
,, Debt 673
,, Railway 691
Ukraine 779, 785
Ulster Constabulary 524
,, M.P.s (Westminster) 181
,, Province of 523
Umpires, Office of the 200, 219
Undelivered Letters 366
Under Secretaries of State 156–7
Undesirable Aliens 813
Underground Railways 554, 867
Undergraduates (U.K.) 266
Unemployment, Cost of 469, 482
,, and Emigration 482
,, and Insurance Schemes 483
,, Grants Committee 483
,, Insurance 161, 219, 482, 813
,, Question 808, 812–3
Unfunded Debt 472
Union Islands 679
,, Jack Club and Hostel 414
,, Jack, When flown 162
Union of South Africa (*see* S. Africa)
Unitarians, 256; College 273

PAGE

United Free Church 254
„ Presbyterian Church 254
United Kingdom (*see* Great Britain).
United Methodist Free Church..... 255
„ Service Museum 325, 551
„ Services Fund..... 325
United Provinces 458, 569, 597 8
United States :—
Agriculture 703, 801
Ambassador in London 91, 712
Area and Population 89, 694–5
Army, The..... 698
Automobile Industry..... 704
Banks..... 329–330
Births and Deaths..... 694
British Ambassador to 90, 711
British Debt to..... 473, 701
Cabinet, The..... 696
Census of 1920..... 694
Cities, The Largest 83, 706
Civil War, The..... 698
Coal Production 481, 703
Coinage 418, 419
Coloured Population..... 694
Consulate General (London) 91, 712
Congress, 697 : Library of..... 697
Constitution, The 695–6
Consulate General (London) 91, 712
Consuls in British Empire 712 3
„ (British) in U.S. 711–2
Cost of the War 481, 703
Cotton Production..... 703
Currency 418, 419
Debt..... 702
„ from Great Britain, 473, 475, 701
„ from Other Countries..475, 701
Defences 697–8
Dependencies 709–711
Divorces, 393 : and Marriages..... 694
Educational Statistics 699–701
Emigration to..... 461
Employment Bureaus..... 704
Events in 1924–25 454
Executive, The 696
Finances 744–5
Fire Losses..... 723
Foreign-born Population..... 695
Government 695–6
Immigration 694
Indian Population 706
Insurance Companies 361–4
Judiciary, The..... 697
Lake Shipping..... 86
Legislature, The..... 696
Library of Congress 697
Loans to Foreign Governments
475, 701
Losses from Fire 723
Manufactures..... 703–4
Marriages and Divorces 694
Milch Cattle 480
Mineral Production 703
Monetary System..... 418, 419
Motor Cars 491, 704
Navy..... 235, 698
Newspapers..... 560
Oil Production..... 703
Panama Canal 720–1
Parcel Post to..... 369
Pensions 698
Physical Features 695
Police..... 442
Population..... 694
Postage to..... 367
Postal Statistics..... 705
Presidents..... 89, 94, 696
Productions of..... 703–4
Railway Gauges 421
Railways 705
Reclamation Service..... 706 7
Representatives, House of 697
Revenue..... 707 2
Rivers..... 705
Roads..... 705
Schools, Statistics 699–701
Seaports..... 85, 702
Senate, The..... 697
Shipping 86, 493, 702
States and Territories..... 707, 708
Supreme Court, The 697
Taxation..... 467
Telegraph Rates to..... 372

PAGE

United States—*continued.*
Telephones..... 494
Tennis..... 442
Territories 707, 708
Time..... 78
Trade of 704–5
Trade Unions..... 481
Unemployment..... 481
University Statistics 699
War Losses 234, 238
Wars of U.S. 698
Weights and Measures..... 426
Wheat Production 703, 816, 817
Universe, Structure of the..... 62
Universities Branch (B. of E.) 183
„ Bureau 267, 450
„ English..... 259, 265
„ Irish..... 267
„ Scottish, 266–7: Welsh 266
„ Overseas Students at..... 460
University Boat Race 443
„ College 264
„ „ Hospital 271–2, 322
„ Extension..... 266
„ Grants Committee 210
„ Settlements 280
„ Societies..... 315
„ Sports 443
„ Terms..... 259, 260
„ Women Teachers 325
Unpaid postage..... 365
Unst..... 512
Upolu Island 645
Ur of the Chaldees 851
Uranus 70, 72
„ Rising, Setting, &c. 4, 8, 12 *et seq.*
Urban Population 503
Urinary Disease Hospitals 327
Ursa Major..... *Note* 36–7
Uruguay, Area, &c.... 88, 89, 798, 801
„ Coinage 418, 449
„ Legation..... 90, 91, 798
Urundi 722
Ussher's Notation 80
Utah..... 707, 708

Vaccination, Law of 403
Valencia 843
Valparaiso, 727 : Rate of Exchange 449
Valuation Office..... 199, 516
Vancouver, 618 ; Island 84
Variable Stars 65–6
Vatican, The..... 88, 90, 771
Vehmgericht 66, 85
„ Light 66
Venereal Disease Society 315
„ Hospitals 325
Venezuela, Area, &c... 88, 89, 798 800
„ Coinage 418
„ Legation..... 90, 91, 798, 800
Ventnor cxxii
Venus 68, 70
„ at Conjunction..... *Note* 48 9
„ Disc of (1926) 72
„ Rising, &c. ..... 4 *et seq.*
Vermont 707, 708
Verulamium 554
Vesta (Planet) 68
Veterinary Colleges, 280 ; Corps 238
Vicar-General's Office..... 225
Vice Admirals 232
Viceroy of India 458, 583
„ Designate 583
Victoria, Queen 98
Victoria, State 458, 459, 622, 631–3
„ Agent-General 92, 633
„ Banks 329–336
„ Bishops 252
„ Railway Gauges..... 421
Victoria (B.C.), 647 : Observatory 204
Victoria & Albert Museum 203, 550
„ „ Order of 133
„ Cross 152–5
„ Falls 84, 681
„ Hospital 324
„ League..... 325
„ Observatory 204
„ Park..... 549
„ University, Manchester 265
Victorian Order, Royal 133
Victory Bonds 472
Victualling Department 231

PAGE

Vienna 83, 720
„ Rate of Exchange..... 419
Vinegar Makers' Licence 379
Virgin Islands (British)..... 672
„ „ (U.S.A.) 694, 720, 801
Virginia 707, 708
Viscountesses (Own Right) 109
Viscounts 107–9
„ How to Address..... 107
Vision, Limits of ..... (*Note*) 28 9
Volcanoes..... *Note* 84
Volt, The 422
Voluntary Aid Det. Council 219
„ Hospitals Commission 220
Volunteer Officers' Decoration 155
Voters, Qualifications of..... 393 4
Votes for Women..... 393–4
Votyak Province 779

Wages, Agricultural..... 182
„ Assessed to Tax 517
„ Board, Railways 225
„ Bonus 471
„ in 1923–5 813–4
„ Railway..... 869, 870
„ Table (Reckoner) 449, 430
Waifs and Strays Society..... 315
Wake Island..... 710
Wakefield, 508 ; Bishop of 250
Waldeck 750
Wales, Prince of 97, 99, 172, 509
Wales, Area..... 89, 461
„ Agriculture 478
„ American Consuls..... 712–13
„ Banks 337 348
„ Board of Health..... 193
„ Calvinistic Church..... 256
„ Church of..... 250–1, 461
„ Counties 510
„ Education Dept..... 187, 188
„ History..... 509
„ Members of Parliament..... 179
„ Municipalities 512
„ National Library 203
„ National Museum..... 203
„ Newspapers 560
„ Old Age Pensions 476
„ Physiography 509
„ Political Parties..... 179
„ Population 462, 510
„ Ports..... 493
„ Princes of 815
„ Religions..... 461
„ Schools..... 289–290, 295–6
„ Street Accidents 556
„ Technical Colleges 277
„ Unemployment Insurance 191
„ University of 266, 466
Walking Records..... 440
Wall Paper Pieces of..... 422
Wallace Collection 220, 550
Wallachia 777
Wallis Archipelago 746
Waltham Abbey and Cross 554
Walthamstow..... 508
Walvis Bay 656
War, Battles of the ..... 2 *et seq.*
„ Bonus..... 471
„ Cost of the Great 489
„ Effect on Sea Routes..... 492
„ End of the Great..... 238
„ Graves Commission 220
„ Loans 474, 475
„ Losses (Army) 238
„ „ (Navy)..... 234
„ „ (Shipping)..... 234
„ Medals, Number issued..... 241
„ „ Order of..... 235
„ Museum 220, 551
„ Office 236–7
„ Pensions, 477 : Office 206
„ Seal Foundation 313
„ Secretary for 155, 230
Warrington, Bp. (Liverpool) 249
Warsaw 83, 419, 775
Warship Losses..... 234
Warships, Age Limit for..... 235
„ Cost of..... 235
Waterspout, The..... 274
Washington (D.C.) 706
„ Island 679
„ State 707, 708

PAGE

Watchmakers' Oil 851
Watches (Ships) 422
,, Duty on 375, 4 8
Water Board, Metropolitan 201
,, Consumed in London 201
,, Dangers Committee 217
,, Measures 421
,, Polo 443
,, Transport Museum 203
Waterfalls ..... (*Note*) 84
Waterloo Cup, 442; Bridge 813
Watt, The 422
Wealth, Public and Private 827–35
Weather, The Year's 73, 836–43
Week, The 82
Weekly Wages Table 434
Weights and Measures 420–8
,, ,, American 426
,, ,, British 420–6, 428
,, ,, Canadian 426
,, ,, Foreign 42;
,, ,, Metric 426
,, ,, Table for Conversion 428
Welhaiwei 458, 459, 602
Welland Canal 85
Wellcome Museum 551
Wellington (N.Z.) 89, 644
,, Banks 329–336
,, Observatory 204
Welsh (*see* Wales)
Welshmen, Heights and Weights 407
Westeyan Bodies 255, 283
Wesley's Chapel (London) 542
,, House (London) 542
West Ham, 529; Police Court 229
,, ,, Relief Scale 814
West Indies (*see* Jamaica, &c.).
,, London Hospital 323
,, ,, Post Graduate Coll. 272
West Lothian 518–9, 520
West Virginia 707, 708
Westfield College 264
Westminster, 500, 529; Abbey 539
,, Archbishop of (R.C.) 257
,, Cathedral (R.C.) 542
,, County Court, 226; Court 229
,, Dean and Chapter 247
,, Hall 548
,, Hospital 271, 323
Wettest Place in World 73
Whaling Industry 664
Whalley, Bp. of (Manchester) 250
Wheat Acreage, U.K. 478
,, Measures 421
,, Price of 478
,, Statistics 478, 479, 816, 817
"Whips," Government (*Note*) 212, 567
"Whitaker," How printed 425
,, Corrections for (Oct. 1) 38
Whitby, Bishop of (York) 249
White City 552
White Russia 779, 785
Whitebait Dinner, Ministerial 553
Whitechapel Art Gallery 550
Whitefield's Mission 542
Whitehall 548
Wiehe Islands 770
Wick, 522; Sunrise 55
Widows' War Pensions 477
,, Pensions 467

PAGE

Wight, Isle of 497, 498–9
Wild Birds, Protection of 300, 820
Willesden, Bishop of (London) 247
Wills (Legal Notes) 403–7
,, Proved (where to find) 405–6
,, ,, 1924–25 827–35
,, Safe Custody of 406
,, Scots Law of 406
Winchester, 508; Bishop of 248
Wind, Force ..... 3 *et seq.*, 73
Windsor, 537; Castle 96, 554
,, Dean and Canons 247
,, Herald 183
,, House of 97
,, Park 185
Windward Islands 458, 459, 6, 2 3
Wine, Imports of 480
,, Licences, 379; Duties 377, 468
,, Measures 421
Winefield Sculls 442, 552
Winnipeg 677
Winter begins 1, 50
Wireless Committee 217
,, International Bureau 604
,, Photographs 849
,, Telegraphy 207, 373 4, 494
,, Time Signals, 72; Writing by 852
Wisconsin 707, 708
Witan Protectorate 669
Wolverhampton 507
,, Members of Parliament 174
Women, Athletic Records 444
,, Higher Education of 266
,, Hospitals for 327
,, Journalists 270
,, Medical School for 272
,, Nationality of 388–9
,, Precedency of 131
,, Students' Societies 315–6
,, Teachers' Association 295
,, Voters' Qualifications 393–4
Women's Clubs 56–8
,, Colleges 260, 262
,, Political Organizations 321
,, Societies 315–6
,, Universities, 272; Settlements 281
Wonders of the World 85
Wood Imports, 486; Measures 422
Wood Islands 627
Woods & Forests 190–1, 803
Woolwich 529, 554
,, Bishop of (Southwark) 248
,, R.M.A., 272; Titles 53
Worcester 497, 498–9
,, Bishop of 249
Worcester, H.M.S. 271
Working Women's Colleges 275, 281
Workmen's Compensation 483
,, ,, Insurance Companies 361–4
Works, Office of 220–1, 517
,, Scotland 527
World, The 83–88
,, Area 70
,, Capitals 89
,, Cereal Statistics 816–7
,, Chronology 79–82
,, Cities 83
,, Coal Output 482
,, Countries 89
,, Flag, The 456–7
,, Islands 84
,, Languages 85
,, Largest Passenger Engine 870
,, Milch Cattle 480
,, Monetary Units 424–8
,, Mountains 84
,, Navies 235
,, Oceans and Seas 84

PAGE

World, The—*continued.*
,, Pea e 814
,, Population 83
,, Races 83
,, Railways 903 8
,, Rivers 84
,, Rulers 88
,, Seaports 85
,, Seven Wonders 85
,, Shipping 85, 86
,, Trade Unions 481
,, Weather 72, 843
Worship, Places of (London) 539–43
Worsted Measures 424
Wrangel Island 619
Wrecks 449, 492
Wren's Churches (London) 541
Wrestling Championships 439
Writ Department 224
Writers to the Signet, 273; Duty 381
Writing by Wireless 852
,, Paper (Measures) 425
Württemberg 750
Wyoming 707, 708

X Ray Penetrations 852

Yacht Clubs (U.K.) 563–8
Yachting Cup 439
Yanaon (French) 746
Yarmouth ..... 508, cxxii
Yarn Measure 424
Year, Length of 82
,, Historical, (*Note*) 37; Regnal 37
,, Tropical 1, 50, 82
Year's Weather 836–43
Yemen 88, 716
Yeomen of the Guard 98
Yeomanry 238
Yokohama 85, 419, 761
York, H.R.H. Duke of 97, 100, 101, 132
York 497, 508
,, Archbishop of 101, 249
,, Chancery Court 225
,, Clubs 567
,, Convocation 244
,, Deeds Registry 226
,, Herald 183
,, Members of Parliament 174
,, Newspapers 500
,, Province of 249–250
,, Schools 289, 295
Yorkshire 497, 498–9
Young Men's Christian Assoc. 316
,, Women's Christian Assoc. 316
Ypres League 316
Ysabel Island 679
Yugo Slavia, Area, &c. 88, 89, 800, 801
,, Coinage 418, 419
,, Legation 90, 91, 800
,, Loans to 474, 475, 701
,, Missions 474
,, Shipping 86
,, What, &c. 816
Yukon, The 607, 619
Yunnan 606

Zaffarines 791
Zanzibar, Area, &c. 458, 459, 693
,, Bishop 252
Zenana Societies 316
Zodiac, Signs of the ..... (*Title Page*)
Zodiacal Light 71
Zone Time 78
Zoological Gardens 552
,, Societies 316
Zul iland, 56, 657; Bishop of 252

Obituary.

Her Majesty **Queen Alexandra**, born Dec. 1, 1844; married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.); crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; died at Sandringham, Nov. 20, 1925.

A Suggestion

by the

Proprietors of

"WHITAKER"

"Now that you have purchased a 1926 'Whitaker,' instruct your bookseller to send one to your friend!"

Your Bookseller will gladly undertake this if you will complete the ORDER-FORM overleaf.

To give a "Whitaker" ensures a twelve month's grateful thanks from the recipient . . .

The cloth-bound edition, **888** pages, costs - - 6/8 post free.

The paper-bound edition, **568** pages, costs - - 3/6 post free.

[*Please turn over.*

ORDER-FORM

To ..... (*Booksellers*)

.....

Please arrange to send a** { ***Cloth Cover, 6/- / ***Paper Cover, 3/-*** } ***edition of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1926, by post immediately to:***

Name .....

Address .....

.....

for which I am sending payment of * { 6/8 / 3/6 } in settlement.

Date ..... *192* (*Signed*) .....

(*Address*) .....

Cross out the lines not applicable.

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 16 AND 17 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	VIII	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	16	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 30
Solar Cycle...	3	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31
Roman Indiction...	9	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Dominical Letter	C	*Corpus Christi*	,, 3
Julian Period (Year of)... ...	6639	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	,, 31	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	Jewish New Year	Sept. 9
Good Friday	April 2	**Armistice Day (1918)**	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 4	Sundays after Trinity	,, 25
St. George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 28
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Ascension Day	,, 13	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Whit Sunday	,, 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Saturday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1926–1927.

Spring Equinox (1926)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.* 9*h.* 2*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	22*d.* 4*h.* 30*m.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	23*d.* 19*h.* 27*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 14*h.* 34*m.*
Spring Equinox (1927)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	21*d.* 15*h.* 0*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1926.

January.			
Last Quarter.....	7*d.*	7*h.*	22*m.*
New Moon	14	6	35
First Quarter ...	20	22	31
Full Moon.....	28	21	35
February.			
Last Quarter ..	5*d.*	23*h.*	25*m.*
New Moon	12	17	20
First Quarter ...	19	12	36
Full Moon.....	27	16	51
March.			
Last Quarter ...	7*d.*	11*h.*	50*m.*
New Moon	14	3	20
First Quarter ...	21	5	12
Full Moon.....	29	10	0
April.			
Last Quarter ...	5*d.*	20*h.*	50*m.*
New Moon	12	12	56
First Quarter ...	19	23	23
Full Moon.....	28	0	17
May.			
Last Quarter ...	5*d.*	3*h.*	13*m.*
New Moon.....	11	22	55
First Quarter ...	19	17	48
Full Moon	27	11	49
June.			
Last Quarter ...	3*d.*	8*h.*	9*m.*
New Moon.....	10	10	8
First Quarter ...	18	11	14
Full Moon	25	21	13
July.			
Last Quarter ...	2*d.*	13*h.*	2*m.*
New Moon	9	23	6
First Quarter ...	18	2	55
Full Moon	25	5	13
Last Quarter ...	31	19	25
August.			
New Moon	8*d.*	13*h.*	49*m.*
First Quarter ...	16	16	39
Full Moon	23	12	38
Last Quarter ...	30	4	40
September.			
New Moon.....	7*d.*	5*h.*	45*m.*
First Quarter ...	15	4	27
Full Moon	21	20	19
Last Quarter ...	28	17	48
October.			
New Moon	6*d.*	22*h.*	13*m.*
First Quarter ...	14	14	28
Full Moon	21	5	15
Last Quarter ...	28	10	57
November.			
New Moon	5*d.*	14*h.*	34*m.*
First Quarter ...	12	23	2
Full Moon	19	16	21
Last Quarter ...	27	7	15
December.			
New Moon	5*d.*	6*h.*	12*m.*
First Quarter ...	12	6	47
Full Moon	19	6	9
Last Quarter ...	27	4	59

Calendar for the Year 1926.

January.

Su. —	3	10	17	24	31
M. —	4	11	18	25	—
Tu. —	5	12	19	26	—
W. —	6	13	20	27	—
Th. —	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29
S.	2	9	16	23	30

February.

Su. —	—	7	14	21	28
M. —	1	8	15	22	—
Tu. —	2	9	16	23	—
W. —	3	10	17	24	—
Th. —	4	11	18	25	—
F. —	5	12	19	26	—
S. —	6	13	20	27	—

March.

Su. —	—	7	14	21	28
M. —	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. —	2	9	16	23	30
W. —	3	10	17	24	31
Th. —	4	11	18	25	—
F. —	5	12	19	26	—
S. —	6	13	20	27	—

April.

Su. —	—	4	11	18	25
M. —	5	12	19	26	—
Tu. —	6	13	20	27	—
W. —	7	14	21	28	—
Th. —	1	8	15	22	29
F. —	2	9	16	23	30
S. —	3	10	17	24	—

May.

Su. —	2	9	16	23	30
M. —	3	10	17	24	31
Tu. —	4	11	18	25	—
W. —	5	12	19	26	—
Th. —	6	13	20	27	—
F. —	7	14	21	28	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29

June.

Su. —	—	6	13	20	27
M. —	—	7	14	21	28
Tu. —	1	8	15	22	29
W. —	2	9	16	23	30
Th. —	3	10	17	24	—
F. —	4	11	18	25	—
S. —	5	12	19	26	—

July.

Su. —	—	4	11	18	25
M. —	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. —	—	6	13	20	27
W. —	—	7	14	21	28
Th. —	1	8	15	22	29
F. —	2	9	16	23	30
S. —	3	10	17	24	31

August.

Su. —	1	8	15	22	29
M. —	2	9	16	23	30
Tu. —	3	10	17	24	31
W. —	4	11	18	25	—
Th. —	5	12	19	26	—
F. —	6	13	20	27	—
S. —	7	14	21	28	—

September.

Su. —	—	5	12	19	26
M. —	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. —	—	7	14	21	28
W. —	1	8	15	22	29
Th. —	2	9	16	23	30
F. —	3	10	17	24	—
S. —	4	11	18	25	—

October.

Su. —	—	3	10	17	24	31
M. —	—	4	11	18	25	—
Tu. —	—	5	12	19	26	—
W. —	—	6	13	20	27	—
Th. —	—	7	14	21	28	—
F.	1	8	15	22	29	—
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—

November.

Su. —	—	7	14	21	28
M. —	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. —	2	9	16	23	30
W. —	3	10	17	24	—
Th. —	4	11	18	25	—
F. —	5	12	19	26	—
S. —	6	13	20	27	—

December.

Su. —	—	5	12	19	26
M. —	—	6	13	20	27
Tu. —	—	7	14	21	28
W. —	1	8	15	22	29
Th. —	2	9	16	23	30
F. —	3	10	17	24	31
S. —	4	11	18	25	—

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° ♒ 20*d.* 19*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
1		F	**Circumciston.** NEW YEAR'S DAY. (*For note on Sunrise and Sunset, see p.* 54. *For Light and Dark, see p.* 72.)	H. M. 8 8	H. M. 15 59	1	364
2		S		8 8	16 0	2	363
3		S	**2nd Sunday after Christmas.**	8 8	16 1	3	362
4		M	H. G. Bohn, publisher, b. 1796. Marshal Joffre b. 1852.	8 8	16 2	4	361
5		Tu	Gordon Coll. founded, 1899. Sir E. Shackleton d. 1922.	8 7	16 3	5	360
6		W	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day.	8 7	16 4	6	359
7		Th	Old Christmas Day.	8 7	16 6	7	358
8		F	Lawrence Alma-Tadema, painter, born 1826.	8 6	16 7	8	357
9		S	Nelson buried at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1806.	8 6	16 8	9	356
10		S	**1st Sun. after Epiphany.**	8 5	16 10	10	355
11		M	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Plow Monday.	8 5	16 11	11	354
12		Tu	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born 1858. [1883.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13		W	Chillianwallah, 1849. Prince Arthur of Connaught b.	8 3	16 14	13	352
14		Th	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born 1845.	8 3	16 16	14	351
15		F	Emma, Lady Hamilton, d. 1815. H. Labouchere,	8 2	16 17	15	350
16		S	Coruña, 1809. [*Truth*, d. 1912.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17		S	**2nd Sun. after Epiphany.** Adm. Beatty b. 1871.	8 0	16 20	17	348
18		M	Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached the S. Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18	347
19		Tu	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. James Watt, engineer, b. 1736.	7 58	16 23	19	346
20		W	John Ruskin d. 1900. R. D. Blackmore d. 1900.	7 57	16 25	20	345
21		Th	Gen. Sir Archd. Alison, b. 1826. Gen. Probyn, V.C.	7 56	16 27	21	344
22		F	1st Labour Government assumed office, 1924. [b. 1833.	7 55	16 28	22	343
23		S	Charles Kingsley d. 1875. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 54	16 30	23	342
24		S	**3rd Sun. after Epiphany.** Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 32	24	341
25		M	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Lord Fisher b. 1841.	7 51	16 34	25	340
26		Tu	Fall of Khartoum—Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 35	26	339
27		W	Adm. Viscount Hood died, 1816.	7 49	16 37	27	338
28		Th	Aliwal, 1846. German air raid on London, 1918.	7 47	16 39	28	337
29		F	V.C. instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated 1871.	7 46	16 41	29	336
30		S	Menai Bridge opened, 1826. Chas. Bradlaugh d. 1891.	7 44	16 42	30	335
31		S	**Septuagesima.** Corn Laws abolished, 1849.	7 43	16 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7*d.*	7*h.*	22·4*m.*
● New Moon	14	6	34·7
☽ First Quarter	20	22	30·8
○ Full Moon	28	21	35·3

Apogee 2*d.* 10·6*h.* 252,220 miles.
Perigee 14*d.* 23·6*h.* 222,300 ,,
Apogee 29*d.* 16·4*h.* 252,500 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1925, on 13 days; total fall 1·71 inches; *above* the average by 0·02 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after Dec. 28 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 26	1·18	18 44 58	11·05	23 2′7 S	0·20	18 41 31	17 17 37
2	3 55	1·17	18 49 22	11·03	♒ 57′8	0·22	18 45 28	17 13 41
3	4 23	1·16	18 53 47	11·02	22 52·3	0·24	18 49 24	17 9 45
4	4 50	1·14	18 58 11	11·00	22 46·4	0·25	18 53 21	17 5 49
5	5 17	1·13	♒ 2 35	10·99	22 40·1	0·27	18 57 17	17 1 53
6	5 44	1·11	19 6 58	10·97	22 33·3	0·29	19 1 14	16 57 57
7	6 11	1·09	19 11 21	10·95	22 26·1	0·31	19 5 11	16 54 1
8	6 36	1·07	19 15 44	10·93	22 18·4	0·33	19 9 7	16 50 5
9	7 2	1·05	19 20 6	10·91	22 10·3	0·35	19 13 4	16 46 9
10	7 27	1·03	19 24 27	10·89	22 1·7	0·37	19 17 0	16 42 13
11	7 51	1·00	19 28 48	10·86	21 52·8	0·38	19 20 57	16 38 18
12	8 15	0·98	19 33 8	10·84	21 43·4	0·40	19 24 53	16 34 22
13	8 38	0·95	19 37 28	10·81	21 33·5	0·42	19 28 50	16 30 26
14	9 1	0·93	19 41 47	10·79	21 23·3	0·44	19 32 46	16 26 30
15	9 23	0·90	19 46 6	10·76	21 12·6	0·45	19 36 43	16 22 34
16	9 44	0·87	19 50 23	10·73	21 1·6	0·47	19 40 40	16 18 38
17	10 4	0·84	19 54 40	10·70	20 50·1	0·49	19 44 36	16 14 42
18	10 24	0·81	19 58 57	10·67	20 38·2	0·50	19 48 33	16 10 46
19	10 43	0·78	20 3 13	10·64	20 26·0	0·52	19 52 29	16 6 50
20	11 2	0·75	20 7 27	10·61	20 13·3	0·53	19 56 26	16 2 54
21	11 19	0·72	20 11 42	10·57	20 0·3	0·55	20 0 22	15 58 58
22	11 36	0·68	20 15 55	10·54	19 46·9	0·57	20 4 19	15 55 3
23	11 52	0·65	20 20 7	10·51	19 33·2	0·58	20 8 15	15 51 7
24	12 7	0·62	20 24 19	10·48	19 19·1	0·60	20 12 12	15 47 11
25	12 22	0·58	20 28 30	10·44	19 4·6	0·61	20 16 9	15 43 15
26	12 35	0·55	20 32 40	10·41	18 49·8	0·63	20 20 5	15 39 19
27	12 48	0·52	20 36 50	10·37	18 34·6	0·64	20 24 2	15 35 23
28	13 0	0·48	20 40 58	10·34	18 19·1	0·65	20 27 58	15 31 27
29	13 11	0·45	20 45 6	10·31	18 3·3	0·67	20 31 55	15 27 31
30	13 22	0·41	20 49 13	10·27	17 47·1	0·68	20 35 51	15 23 35
31	13 31	0·38	20 53 19	10·24	17 30′6 S	0·69	20 39 48	15 19 39

Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3. ☽
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. ☽
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17. ☽
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24. ☽
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31. ☽

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1925.

Day.	Temperature: Max.	Temperature: Min.	Temperature: Mn.1841-1905	Barom.: Mean	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain-fall.	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	50·0	37·7	38·6	29·505	23·0	SW	·17	...
2	54·7	42·8	·4	·072	15·6	SW	·54	...
3	51·3	42·7	·3	·375	6·0	SW	·06	...
4	53·4	41·1	·3	·524	9·5	SW	...	3·4
5	46·9	37·6	·2	29·963	1·6	SW	...	5·4
6	42·5	33·5	·1	30·267	1·1	WSW	...	2·3
7	42·4	32·9	38·0	·304	1·1	WSW	...	...
8	45·0	37·3	37·9	·007	2·9	SSW	·07	3·1
9	47·0	32·4	·9	·091	3·0	NW	·01	1·7
10	43·7	28·1	·9	·363	0·1	Calm	...	1·4
11	34·2	27·0	·9	·321	0·0	Calm	...	1·2
12	33·7	27·3	37·9	·179	0·0	Calm	...	...
13	46·9	28·1	38·0	30·060	2·2	S	...	1·4
14	50·9	40.1	·0	29·887	5·0	SSW	·07	...
15	54·0	31·2	·1	30·199	4·2	Calm	·19	...
16	49·8	31·7	·3	·439	0·5	Calm	...	...
17	52·0	44·2	·5	·363	1·3	WSW	...	0·1
18	47·6	38·0	·6	·441	0·5	Calm	...	0·3
19	43·8	34·3	·7	·563	1·3	Calm	...	...
20	40·0	34·5	·8	·473	0·5	Calm	...	...
21	38·7	35·4	·8	·288	0·1	Calm	...	...
22	51·3	33·7	·8	·099	0·2	SE	...	5·1
23	50·1	39·0	·9	·129	0·2	SW	...	4·3
24	47·2	36·2	38·9	·196	1·6	WSW	...	3·9
25	42·2	34·1	39·1	·236	1·2	Calm	·02	...
26	40·5	37·1	·3	30·263	3·0	E	...	...
27	40·4	35·2	·5	29·973	1·3	E	·02	...
28	47·2	38.1	·6	·914	1·9	SW	·37	0·5
29	53·2	35·4	·7	·821	10·0	WSW	·09	...
30	54·1	47·3	·7	·883	12·0	WSW	·01	...
31	54·3	40·0	39·7	29·803	14·5	WSW	·09	0·3
Mn	46·7	35·9	38·6	30.065	—	—	1·72	34·4

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
		°	°
5	0·1 E	3·6 S	285·7
15	4·7 W	4·6	154·0
25	9·2 W	5·5 S	22·3

See Note, below.

THE MOON.

Day of Month	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Jupiter's Satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	18 28	2 23	10 8	9 2 5	18 31·7N	54	2 14 43	17 5	Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the Satellites will not be visible in this month nor in February and the first part of March.
2	19 31	3 8	10 35	9 50 16	15 48·8	54	3 14 44	18 5	
3	20 34	3 52	10 59	10 37 3	12 27·2	54	11 14 46	19 5	
4	21 40	4 35	11 18	11 22 49	8 35·0	54	28 11 50	20 5	
5	22 46	5 18	11 38	12 8 8	4 20·1N	54	54 14 57	21 5	
6	23 54	6 1	11 57	12 53 44	0 9′4 S	55	29 15 7	22 5	
7	...	...	...	13 40 27	4 45·1	56	14 15 19	23 5	
8	1 2	6 46	12 18	14 29 13	9 16·4	57	7 15 34	24 5	
9	2 15	7 33	12 40	15 20 55	13 30·2	58	4 15 49	25 5	
10	3 29	8 23	13 9	16 16 16	17 9·8	59	2 16 5	26 5	
11	4 46	9 18	13 44	17 15 30	19 55·4	59	56 16 20	27 5	
12	6 2	10 17	14 28	18 18 10	21 27·1	60	40 16 32	28 5	
13	7 13	11 20	15 27	19 22 50	21 29·5	61	8 16 39	29 5	
14	8 13	12 23	16 38	20 27 34	19 58·2	61	18 16 42	0 17	
15	9 2	13 26	17 58	21 30 27	17 1·7	61	7 16 39	1 17	
16	9 39	14 26	19 22	22 30 21	12 58·8	60	40 16 32	2 17	
17	10 10	15 22	20 45	23 26 58	8 12·9	59	58 16 20	3 17	
18	10 36	16 14	22 6	0 20 43	3 6·8 S	59	9 16 7	4 17	
19	10 59	17 4	23 24	1 12 21	1 59·9N	58	17 15 53	5 17	
20	11 21	17 53	0 38	2 2 44	6 51·7	57	25 15 39	6 17	
21	11 43	18 40	1 51	2 52 38	11 16·3	56	38 15 25	7 17	
22	12 7	19 28	3 1	3 42 42	15 3·5	55	57 15 15	8 17	
23	12 35	20 16	4 8	4 33 18	18 5·0	55	22 15 9	9 17	
24	13 6	21 5	5 10	5 24 31	20 13·9	54	54 14 58	10 17	
25	13 44	21 54	6 6	6 16 9	21 25·4	54	32 14 52	11 17	
26	14 30	22 43	6 55	7 7 47	21 37·1	54	16 14 47	12 17	
27	15 22	23 32	7 36	7 58 51	20 49·9	54	5 14 44	13 17	
28	16 19	0 19	8 10	8 48 52	19 7·4	53	59 14 43	14 17	
29	17 21	1 6	8 38	9 37 31	16 36·0	53	58 14 42	15 17	
30	18 25	1 50	9 4	10 24 44	13 23·3	54	2 14 43	16 17	
31	19 30	2 33	9 23	11 10 46	9 38·0N	54	13 14 46	17 17	

See note, p. 8.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 7 47	21 8·5S	21 34 6	14 15·1S	16 4 16	20 35·9S
6	17 32 42	22 16·0	21 42 16	12 37·2	16 18 44	21 16·5
11	18 1 7	23 7·3	21 47 15	11 6·4	16 33 23	21 52·7
16	18 31 47	23 34·3	21 48 40	9 46·6	16 48 11	22 24·2
21	19 3 56	23 32·3	21 46 10	8 42·4	17 3 9	22 50·8
26	19 37 4	22 58·4	21 39 41	7 58·5	17 18 14	23 12·3
31	20 10 52	21 50·5S	21 29 47	7 38·0S	17 33 27	23 28·6S

	♃ JUPITER.		♄ SATURN.		♅ NEPTUNE.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	20 4 44	20 47·8S	15 24 2	16 27·1S	9 47 34	13 44·1N
6	20 9 34	20 33·6	15 25 52	16 33·3	9 47 12	13 46·2
11	20 14 26	20 18·8	15 27 37	16 39·0	9 46 47	13 48·4
16	20 19 19	20 3·4	15 29 14	16 44·1	9 46 21	13 50·8
21	20 24 13	19 47·5	15 30 43	16 48·6	9 45 52	13 53·3
26	20 29 6	19 31·0	15 32 5	16 52·6	9 45 22	13 55·9
31	20 33 58	19 14·2S	15 33 18	16 56·0S	9 44 51	13 58·6N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
	☉	☽	☿	♂	♃	♄	♅	☉	☽	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·95	7·9 22·4	4·0	1·5	0·8	16 18	3·0	21·4	2·1	15·1	7·1
15	8·95	7·0 26·2	4·1	1·4	0·9	16 17	2·7	25·1	2·2	15·1	7·2
25	8·94	6·5 30·1	4·3	1·4	0·9	16 16	2·5	28·8	2·3	15·1	7·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 116° 17′ ♋

January 25. Jupiter is in conjunction on January 25.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6*h.* 2*m.* Civil twilight ends, 16*h.* 52*m.* Night begins, 18*h.* 5*m.* The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7*h.* 51*m.*

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7½° below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18° below.

Jan. 2, 4*h.* Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,337,000 miles.

Jan. 2, 20*h.* Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·6*s.*

Jan. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 47*m.* ♄ 2° 40′ S.

Jan. 11. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 50*m.* ♂ 3° 48′ S.

Jan. 12. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 40*m.* ☿ 1° 58′ S.

Jan. 14, Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Jan. 14. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 20*h.* 19*m.* ♃ 0° 10′ N.

Jan. 15. 21*h.* Venus at a stationary point.

Jan. 16. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 10*m.* ♀ 6° 6′ N.

Jan. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·9*s.*

Jan. 25, 6*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Uranus, *Jan.* 1, R.A. 23*h.* 31·7*m.*, Dec. 3° 52·5′ S. Sets, *Jan.* 1, 22*h.* 33*m.*; sets *Jan.* 31, 20*h.* 41*m.*

Neptune rises *Jan.* 1, 19*h.* 49*m.*, *Jan.* 31, 17*h.* 47*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 25*m.*, the Afternoons 45*m.*

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h.*: Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

Note on Tables of the Moon, &c.

—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0. This system was adopted in the Nautical Almanac in 1925, and the time is called Mean, whereas it has hitherto been called Civil Time. (See p. 77.)

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are now given for the *midnight which ends the day specified in the first column.* As in the issues of recent years the second column gives the time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock Morn.	Greenock After.	Leith Morn.	Leith After.	Dublin (Bar G.M.T.) Morn.	Dublin (Bar G.M.T.) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	3 6	15 38	0 34	12 40	8 38	21 1	7 56	19 36	1 32	13 40	4 2	16 11	0 34	12 52
2	S	3 39	16 10	1 10	13 14	9 12	21 31	8 29	20 10	2 6	14 14	4 39	16 46	1 10	13 28
3	S	4 12	16 41	1 43	13 46	9 44	22 1	8 56	20 46	2 38	14 49	5 13	17 21	1 46	14 4
4	M	4 45	17 14	2 17	14 23	10 17	22 32	9 26	21 23	3 12	15 25	5 49	18 1	2 23	14 42
5	Tu	5 21	17 50	2 54	15 3	10 49	23 5	10 1	22 4	3 48	16 3	6 30	18 43	3 2	15 23
6	W	6 0	18 31	3 35	15 49	11 22	23 41	10 40	22 50	4 27	16 45	7 12	19 29	3 44	16 7
7	Th	6 45	19 18	4 25	16 46	...	12 4	11 22	23 40	5 10	17 34	8 0	20 22	4 33	17 2
8	F	7 39	20 15	5 24	17 51	0 31	13 5	...	12 13	6 5	18 35	8 56	21 24	5 33	18 5
9	S	8 43	21 22	6 30	19 0	1 39	14 20	0 32	13 18	7 7	19 41	9 58	22 29	6 37	19 8
10	S	9 56	22 34	7 36	20 5	2 59	15 36	2 1	14 38	8 12	20 48	11 1	23 33	7 38	20 8
11	M	11 9	23 41	8 36	21 4	4 9	16 43	3 21	15 46	9 16	21 52	...	12 2	8 39	21 10
12	Tu	...	12 13	9 31	21 57	5 11	17 42	4 27	16 37	10 16	22 51	0 34	12 59	9 40	22 8
13	W	0 37	13 6	10 19	22 45	6 7	18 38	5 20	17 21	11 10	23 46	1 29	13 50	10 34	22 58
14	Th	1 25	13 56	11 5	23 34	7 0	19 30	6 10	18 8	...	12 3	2 19	14 37	11 21	23 45
15	F	*2 14	*14 48	11 54	...	7 50	20 20	7 3	18 58	0 41	12 56	3 9	15 27	...	12 9
16	S	*3 2	*15 37	0 25	12 43	8 38	21 8	7 55	19 48	1 34	13 48	4 3	16 19	0 34	13 0
17	S	*3 49	*16 24	1 15	13 30	9 26	21 53	8 40	20 35	2 22	14 37	4 54	17 8	1 26	13 51
18	M	4 35	17 9	2 4	14 18	10 11	22 35	9 22	21 22	3 8	15 23	5 42	17 59	2 16	14 41
19	Tu	5 22	17 54	2 52	15 8	10 54	23 16	10 7	22 12	3 53	16 10	6 32	18 51	3 5	15 30
20	W	6 10	18 42	3 40	16 1	11 34	23 55	10 53	23 4	4 39	16 58	7 23	19 44	3 56	16 23
21	Th	7 1	19 33	4 36	17 5	...	12 20	11 40	23 57	5 28	17 52	8 16	20 42	4 52	17 22
22	F	7 58	20 33	5 42	18 15	0 50	13 26	...	12 33	6 25	18 55	9 16	21 46	5 53	18 25
23	S	9 6	21 45	6 51	19 26	2 4	14 47	1 5	13 47	7 30	20 5	10 20	22 54	6 58	19 32
24	S	10 25	23 3	7 59	20 34	3 26	16 8	2 31	15 13	8 40	21 17	11 28	...	8 6	20 39
25	M	11 41	...	9 3	21 35	4 40	17 16	3 53	16 17	9 48	22 22	0 4	12 33	9 10	21 40
26	Tu	0 10	12 43	9 57	22 26	5 41	18 12	4 53	17 5	10 45	23 13	1 4	13 25	10 8	22 32
27	W	1 2	13 31	10 41	23 7	6 30	18 58	5 41	17 42	11 30	23 57	1 52	14 6	10 53	23 12
28	Th	1 42	14 11	11 17	23 43	7 12	19 37	6 22	18 18	..	12 11	2 31	14 42	11 29	23 45
29	F	2 18	14 48	11 51	...	7 49	20 11	7 1	18 51	0 37	12 47	3 7	15 16	...	12 0
30	S	2 51	15 21	0 17	12 24	8 23	20 42	7 37	19 23	1 13	13 21	3 42	15 50	0 16	12 33
31	S	3 23	15 53	0 51	12 55	8 54	21 13	8 8	19 54	1 48	13 54	4 18	16 26	0 50	13 7
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. ft.	
Springs rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 10 14	
Neaps		... 17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 10 11	

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
D.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
3	6 22	10 28	14 33	9 55	14 48	19 41	5 11	9 21	13 30	9 7	13 17	17 28	3 59	8 36	13 12
10	6 42	10 38	14 34	9 25	14 29	19 34	5 9	9 13	13 17	8 44	12 56	17 9	3 34	8 11	12 46
17	7 0	10 53	14 47	8 50	14 3	19 18	5 7	9 7	13 6	8 21	12 36	16 51	3 10	7 45	12 20
24	7 17	11 11	15 6	8 10	13 30	18 51	5 5	9 0	12 55	7 58	12 15	16 32	2 45	7 20	11 54
31	7 25	11 31	15 35	7 26	12 50	18 13	5 1	8 54	12 46	7 34	11 54	16 14	2 20	6 54	11 28

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury, which was at Western elongation on December 31, is a morning star, and may be seen low down in the south-east about 7 o'clock in the first week of this month.

♀ Venus is a brilliant evening star and will be seen in the south-west soon after sunset not very high in the sky. At greatest brilliancy (Jan. 2) its magnitude is − 4·4. Its brightness decreases to magnitude − 3·6 at the end of the month when the planet sets an hour and a half after sunset, south of the west point.

♂ Mars, moving in the region where the constellations Ophiuchus and Scorpius meet, rises 3 hours before the Sun. About January 9 at 6 o'clock it will be nearly 5 degrees above Antares, then rising in the S.E., and will be to the left of that star later. The planet is scarcely as bright as Antares.

♃ Jupiter being in conjunction on the 25th is above the horizon only in daylight hours.

♄ Saturn is a morning star rising nearly south-east by east. Magnitude + 0·7.

of the southing and of the setting *which next follow that rising*, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time *on the morrow of the day of its line*. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 13, 17, 21, &c.)

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° ♓ 19*d.* 10*h.*

DAY OF MONTH	Light and Dark	WEEK		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		M	"Unrestricted submarine warfare," 1917.	7 41	16 46	32	333
2		Tu	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	16 48	33	332
3		W	Walter Bagehot, economist, b. 1826; d. 24 Mar. 1877.	7 38	16 50	34	331
4		Th	Sir M. Costa, musician, b. 1810. Capture of Kumasi,	7 37	16 52	35	330
5		F	Holmfirth Flood, 1852. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881. [1874.	7 35	16 54	36	329
6		S	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; died, 13 Oct., 1905.	7 33	16 56	37	328
7		S	**Sexagesima.** Charles Dickens born, 1812.	7 32	16 57	38	327
8		M	Half Quarter Day. Jules Verne born, 1828.	7 30	16 59	39	326
9		Tu	Lord Carson born, 1854. Röntgen (X Rays) died, 1923.	7 28	17 1	40	325
10		W	Sobraon, 1846. Lord Lister, "Antiseptics," d. 1912.	7 27	17 3	41	324
11		Th	Charles Incledon, tenor singer, died, 1826.	7 25	17 5	42	323
12		F	Charles Darwin b. 1809. Abraham Lincoln b. 1809.	7 23	17 7	43	322
13		S	Massacre of Glencoe, 1692.	7 21	17 8	44	321
14		S	**Quinquagesima.** St. Valentine. Shrove Sunday.	7 19	17 10	45	320
15		M	Relief of Kimberley, 1900. U.S.S. *Maine* destroyed,	7 17	17 12	46	319
16		Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Lindley Murray died, 1826. [1898.	7 15	17 14	47	318
17		W	**Ash Wednesday.** Meeanee, 1843. Ancre, 1917.	7 13	17 16	48	317
18		Th	Martin Luther died, 1546. Cameroons captd., 1916.	7 11	17 18	49	316
19		F	David Garrick born, 1717. Adelina Patti born, 1843.	7 9	17 19	50	315
20		S	Joseph Hume died, 1855. Princess Royal born, 1867.	7 7	17 21	51	314
21		S	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.**	7 5	17 23	52	313
22		M	Washington born, 1732. General Holiday, U.S.A.	7 3	17 25	53	312
23		Tu	Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor, born, 1856.	7 1	17 27	54	311
24		W	**St. Matthias.** Grant Allen born, 1848.	6 59	17 28	55	310
25		Th	Sir Christopher Wren died, 1723; b. 20 Oct., 1632.	6 57	17 30	56	309
26		F	End of Burmese War, 1826. Earl Cromer born, 1841.	6 55	17 32	57	308
27		S	Dame Ellen Terry born, 1848. Paardeberg, 1900.	6 53	17 34	58	307
28		S	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Madame Patey died, 1894.	6 51	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	5*d.*	23*h.*	25·1*m.*
● New Moon.....	12	17	20·4
☽ First Quarter	19	12	35·8
○ Full Moon ...	27	16	50·8
Perigee 12*d.* 12*h.*		221,750 miles.	
Apogee 25*d.* 17*h.*		252,440 „	

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1926.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Walsall .....Tu.	5	6	6	5
Wolverhampton ...W.	6	7	7	6
Birmingham ....Th.	7	8	8	7
Stourbridge .....F.	8	9	9	8
Dudley .....S.	9	10	10	9

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.

4. Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.

10. Last day for Claims (Spring Register).

—. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

16. Objections and New Claims to be published.

24. Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register).

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11, and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1925, on 18 days; total fall 3·13 inches; *above* the average by 1·56 inches.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 40	0·35	20 57 24	10·20	17 13·9 S	0·71	20 43 44	15 15 43
2	13 48	0·31	21 1 29	10·17	16 56·8	0·72	20 47 41	15 11 48
3	13 55	0·28	21 5 32	10·14	16 39·4	0·73	20 51 38	15 7 52
4	14 1	0·25	21 9 35	10·10	16 21·7	0·74	20 55 34	15 3 56
5	14 7	0·21	21 13 37	10·07	16 3·8	0·75	20 59 31	15 0 0
6	14 11	0·18	21 17 39	10·04	15 45·5	0·77	21 3 27	14 56 4
7	14 15	0·15	21 21 39	10·00	15 27·0	0·78	21 7 24	14 52 8
8	14 18	0·11	21 25 39	9·97	15 8·3	0·79	21 11 20	14 48 12
9	14 21	0·08	21 29 38	9·94	14 49·2	0·80	21 15 17	14 44 16
10	14 22	0·05	21 33 36	9·91	14 30·0	0·81	21 19 13	14 40 20
11	14 23	0·02	21 37 33	9·88	14 10·4	0·82	21 23 10	14 36 24
12	14 23	0.01	21 41 30	9·84	13 50·7	0·83	21 27 7	14 32 28
13	14 23	0·05	21 45 26	9·81	13 30·7	0·84	21 31 3	14 28 33
14	14 21	0·08	21 49 21	9·78	13 10·5	0·85	21 35 0	14 24 37
15	14 19	0·11	21 53 15	9·75	12 50·1	0·86	21 38 56	14 20 41
16	14 16	0·14	21 57 9	9·72	12 29·5	0·86	21 42 53	14 16 45
17	14 12	0·17	22 1 2	9·69	12 8·6	0·87	21 46 49	14 12 49
18	14 8	0·20	22 4 54	9·66	11 47·6	0·88	21 50 46	14 8 53
19	14 3	0·23	22 8 45	9·63	11 26·4	0·89	21 54 42	14 4 57
20	13 57	0·26	22 12 36	9·60	11 5·1	0·89	21 58 39	14 1 1
21	13 50	0·29	22 16 26	9·57	10 43·5	0·90	22 2 36	13 57 5
22	13 43	0·31	22 20 15	9·54	10 21·8	0·91	22 6 32	13 53 9
23	13 35	0·34	22 24 4	9·52	9 59·9	0·91	22 10 29	13 49 13
24	13 27	0·37	22 27 52	9·49	9 37·9	0·92	22 14 25	13 45 18
25	13 18	0·39	22 31 39	9·46	9 15·7	0·93	22 18 22	13 41 22
26	13 8	0·42	22 35 26	9·44	8 53·4	0·93	22 22 18	13 37 26
27	12 58	0·44	22 39 13	9·42	8 31·0	0·94	22 26 15	13 33 30
28	12 47	0·46	22 42 58	9·39	8 8·4 S	0·94	22 30 11	13 29 34

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. ☽ .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. ☽ .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. .....
21. ☽ .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. ☽ .....

*METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1925.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	46·1	36·1	39·6	30·177	3·5	W	...	1·7
2	47·9	33·9	·5	·320	2·0	WSW	...	0·2
3	54·0	42·2	·5	·229	3·3	WSW	·02	0·1
4	52·9	43·3	·5	·311	2·2	W	...	4·6
5	54·2	40·4	·6	30·039	4·9	SW	...	2·5
6	48·9	37·1	·6	29·673	3·2	WSW	·40	...
7	44·3	33·1	·5	·789	1·9	W	...	5·7
8	54·3	36·2	·3	·453	9·2	WSW	·09	0·5
9	53·5	43·4	39·1	·647	15·0	WSW	·01	5·3
10	55·1	41·3	38·9	·630	10·7	SW	...	0·6
11	52·5	37·9	·8	·211	21·0	SW	·07	0·1
12	45·0	35·2	38·8	29·292	4·8	SSW	·10	4·2
13	46·7	40·2	39·0	28·960	11·1	SSW	·82	...
14	45·6	35·2	·3	28·981	4·1	SSW	·19	1·8
15	46·7	33·6	·4	29·151	0·9	Calm	·01	...
16	48·4	33·1	·5	·306	1·2	SW	...	5·6
17	45·8	35·4	·6	·422	2·6	WSW	·02	0·5
18	46·9	34·6	·5	·572	2·6	SW	·02	2·5
19	41·4	34·9	·5	·688	1·4	WSW	·03	1·4
20	45·6	34·7	·5	·737	0·9	N	...	2·0
21	42·9	30·8	·6	·671	0·9	E	...	2·3
22	40·1	28·8	·7	·689	0·2	Calm	·01	0·2
23	38·9	32·7	39·8	·322	2·9	SSE	·14	...
24	42·7	29·0	40·0	·116	5·4	SSE	·24	1·5
25	46·0	35·2	·1	29·005	6·5	S	·35	2·5
26	48·9	40·4	·2	28·552	7·3	S	·56	2·8
27	50·2	39·6	·3	28·790	7·2	SSW	·05	2·2
28	54·2	38·5	40·3	29·197	2·5	SW	...	6·7
Mn	47·8	36·5	39·5	29·497	—	—	3·13	57·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	13·8 W	6·3 S	237·5
15	17·5	6·9	105·8
25	20·5 W	7·2 S	334·1

* The Meteorological Data in these Tables are based upon observations recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Jupiter's satellites.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	
1	20 36	3 16	9 43	11 56 0	5 28·8N	54	29 14	51 18	17
2	21 42	3 58	10 2	12 41 3	1 4·3N	54	53 14	57 19	17
3	22 49	4 41	10 22	13 26 40	3 26·7 S	55	25 15	6 20	17
4	23 59	5 26	10 43	14 13 37	7 54·6	56	5 15	17 21	17
5	.....	.....	.....	15 2 48	12 18·5	56	52 15	30 22	17
6	1 11	6 13	11 7	15 55 0	15 54·9	57	45 15	44 23	17
7	2 23	7 4	11 38	16 50 47	18 57·7	58	41 15	59 24	17
8	3 37	7 59	12 16	17 50 13	20 58·9	59	37 16	14 25	17
9	4 49	8 58	13 6	18 52 41	21 41·4	60	26 16	28 26	17
10	5 54	10 0	14 9	19 56 44	20 53·9	61	4 16	38 27	17
11	6 48	11 3	15 24	21 0 37	18 35·6	61	24 16	44 28	17
12	7 31	12 5	16 47	22 2 43	14 57·9	61	24 16	44 0	7
13	8 7	13 4	18 13	23 2 9	10 21·3 S	61	4 16	38 1	7
14	8 35	14 0	19 39	23 58 49	5 10·6 S	60	27 16	28 2	7
15	9 0	14 53	21 1	0 53 6	0 10·2N	59	37 16	15 3	7
16	9 23	15 44	22 21	1 45 42	5 20·6	58	40 15	59 4	7
17	9 45	16 34	23 36	2 37 20	10 4·6	57	42 15	43 5	7
18	10 10	17 23	0 49	3 28 37	14 10·1	56	47 15	28 6	7
19	10 37	18 12	1 59	4 19 57	17 28·0	55	59 15	15 7	7
20	11 7	19 1	3 4	5 11 33	19 52·1	55	18 15	4 8	7
21	11 44	19 50	4 2	6 3 18	21 17·9	54	46 14	55 9	7
22	12 27	20 40	4 53	6 54 56	21 43·7	54	23 14	49 10	7
23	13 16	21 29	5 37	7 46 1	21 10·1	54	8 14	45 11	7
24	14 12	22 16	6 13	8 36 10	19 40·2	54	0 14	43 12	7
25	15 13	23 3	6 42	9 25 5	17 19·5	53	59 14	42 13	7
26	16 17	23 48	7 8	10 12 41	14 15·0	54	3 14	44 14	7
27	17 21	0 32	7 29	10 59 7	10 34·9	54	13 14	46 15	7
28	18 28	1 15	7 50	11 43 43	6 28·1N	54	27 14	50 16	7

The periods of revolution of the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo were 1d. 18h. 27m. 33s., 3d. 13h. 13m. 42s., 7d. 3h. 42m. 36s., and 16d. 16h. 32m. 9s. respectively, and these bodies therefore change their relative position fairly rapidly. Their order from left to right, as seen in an inverting telescope, is shown in these columns for the moment of the night stated in the heading. The open *(continued below*

Circle ○ indicates the planet's disc; the black circle ● shows that a Satellite whose number is wanting is either in eclipse or is occulted, whilst the sign ⊻ shows that it is in transit across the disc.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. DEC.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. DEC.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	20 45 7	20 7 2S	21 17 42	7 41·4 S	17 48 46	23 39·4 S
10	21 19 41	17 47·8	21 5 18	8 5·5	18 4 10	23 44·8
15	21 54 25	14 51·9	20 54 32	8 43·9	18 19 37	23 44·6
20	22 29 13	11 20·7	20 46 56	9 29·0	18 35 6	23 38·9
25	23 3 44	7 18·0 S	20 43 19	10 13 7 S	18 50 36	23 27·5 S

D.	⊻ JUPITER. R.A.	⊻ JUPITER. DEC.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. DEC.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	20 38 49	18 56·9S	15 34 21	16 58·8S	9 44 19	14 1·4N
10	20 43 37	18 39·2	15 35 16	17 1·0	9 43 47	14 4·3
15	20 48 22	18 21·3	15 36 1	17 2·6	9 43 14	14 7·1
20	20 53 4	18 3·2	15 36 35	17 3·6	9 42 41	14 9·9
25	20 57 40	17 44·9S	15 36 59	17 4·0S	9 42 9	14 12·7N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	⊻	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	⊻	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	6·3	32·3	4·4	1·4	0·9	16 15	2·4	30·9	2·4	15·1	7·4
15	8·91	6·3	31·1	4·6	1·5	0·9	16 13	2·4	29·7	2·5	15·2	7·6
25	8·89	6·8	27·6	4·8	1·5	0·9	16 11	2·6	26·3	2·6	15·4	7·7

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, 114° 38′ ♋

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 44*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 34*m.* Night begins at 18*h.* 43*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 6*m.*

Feb. 4. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 10*h.* ☿ 1° 32′ S.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·6*s.*

Feb. 6. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 14*h.* 47*m.* ½ 2° 27′ S.

Feb. 7, 15*h.* Venus at Inferior conjunction.

Feb. 9. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 50*m.* ♂ 2° 33′ S.

Feb. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 1*m.* ⊻ 0° 43′ N.

Feb. 12. Venus in conjunction with ☽ 0*h.* 27*m.* ♀ 10′ 16′ N.

Feb. 12. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 42*m.* ☿ 0° 8′ N.

Feb. 12, 21*h.* Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,704,900,000 miles.

Feb. 16, 21*h.* Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Feb. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 5·6*s.*

Feb. 27, 8*h.* Venus at a stationary point.

Uranus sets *Feb.* 1, 20*h* 38*m.* : *Feb.* 28, 19*h.* 8*m.*

Neptune rises *Feb.* 1, 17*h.* 43*m.* : *Feb.* 28, 15*h.* 52*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 51*m.* ; the Afternoons 50*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.* : Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

Venus at Conjunction.—When Venus, moving in her orbit within that of the Earth, passes immediately between Sun and Earth she is said to be in Inferior conjunction. When the three bodies are similarly in line, Venus and the Earth being on opposite sides of the Sun, the conjunction is said to be Superior. Venus describes her orbit in 225 days, and after an Inferior conjunction moves ahead of the Earth in the orbital race, and after passing round her orbit twice and more she overtakes the Earth, and there is another Inferior conjunction in 584 days. This 584 days is called the Synodic period. Since the plane of Venus' orbit is inclined 3′ 24″ to that in which the Earth moves round the Sun, and 584 is not an integral multiple of 225, it follows that she must be at different distances from the latter (the plane of the ecliptic) at different conjunctions, and therefore is seen at varying

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	3 56	16 24	1 24	13 28	9 27	21 24	8 37	20 27	2 21	14 28	4 53	17 1	1 25	13 42
2	Tu	4 28	16 53	1 55	14 1	9 57	22 12	9 5	20 59	2 52	15 0	5 25	17 34	1 58	14 15
3	W	4 59	17 23	2 26	14 35	10 27	22 41	9 33	21 35	3 23	15 33	5 58	18 10	2 33	14 51
4	Th	5 33	17 57	3 0	15 13	10 56	23 12	10 5	22 15	3 55	16 9	6 35	18 50	3 10	15 30
5	F	6 11	18 35	3 39	15 58	11 29	23 48	10 42	23 1	4 32	16 51	7 16	19 36	3 51	16 34
6	S	6 56	19 22	4 27	16 56	...	12 12	11 26	23 52	5 16	17 43	8 5	20 31	4 41	17 31
7	S	7 49	20 20	5 29	18 6	0 38	13 14	...	12 20	6 12	18 48	9 3	21 38	5 43	18 15
8	M	8 59	21 38	6 42	19 24	1 53	14 41	0 59	13 36	7 22	20 6	10 14	22 54	6 54	19 30
9	Tu	10 27	23 5	7 57	20 38	3 23	16 11	2 31	15 9	8 41	21 26	11 30	...	8 7	20 45
10	W	11 51	...	9 6	21 44	4 46	17 25	4 3	16 21	9 55	22 35	0 10	12 41	9 20	21 52
11	Th	0 16	12 56	10 4	22 38	5 52	18 25	5 7	17 11	10 55	23 33	1 15	13 36	10 21	22 47
12	F	1 12	13 50	10 52	23 26	6 48	19 18	5 58	17 59	11 50	...	2 7	14 25	11 11	23 34
13	S	*2 0	*14 39	11 41	...	7 39	20 8	6 49	18 50	0 27	12 43	2 56	15 13	11 58	...
14	S	*2 47	*15 26	0 14	12 31	8 28	20 54	7 37	19 39	1 18	13 35	3 47	16 4	0 22	12 46
15	M	*3 35	*16 10	1 0	13 18	9 14	21 36	8 20	20 24	2 6	14 21	4 36	16 51	1 9	13 32
16	Tu	*4 19	*16 50	1 44	14 2	9 54	22 15	8 59	21 6	2 48	15 3	5 20	17 37	1 55	14 17
17	W	5 0	17 30	2 25	14 46	10 34	22 52	9 37	21 51	3 29	15 46	6 6	18 23	2 40	15 2
18	Th	5 43	18 11	3 8	15 31	11 10	23 27	10 17	22 35	4 10	16 27	6 49	19 8	3 24	15 46
19	F	6 27	18 52	3 54	16 22	11 46	...	10 58	23 21	4 50	17 11	7 35	19 58	4 9	16 35
20	S	7 15	19 43	4 48	17 24	0 5	12 34	11 45	...	5 37	18 7	8 28	20 58	5 5	17 38
21	S	8 17	20 52	5 55	18 40	1 7	13 50	0 16	12 47	6 41	19 23	9 33	22 13	6 13	18 51
22	M	9 39	22 19	7 14	20 2	2 34	15 26	1 41	14 21	8 2	20 46	10 51	23 32	7 30	20 8
23	Tu	11 10	23 42	8 31	21 16	4 6	16 49	3 21	15 48	9 19	21 59	...	12 6	8 44	21 16
24	W	...	12 22	9 34	22 11	5 17	17 50	4 36	16 44	10 21	22 55	0 42	13 6	9 46	22 13
25	Th	0 41	13 15	10 21	22 52	6 12	18 40	5 27	17 24	11 10	23 40	1 35	13 49	10 35	22 54
26	F	1 25	13 56	11 0	23 26	6 54	19 19	6 6	17 58	11 50	...	2 13	14 23	11 11	23 27
27	S	2 0	14 30	11 34	23 56	7 30	19 52	6 40	18 34	0 18	12 25	2 48	14 56	11 42	23 56
28	S	2 32	15 1	...	12 6	8 1	20 21	7 11	19 7	0 51	12 59	3 19	15 27	...	12 11

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low-lying riverside districts to be flooded.

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7	7 32	11 51	16 13	6 43	12 5	17 28	4 57	8 48	12 38	7 11	11 33	15 56	1 55	6 28	11 1
14	7 30	12 12	16 56	6 3	11 22	16 40	4 51	8 42	12 32	6 47	11 12	15 38	1 29	6 2	♍ 35
21	7 24	12 34	17 45	5 30	10 44	15 57	4 43	8 36	12 27	6 24	10 51	15 19	1 2	5 35	10 8
28	7 14	12 54	18 36	5 5	10 13	15 22	4 36	8 30	12 23	6 0	10 30	15 0	0 35	5 8	9 41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury, at Superior Conjunction on the 16th, is an evening star at the end of the month, but sets only about an hour after the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

♀ Venus sets in the twilight south of west in the early days of the month. Towards the end it will be a conspicuous object in the dawn in the E.S.E. Magnitude (on Feb. 25), −4·1.

♂ Mars is a morning star, rising half-an-hour earlier than last month nearly in the S.E. Magnitude +1·2.

♃ Jupiter now rises shortly before the Sun. Magnitude −1·5.

♄ Saturn rises an hour or two after midnight. It will be seen between S.E. and S. at 4 o'clock, with Spica at some distance on its right, and Arcturus 40 degrees above.

Distance above or below the Sun. If Venus is at one of the Nodes, or points where her orbit intersects the plane of the ecliptic, at Inferior conjunction she will be seen to cross the Sun's disc, and there will be a Transit of Venus, a rare phenomenon that happens in pairs at intervals of about 120 years. If she is near a Node at Superior conjunction, there may be an occultation of Venus by the Sun in which is less rare. On the other hand, Venus may be high above the ecliptic at conjunction, as on February 7, when it will pass north of the Sun's edge at a distance of about 8 degrees.

Venus derives her light wholly from the Sun, and one hemisphere only is illuminated at any moment. At Inferior conjunction the dark half is presented to the Earth and the planet is, in general, invisible, but when it is high above the ecliptic, as it is this month, the southern edge of the bright hemisphere may be within our view, and Venus may be seen by telescope as a small crescent, quite near the time of conjunction.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° ♈ 21*d.* 9*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year	DAYS to end of Year.
1		M	ST. DAVID'S DAY. *Spectator* first published, 1711.	H. M. 6 49	H. M. 17 37	60	305
2		Tu	John Wesley died, 1791. Brest-Litovsk Treaty, 1918.	6 47	17 39	61	304
3		W	Sir Thos. Bodley, founder of Bodleian Library, b. 1545.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4		Th	Inauguration Day, U.S.A. Lifeboat Inst. founded, 1824.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5		F	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856. [1809.	6 40	17 44	64	301
6		S	F. Beaumont, dramatist, d. 1616. E. B. Browning b.	6 38	17 46	65	300
7		S	**3rd Sunday in Lent.** Thomas Aquinas died, 1274.	6 36	17 48	66	299
8		M	Aboukir, 1801. William III. died, 1702.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9		Tu	Fight between *Merrimac* and *Monitor*, 1862. [1915.	6 31	17 51	68	297
10		W	J. Pinkerton, antiquarian, d. 1826. Neuve Chapelle,	6 29	17 53	69	296
11		Th	Sir J. Outram d. 1863. Baghdad captd. by Maude, 1917.	6 27	17 55	70	295
12		F	Maj. Hodson (Delhi), d. 1858. Russian Revolution,	6 25	17 57	71	294
13		S	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., b. 1857. [1917.	6 22	17 58	72	293
14		S	**4th Sunday in Lent.** Ivry, 1590.	6 20	18 0	73	292
15		M	Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated, 1917.	6 18	18 2	74	291
16		Tu	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922.	6 15	18 3	75	290
17		W	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Duke of Cambridge died, 1904.	6 13	18 5	76	289
18		Th	H.R.H. Duchess of Argyll b. 1848.	6 11	18 7	77	288
19		F	David Livingstone b. 1813. Sir Richd. Burton b. 1821.	6 9	18 8	78	287
20		S	Newton d. 1727. Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917.	6 6	18 10	79	286
21		S	**5th Sunday in Lent.** Cranmer burnt, 1556.	6 4	18 12	80	285
22		M	Lord Allenby crossed the River Jordan, 1918.	6 2	18 14	81	284
23		Tu	Novara, 1849. Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, K.G., b. 1854.	6 0	18 15	82	283
24		W	Queen Elizabeth d. 1603. S.S. *Sussex* torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25		Th	**Annunciation.** Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	18 19	84	281
26		F	Sir J. Vanburgh, architect, d. 1726. Baghdadieh, 1918.	5 53	18 20	85	280
27		S	J. Bright d. 1889. 1st Allied War Conference met, 1916.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28		S	**Palm Sunday.** Crimean War declared, 1854.	5 48	18 24	87	278
29		M	Sir Bartle Frere born, 1815; died, 29 May, 1884.	5 46	18 25	88	277
30		Tu	Sicilian Vespers, 1282. "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918	5 44	18 27	89	276
31		W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1925,
on 12 days; total fall, 0·65 inch; *below* the average by 1·08 inches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7*d.*	11*h.*	49·5*m.*
● New Moon	14	3	20·2
☽ First Quarter	21	5	11·7
○ Full Moon	29	10	0·3

Perigee 12*d.* 23·5*h.* 223,200 miles.
Apogee 25*d.* 4·9*h.* 251,980 ,,

MONTHLY NOTES.

March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural Parishes to take place during this month.

2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.

8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories and workshops during past year.

25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up to 31st.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	12 36	0·48	22 46 44	9·37	7 45·8 S	0·95	22 34 8	13 25 38
2	12 24	0·50	22 50 28	9·35	7 23·0	0·95	22 38 5	13 21 42
3	12 12	0·52	22 54 13	9·33	7 0·1	0·96	22 42 1	13 17 46
4	11 59	0·54	22 57 56	9·31	6 37·1	0·96	22 45 58	13 13 50
5	11 45	0·56	23 1 40	9·29	6 14·0	0·96	22 49 54	13 9 54
6	11 32	0·58	23 5 23	9·28	5 50·8	0·97	22 53 51	13 5 58
7	11 18	0·60	23 9 5	9·26	5 27·5	0·97	22 57 47	13 2 3
8	11 3	0·61	23 12 47	9·24	5 4·2	0·97	23 1 44	12 58 7
9	10 48	0·63	23 16 29	9·23	4 40·8	0·98	23 5 40	12 54 11
10	10 33	0·64	23 20 10	9·22	4 17·4	0·98	23 9 37	12 50 15
11	10 18	0·65	23 23 51	9·20	3 53·8	0·98	23 13 33	12 46 19
12	10 2	0·67	23 27 32	9·19	3 30·3	0·98	23 17 30	12 42 23
13	9 46	0·68	23 31 12	9·18	3 6·7	0·98	23 21 27	12 38 27
14	9 29	0·69	23 34 53	9·17	2 43·0	0·99	23 25 23	12 34 31
15	9 13	0·70	23 38 32	9·16	2 19·3	0·99	23 29 20	12 30 35
16	8 56	0·71	23 42 12	9·15	1 55·7	0·99	23 33 16	12 26 39
17	8 39	0·72	23 45 51	9·14	1 31·9	0·99	23 37 13	12 22 43
18	8 21	0·73	23 49 31	9·13	1 8·2	0·99	23 41 9	12 18 48
19	8 4	0·74	23 53 10	9·12	0 44·5	0·99	23 45 6	12 14 52
20	7 46	0·74	23 56 48	9·11	0 20·8 S	0·99	23 49 2	12 10 56
21	7 28	0·75	0 0 27	9·11	0 2·9 N	0·99	23 52 59	12 7 0
22	7 10	0·75	0 4 6	9·10	0 26·6	0·99	23 56 56	12 3 4
23	6 52	0·76	0 7 44	9·09	0 50·3	0·99	0 0 52	11 59 8
24	6 34	0·76	0 11 22	9·09	1 13·9	0·98	0 4 49	11 55 12
25	6 15	0·77	0 15 1	9·09	1 37·6	0·98	0 8 45	11 51 16
26	5 57	0·77	0 18 39	9·09	2 1·1	0·98	0 12 42	11 47 20
27	5 39	0·77	0 22 17	9·09	2 24·6	0·98	0 16 38	11 43 24
28	5 20	0·77	0 25 55	9·09	2 48·1	0·98	0 20 35	11 39 29
29	5 2	0·77	0 29 33	9·09	3 11·5	0·97	0 24 31	11 35 33
30	4 43	0·76	0 33 11	9·09	3 34·9	0·97	0 28 28	11 31 37
31	4 25	0·76	0 36 50	9·09	3 58·2	0·97	0 32 25	11 27 41

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. ☽.
8.
9.
10
11.
12.
13.
14. ☽.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21. ☽.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28. ☽.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	50·2	35·5	40·4	29·451	0·3	Calm	·04	0·9
2	47·0	38·9	·4	29·868	2·0	NNE	...	0·5
3	46·1	38·2	·5	30·067	5·3	NNE	·03	0·4
4	44·0	37·6	·7	·287	3·5	N	...	0·9
5	49·6	39·6	40·9	30·131	2·0	NW	...	0·2
6	50·1	42·3	41·0	29·864	2·3	WSW	...	...
7	54·2	44·2	·0	·667	4·0	W	·05	1·4
8	44·9	31·0	·1	·626	9·4	WNW	·05	6·4
9	42·9	29·9	41·0	29·964	5·3	NW	...	6·1
10	44·1	32·2	40·9	30.217	2·5	NW	...	5·9
11	44·0	32·5	41·0	·037	4·4	NNE	·06	2·1
12	39·3	29·7	·1	.226	4·2	N	...	5·9
13	43·1	24·0	·3	30·172	4·0	SW	·12	1·6
14	53·0	39·2	·5	29·935	1·2	WNW	·02	0·7
15	51·7	36·0	·7	30·192	1·3	NNE	...	1·2
16	55·3	35·4	41·9	·372	1·5	SW	...	6·7
17	54·6	39·4	42·0	·247	1·4	N	...	1·0
18	50·4	30·9	42·0	·324	1·6	ENE	...	8·5
19	50·3	26·9	41·9	30·271	0·1	Calm	...	1·4
20	47·4	35·0	·9	29·927	2·4	WSW	·09	...
21	43·1	32·1	41·9	·837	2·6	NNW	·03	1·2
22	45·2	31·1	42·0	·980	4·0	N	·07	3·3
23	45·2	27·3	·2	·942	0·8	SW	...	2·1
24	51·0	37·0	·4	·686	1·4	SW	·07	1·4
25	48·9	32·2	42·7	·663	0·5	Calm	·02	0·8
26	47·7	34·2	43·0	·836	4·0	NNE	...	0·8
27	44·1	35·7	·3	29·832	4·1	N	...	0·1
28	50·4	24·3	43·7	30·048	2·7	N	...	0·9
29	49·1	31·7	44·1	30·077	1·6	W	...	...
30	49·7	42·9	·5	29.997	1·8	SW	...	...
31	51·3	40·7	44·9	29·771	2·1	SSW	...	0·1
Mn	48·0	34·8	41·9	29·984	—	—	0·65	62·5

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·6 W	7·2 S	228·6
15	24·5	7·1	97·0
25	25·8 W	6·8 S	325·1

[See Note. p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises. H. M.	Souths. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension. H. M. S.	Declination. ° ′	Horizontal Parallax. ″	Semi-diameter ″	Age. D. H.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m. (See p. 8.) W. E.
1	1 19 34	1 57	8 8	12 29 57	2 3·7N	54 45	14 55	17 7	
2	2 20 41	2 40	8 28	13 15 26	2 28·6S	55 9	15 2	18 7	
3	3 21 49	3 24	8 48	14 1 51	6 58·7	55 37	15 9	19 7	
4	4 22 59	4 10	9 11	14 49 57	11 15·8	56 11	15 19	20 7	
5	.....	.....	.....	15 40 25	15 7·4	56 50	15 29	21 7	
6	0 11	4 58	9 38	16 33 48	18 19·6	57 34	15 41	22 7	
7	1 23	5 50	10 12	17 30 20	20 37·1	58 21	15 54	23 7	
8	2 33	6 46	10 55	18 29 45	21 45·0	59 8	16 7	24 7	
9	3 39	7 44	11 50	19 31 13	21 31·4	59 52	16 19	25 7	
10	4 35	8 45	12 58	20 33 23	19 51·1	60 29	16 29	26 7	
11	5 23	9 45	14 15	21 34 55	16 48·2	60 54	16 36	27 7	
12	6 0	10 45	15 39	22 34 47	12 36·3	61 3	16 38	28 7	
13	6 31	11 42	17 4	23 32 37	7 35·9	60 53	16 35	29 7	
14	6 58	12 37	18 29	0 28 29	2 10·8S	60 26	16 28	0 21	
15	7 22	13 30	19 52	1 22 51	3 15·7N	59 44	16 17	1 21	
16	7 45	14 21	21 12	2 16 16	8 23·0	58 52	16 2	2 21	
17	8 9	15 12	22 30	3 9 15	12 54·6	57 56	15 47	3 21	
18	8 33	16 3	23 43	4 2 9	16 33·2	57 0	15 32	4 21	
19	9 5	16 53	0 53	4 55 4	19 25·4	56 9	15 18	5 21	
20	9 40	17 44	1 55	5 47 55	21 11·4	55 25	15 6	6 21	
21	10 21	18 34	2 50	6 40 23	21 54·6	54 51	14 57	7 21	
22	11 9	19 24	3 36	7 32 5	21 36·1	54 26	14 50	8 21	
23	12 4	20 12	4 15	8 22 40	20 19·5	54 11	14 46	9 21	
24	13 3	20 59	4 46	9 11 55	18 10·2	54 5	14 44	10 21	
25	14 6	21 45	5 13	9 59 49	15 14·9	54 7	14 45	11 21	
26	15 11	22 29	5 35	10 46 32	11 41·2	54 16	14 47	12 21	
27	16 17	23 12	5 55	11 32 24	7 37·5	54 31	14 51	13 21	
28	17 23	23 55	6 14	12 17 55	3 12·6N	54 51	14 57	14 21	
29	18 32	0 38	6 33	1 3 38	1 23·7S	55 15	15 3	15 21	
30	19 40	1 22	6 53	13 50 12	6 0·8	55 41	15 10	16 21	
31	20 51	2 8	7 14	14 38 16	10 27·0S	56 9	15 18	17 21	

See Note p. 4.

○ 42 ☌ 1
41 □ 23
4 ○ 213
42 ☍ 3
3 ☌ 124
3 ○ 24 ●
43 ☌ 1 ●
43 □ 2 ●
43211 ○
243 ☌ 1
1 ○ 423
○ 2143
21 ○ 34

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4*h*. 56*m*. Civil twilight ends 18*h*. 23*m*. Night begins 19*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 10*h*. 48*m*.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·0*s*.

Mar. 5. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 22*h*. 33*m*. ♄ 2° 9′ S.

Mar. 6, 15*h*. Saturn at a Stationary point.

Mar. 9. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 23*h*. 12*m*. ♂ 1° 2′ S.

Mar. 11. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 59*m*. ♀ 7° 22′ N.

Mar. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 14*h*. 18*m*. ♃ 2° 18′ N.

Mar. 14, 5*h*. Venus at Greatest brilliancy.

Mar. 14, 5*h*. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° 23′ E.

Mar. 15. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 20*m*. ☿ 7° 51′ N.

Mar. 21, 5*h*. Mercury at a Stationary point.

Mar. 21. 9*h*. 2*m*. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox). Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 22, 11*h*. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♀ 4° 34′ S.

Mar. 31, 6*h*. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the first half of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky.

Uranus is not visible in the night sky during this month.

Neptune rises *Mar.* 1. 15*h*. 48*m*.; sets *Mar.* 1, 6*h*. 27*m*.; *Mar.* 31, 4*h*. 28*m*.

In this month the Mornings increase 68*m*.; the Afternoons 52*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h*.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A. H. M. S.	☿ MERCURY. DEC. ° ′	♀ VENUS. R.A. H. M. S.	♀ VENUS. DEC. ° ′	♂ MARS. R.A. H. M. S.	♂ MARS. DEC. ° ′
2	23 37 5	2 54·5S	20 43 51	10 52·6S	19 6 5	23 10·6S
7	0 7 21	1 28·3N	20 48 16	11 22·0	19 21 32	22 48·2
12	0 31 27	5 16·9	20 56 3	11 39·5	19 36 56	22 20·5
17	0 45 57	7 54·8	21 6 36	11 43·9	19 52 15	21 47·5
22	0 48 51	8 53·9	21 19 23	11 34·7	20 7 28	21 9·5
27	0 41 10	8 5·7N	21 33 58	11 11·7S	20 22 35	20 26·7S

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A. H. M. S.	♃ JUPITER. DEC. ° ′	♄ SATURN. R.A. H. M. S.	♄ SATURN. DEC. ° ′	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A. H. M. S.	♆ NEPTUNE. DEC. ° ′
2	21 2 12	17 26·6S	15 37 13	17 3·8S	9 41 38	14 15·3N
7	21 6 39	17 8·2	15 37 10	17 3·0	9 41 8	14 17·9
12	21 10 59	16 50·0	15 37 9	17 1·6	9 40 39	14 20·3
17	21 15 12	16 31·9	15 36 52	16 59·7	9 40 12	14 22·6
22	21 19 18	16 14·0	15 36 25	16 57·3	9 39 47	14 24·7
27	21 23 15	15 56·5S	15 35 48	16 54·3S	9 39 24	14 26·7N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉ ″	☿ ″	♀ ″	♂ ″	♃ ″	♄ ″
5	8·87	7·7	24·3	5·0	1·5	0·9	16 9	2·9	23·2	2·6	15·5	7·8
15	8·84	10·1	20·6	5·2	1·5	0·9	16 6	3·8	19·7	2·7	15·8	7·9
25	8·82	13·4	17·7	5·4	1·5	1·0	16 4	5·1	16·9	2·9	16·1	8·0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 113° 9′ ♋.

Reform of the Calendar.

The Committee convened under the auspices of the League of Nations of representatives of the Roman, Eastern and Anglican Churches and others to consider and discover any changes that might be made in the calendar with advantage have continued their labours. It is understood that in the views of all the churches there is nothing of dogma or of doctrine to stand in the way of discarding the present method of determining the date of Easter, and of arranging that the festival should fall at the same time in every year, or nearly so, and the Committee agree that the adoption of any scheme of this kind should be settled by general public opinion. On the other

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin B.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	3 3	15 30	0 26	12 37	8 32	20 51	7 40	19 41	1 23	13 32	3 52	16 1	0 26	12 42
2	Tu	3 34	15 59	0 55	13 8	9 1	21 18	8 6	20 10	1 53	14 2	4 24	16 34	0 58	13 14
3	W	4 4	16 26	1 24	13 39	9 31	21 48	8 30	20 41	2 23	14 34	4 56	17 7	1 30	13 46
4	Th	4 34	16 54	1 54	14 10	10 1	22 16	8 57	21 13	2 54	15 6	5 27	17 40	2 2	14 19
5	F	5 6	17 23	2 26	14 45	10 30	22 45	9 29	21 50	3 24	15 39	6 1	18 18	2 37	14 56
6	S	5 41	17 59	3 0	15 24	11 1	23 18	10 4	22 32	3 58	16 18	6 40	19 2	3 16	15 38
7	S	6 22	18 43	3 43	16 17	11 39	...	10 47	23 24	4 41	17 10	7 27	19 57	4 3	16 32
8	M	7 15	19 42	4 43	17 29	0 3	12 37	11 40	...	5 37	18 16	8 28	21 6	5 6	17 44
9	Tu	8 25	21 2	6 1	18 55	1 14	14 5	0 29	12 54	6 51	19 40	9 43	22 30	6 25	19 7
10	W	9 59	22 40	7 30	20 22	2 54	15 48	2 4	14 41	8 20	21 10	11 9	23 55	7 48	20 28
11	Th	11 35	...	8 51	21 32	4 28	17 10	3 50	16 8	9 41	22 22	...	12 26	9 5	21 38
12	F	0 1	12 44	9 54	22 25	5 39	18 12	4 57	17 3	10 44	23 19	1 4	13 24	10 8	22 35
13	S	0 59	13 36	10 43	23 9	6 36	19 3	5 44	17 49	11 36	...	1 55	14 10	10 58	23 19
14	S	*1 48	*14 20	11 26	23 51	7 24	19 48	6 27	18 37	0 8	12 26	2 39	14 55	11 39	...
15	M	*2 33	*15 3	...	12 12	8 9	20 31	7 11	19 24	0 57	13 14	3 24	15 43	0 0	12 22
16	Tu	*3 18	*15 45	0 36	12 56	8 52	21 12	7 51	20 5	1 42	13 58	4 10	16 28	0 44	13 6
17	W	*4 0	*16 23	1 17	13 37	9 31	21 50	8 27	20 45	2 22	14 38	4 52	17 11	1 27	13 49
18	Th	4 39	16 59	1 56	14 17	10 9	22 24	9 4	21 24	3 0	15 16	5 33	17 53	2 10	14 30
19	F	5 16	17 35	2 35	14 58	10 42	22 55	9 40	22 5	3 36	15 54	6 12	18 35	2 50	15 10
20	S	5 56	18 15	3 15	15 42	11 15	23 30	10 19	22 50	4 14	16 37	6 55	19 22	3 32	15 56
21	S	6 41	19 3	4 4	16 42	11 57	...	11 3	23 43	4 59	17 29	7 45	20 20	4 24	16 56
22	M	7 38	20 7	5 12	17 58	0 23	13 5	...	12 1	5 59	18 41	8 49	21 33	5 31	18 10
23	Tu	8 55	21 32	6 31	19 21	1 43	14 39	0 57	13 26	7 18	20 7	10 8	22 57	6 51	19 31
24	W	10 29	23 4	7 54	20 40	3 22	16 12	2 41	15 6	8 43	21 26	11 29	...	8 9	20 44
25	Th	11 52	...	9 7	21 41	4 45	17 20	4 7	16 15	9 51	22 28	0 12	12 35	9 15	21 43
26	F	0 11	12 49	9 59	22 24	5 43	18 10	5 1	17 1	10 43	23 11	1 8	13 24	10 7	22 27
27	S	0 59	13 28	10 37	22 57	6 27	18 47	5 37	17 36	11 21	23 45	1 48	13 59	10 44	23 0
28	S	1 35	14 0	11 8	23 26	7 2	19 20	6 6	18 8	11 56	...	2 18	14 29	11 15	23 29
29	M	2 7	14 29	11 39	23 57	7 35	19 51	6 35	18 42	0 20	12 31	2 48	15 1	11 43	23 58
30	Tu	2 38	14 58	...	12 10	8 6	20 21	7 5	19 18	0 52	13 4	3 19	15 33	...	12 13
31	W	3 9	15 27	0 26	12 41	8 37	20 51	7 34	19 49	1 24	13 38	3 52	16 8	0 29	12 46

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	6 59	13 10	19 22	4 46	9 51	14 56	4 27	8 24	12 21	5 36	10 9	14 42	0 8	4 41	9 13
14	6 37	13 13	19 50	4 32	9 35	14 38	4 17	8 18	12 19	5 13	9 48	14 23	23 36	4 9	8 42
21	6 8	12 56	19 44	4 20	9 24	14 28	4 5	8 12	12 19	4 49	9 26	14 3	23 7	3 41	8 14
28	5 36	12 18	18 58	4 10	9 17	14 23	3 52	8 5	12 19	4 24	9 4	13 44	22 39	3 12	7 46

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is an evening star. There will be an opportunity of seeing this planet from about the 7th to the 17th a few degrees above the western horizon, at 19h. or earlier. It sets nearly with the Sun at the end of the month.

♀ Venus is at greatest brilliancy in the morning sky on the 14th. It will be in the east-south-east at an altitude of about 5° an hour before sunrise. Magnitude on March 14, −4·3; on March 31, −4·2.

♂ Mars continues to rise earlier day by day, but will not be above the horizon until daybreak.

♃ Jupiter rises south of E.S.E. rather more than an hour before the Sun. Venus and Jupiter will be comparatively near together in the latter part of the month; about 5 apart on the 22nd. Jupiter being the lower.

♄ Saturn in the constellation Libra rises before midnight towards the end of the month nearly E.S.E.

hand, representatives of the Jewish Church and other religious bodies object to any scheme that would destroy the exact succession of weeks of seven days and therefore interfere with the perpetual recurrence of the Sabbath on the seventh day. This would be the result of the omission of the first or other day of the year from the system of weeks, that has been proposed as a means of making any date fall always on the same day of the week. A list of questions has been circulated among business corporations and other public bodies to collect their opinions for consideration. Some representatives of railways are in favour of dividing the year into thirteen months,

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 30° ♉ 20*d.* 21*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	All Fools' Day. Maundy Thursday.	5 39	18 30	91	274
2		F	**Good Friday.** Copenhagen, 1801.	5 37	18 32	92	273
3		S	Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta, died, 1826.	5 35	18 34	93	272
4		S	**Easter Day.** Grinling Gibbons born, 1648.	5 32	18 35	94	271
5		M	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday.‡	5 30	18 37	95	270
6		Tu	**Easter Tuesday.** John Francis "*Athenæum*," d. 1882.	5 28	18 39	96	269
7		W	Old Lady Day. Archbishop of Canterbury b. 1848.	5 26	18 40	97	268
8		Th	King of the Belgians b. 1875. Atbara, 1898.	5 23	18 42	98	267
9		F	Appomattox, 1865. Arras, 1917. Vimy Ridge, 1917.	5 21	18 44	99	266
10		S	Toulouse, 1814. "Gen." Booth b. 1829; d. 20 Aug. 1912.	5 19	18 45	100	265
11		S	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Monchy, 1917.	5 17	18 47	101	264
12		M	Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1782.	5 14	18 49	102	263
13		Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Magdala, 1868.	5 12	18 50	103	262
14		W	Rangoon captured, 1852. Princess Beatrice b. 1857.	5 10	18 52	104	261
15		Th	Matthew Arnold d. 1888. *Titanic* disaster, 1912.	5 8	18 54	105	260
16		F	Culloden, 1746. Sir John Franklin born, 1786.	5 6	18 55	106	259
17		S	Benj. Franklin d. 1790. Germans attack Verdun, 1916.	5 4	18 57	107	258
18		S	**2nd Sun. aft. Easter.** Summer Time begins.*	5 2	18 59	108	257
19		M	Primrose Day. Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.	4 59	19 0	109	256
20		Tu	J. Abernethy d. 1831. T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.	4 57	19 2	110	255
21		W	Lady Burdett-Coutts b. 1814. Charlotte Brontë b. 1816.	4 55	19 4	111	254
22		Th	Garter founded, 1344. Germans used poison gas, 1915.	4 53	19 5	112	253
23		F	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.	4 51	19 7	113	252
24		S	Daniel Defoe d. 1731. Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915.	4 49	19 8	114	251
25		S	**3rd S. after Easter. St. Mark.** ANZAC DAY (1915).	4 47	19 10	115	250
26		M	Jeremy Collier d. 1726. Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.	4 45	19 12	116	249
27		Tu	James Bruce, African explorer, d. 1794; b. 14 Dec. 1730.	4 43	19 13	117	248
28		W	F. Baily, astronomer, b. 1774. *Bounty* mutiny, 1789.	4 41	19 15	118	247
29		Th	Shirley Brooks, editor of *Punch*, b. 1816; d. 23 Feb. 1874	4 39	19 17	119	246
30		F	Fontenoy, 1745. James Montgomery, poet, d. 1854.	4 37	19 18	120	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	5*d.*	20*h.*	50·0*m.*
● New Moon	12	12	56·4
☽ First Quarter	19	23	22·9
○ Full Moon	28	0	16·6

Perigee ..... 10*d.* 2·7*h.* ..... 226,110 miles.
Apogee ..... 21*d.* 22·8*h.* ..... 251,400 ,,

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1925.

on 18 days; total fall 1·85 inches; *above* the average by 0·38 inch.

‡ **Summer Time.** See notes pp. 17 and 77. No change is made in these pages, but G.M.T. is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.

–. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after March 31.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due. Financial year, 1925-1926, for Treasury purposes ends.

7. Fire Insurances must be paid.

14. Parish Councils to hold their annual meeting on or within seven days of this date.

15. Spring Register of Voters comes into force.

THE SUN (MEAN NOON).

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	4 7	0·76	0 40 28	9·10	4 21′4 n	0·97	0 36 21	11 23 45
2	3 49	0·75	0 44 6	9·10	4 44′5	0·96	0 40 18	11 19 49
3	3 31	0·75	0 47 45	9·11	5 7′6	0·96	0 44 14	11 15 53
4	3 13	0·74	0 51 24	9·12	5 30′6	0·95	0 48 11	11 11 57
5	2 55	0·73	0 55 3	9·12	5 53′4	0·95	0 52 7	11 8 1
6	2 38	0·72	0 58 42	9·13	6 16′2	0·95	0 56 4	11 4 5
7	2 21	0·71	1 2 21	9·14	6 38′9	0·94	1 0 0	11 0 9
8	2 4	0·70	1 6 1	9·15	7 1′4	0·94	1 3 57	10 56 14
9	1 47	0·69	1 9 40	9·16	7 23′9	0·93	1 7 53	10 52 18
10	1 30	0·68	1 13 20	9·17	7 46′2	0·93	1 11 50	10 48 22
11	1 14	0·67	1 17 1	9·18	8 8′3	0·92	1 15 47	10 44 26
12	0 58	0·66	1 20 41	9·20	8 30′4	0·92	1 19 43	10 40 30
13	0 43	0·65	1 24 22	9·21	8 52′3	0·91	1 23 40	10 36 34
14	0 27	0·63	1 28 3	9·22	9 14′1	0·90	1 27 36	10 32 38
15	0 12	0·62	1 31 45	9·24	9 35′7	0·90	1 31 33	10 28 42
16	*Subt.*	0·61	1 35 27	9·25	9 57′1	0·89	1 35 29	10 24 46
17	0 17	0·59	1 39 9	9·27	10 18′4	0·88	1 39 26	10 20 50
18	0 31	0·58	1 42 52	9·28	10 39′5	0·88	1 43 22	10 16 54
19	0 44	0·56	1 46 35	9·30	11 0′4	0·87	1 47 19	10 12 59
20	0 58	0·54	1 50 18	9·31	11 21′2	0·86	1 51 16	10 9 3
21	1 10	0·53	1 54 2	9·33	11 41′7	0·85	1 55 12	10 5 7
22	1 23	0·51	1 57 46	9·35	12 2′1	0·84	1 59 9	10 1 11
23	1 35	0·49	2 1 30	9·37	12 22′3	0·84	2 3 5	9 57 15
24	1 46	0·47	2 5 15	9·38	12 42′2	0·83	2 7 2	9 53 19
25	1 57	0·45	2 9 1	9·40	13 2′0	0·82	2 10 58	9 49 23
26	2 8	0·43	2 12 47	9·42	13 21′5	0·81	2 14 55	9 45 27
27	2 18	0·41	2 16 33	9·44	13 40′8	0·80	2 18 51	9 41 31
28	2 28	0·39	2 20 20	9·47	13 59′9	0·79	2 22 48	9 37 35
29	2 37	0·37	2 24 8	9·49	14 18′8	0·78	2 26 45	9 33 39
30	2 46	0·35	2 27 56	9·51	14 37′4 n	0·77	2 30 41	9 29 44

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4. ☽
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11. ☽
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18. ☽
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25. ☽
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE Max	Min	Mn 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	RAIN FALL.	SUNSHINE.
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	52·5	34·9	45·3	29·754	2·0	W	·05	1·2
2	55·6	32·4	45·7	·716	2·9	SW	·21	0·1
3	50·0	32·8	46·0	·888	2·1	NNE	·01	6·1
4	49·3	28·1	·2	·750	1·4	ESE	...	5·2
5	55·6	38·8	·3	·447	3·3	S	·03	0·4
6	59·2	46·2	·3	·349	1·5	SE	·37	2·4
7	55·0	38·1	·3	·553	0·6	Calm	·02	...
8	56·6	41·5	·1	·719	0·3	SW	·01	2·2
9	61·2	38·8	46·0	·582	1·4	S	...	0·7
10	57·6	43·1	45·9	·727	0·3	Calm	·14	0·4
11	62·6	35·4	·8	·913	0·3	Calm	...	7·2
12	61·4	35·3	45·9	·861	0·2	Calm	...	6·0
13	59·8	37·1	46·1	·742	2·0	SSW	·05	4·0
14	56·6	37·6	·4	·736	1·8	SW	·15	5·0
15	56·0	40·2	46·8	·489	12·0	W	·02	1·3
16	52·8	39·1	47·2	·453	16·7	W	...	2·3
17	57·1	43·1	47·6	·822	3·0	WNW	...	3·0
18	53·5	41·7	48·0	·572	1·8	SSW	·01	...
19	58·8	41·8	·3	·714	3·1	NNE	...	0·7
20	50·6	40·9	·5	29·987	5·0	NE	...	4·0
21	57·0	34·5	·7	30·026	2·5	NE	...	8·7
22	61·1	30·8	·7	29·903	2·5	SSW	...	3·9
23	54·3	39·2	·6	·590	3·2	W	·18	0·3
24	53·7	36·2	·6	·596	2·9	W	·02	7·2
25	58·9	33·0	·6	·499	1·7	SW	...	8·1
26	55·4	38·4	·6	·504	6·0	NW	·02	2·8
27	49·5	38·1	·7	·592	1·1	W	·01	0·3
28	53·0	40·3	48·8	·519	5·4	NE	·50	1·0
29	58·9	37·2	49·0	·744	1·1	W	...	2·3
30	57·9	37·1	49·1	29·581	2·3	SW	·05	4·5
Mn	56·0	37·7	47·3	29·678	—	—	1·85	91·3

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
		°	°
5	26′4 W	6·3 S	180·0
15	26′2	5·5	48·0
25	25′2 W	4·7 S	275·9

(See Note, p. 4.) THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h 30m. (See p. 8.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	2 22 3	2 56	7 41	15 28 26	14 29·2S	56 39	15 26	18 21	23○14
2	23 15	3 47	8 12	16 21 9	17 53·4	57 11	15 35	19 21	31○24
3	.....	.....	.....	17 16 35	20 25·0	57 44	15 44	20 21	32○14
4	0 26	4 41	8 51	18 14 29	21 50·1	58 18	15 53	21 21	23○14
5	1 33	5 37	9 40	19 14 7	21 58·3	58 51	16 2	22 21	1○234
6	2 31	6 35	10 42	20 14 24	20 44·2	59 23	16 11	23 21	○4123
7	3 20	7 34	11 54	21 14 14	18 10·2	59 49	16 18	24 21	421○3
8	3 59	8 32	13 13	22 12 47	14 25·6	60 8	16 23	25 21	42○1 ♃
9	4 31	9 28	14 36	23 9 42	9 46·2	60 15	16 25	26 21	43○2
10	4 58	10 22	16 0	0 5 5	4 31·5S	60 10	16 24	27 21	43○1 ♃
11	5 22	11 15	17 22	0 59 20	0 57·1N	59 51	16 18	28 21	●4230
12	5 45	12 7	18 44	1 53 1	6 18·3	59 20	16 10	29 21	4○123
13	6 8	12 58	20 4	2 46 36	11 12·9	58 38	15 58	1 22	4○123
14	6 33	13 50	21 21	3 40 25	15 24·7	57 50	15 45	2 22	214○3
15	7 1	14 41	22 35	4 34 31	18 41·4	57 0	15 32	3 22	2○341
16	7 34	15 34	23 43	5 28 43	20 55·2	56 12	15 19	4 22	31○24
17	8 13	16 25	0 42	6 22 33	22 2·7	55 30	15 7	5 22	3○214
18	8 59	17 17	1 33	7 15 31	22 4·5	54 56	14 58	6 22	231○4
19	9 52	18 6	2 15	8 7 9	21 4·7	54 31	14 51	7 22	♃○234
20	10 51	18 54	2 49	8 57 10	19 9·2	54 16	14 47	8 22	0○234
21	11 53	19 40	3 17	9 45 34	16 25·3	54 12	14 46	9 22	12○34
22	12 58	20 25	3 40	10 32 32	13 0·8	54 17	14 48	10 22	2○314
23	14 3	21 8	4 1	11 18 30	9 3·5	54 31	14 51	11 22	♃1○2
24	15 10	21 51	4 20	12 4 0	4 41·6	54 52	14 57	12 22	34○21
25	16 18	22 34	4 38	12 49 40	0 4·1N	55 19	15 4	13 22	4321○
26	17 27	23 18	4 58	13 36 12	4 39·0S	55 50	15 13	14 22	●4○1●
27	18 38	0 3	5 18	14 24 26	9 16·0	56 22	15 21	15 22	4○23●
28	19 51	0 51	5 43	15 14 31	13 33·1	56 54	15 30	16 22	412○3
29	21 5	1 42	6 12	16 7 24	17 15·2	57 25	15 39	17 22	42○13
30	22 18	2 36	6 49	17 3 3	20 6·1S	57 53	15 46	18 22	413○2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	0 27 53	5 54·6N	21 49 56	10 35·1S	20 37 35	19 39·2S
6	0 15 53	3 17·9	22 7 1	9 45·5	20 52 27	18 47·4
11	0 10 10	1 13·0	22 24 54	8 43·6	21 7 10	17 51·4
16	0 12 12	0 8·3	22 43 26	7 30·4	21 21 45	16 51·7
21	0 21 12	0 7·1	23 2 25	6 7·0	21 36 10	15 48·6
26	0 35 49	1 17·7N	23 21 46	4 34·7S	21 50 27	14 42·3S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	21 27 4	15 39·4S	15 35 8	16 50·9S	9 39 3	14 28·4N
6	21 30 43	15 22·8	15 34 7	16 47·0	9 38 45	14 29·9
11	21 34 12	15 6·8	15 33 5	16 42·7	9 38 30	14 31·1
16	21 37 30	14 51·6	15 31 55	16 38·1	9 38 18	14 32·2
21	21 40 37	14 37·1	15 30 39	16 33·2	9 38 8	14 32·9
26	21 43 31	14 23·6S	15 29 18	16 28·1S	9 38 2	14 33·4N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	☿	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	☿	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·79	14·9	15·1	5·7	1·6	1·0	16 1	5·7	14·4	3·0	16·4	8·1
15	8·77	13·2	13·3	6·0	1·6	1·0	15 58	5·0	12·7	3·2	16·9	8·2
25	8·74	11.0	11·9	6·3	1·7	1·0	15 55	4·2	11·4	3·3	17·3	8·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 111° 31′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3*h*. 38*m*. Civil twilight ends 19*h*. 15*m*. Night begins 20*h*. 29*m*. The length of the Day is 12*h*. 51*m*.

Apr. 2. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 1*m*. ♄ 1° 53′ S.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 4·4*s*.

Apr. 7. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 16*h*. 38*m*. ♂ 0° 31′ N.

Apr. 8. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h*. 13*m*. ♃ 1° 52′ N.

Apr. 9. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1*h*. 22*m*. ♀ 4° 56′ N.

Apr. 11. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 2*h*. 20*m*. ☿ 5° 21′ N.

Apr. 12, 16*h*. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Apr. 18, 19*h*., Venus at Greatest Elongation. 46° 16′ W.

Apr. 23, 10*h*. 47*m*. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♂ 0° 51′ S.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 5·4*s*.

Apr. 28, 6*h*. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 27° 4′ W.

Apr. 29. Saturn in conjunction with ☽ 6*h*. 29*m*. ♄ 1° 48′ N.

Neptune sets *Apr.* 1, 4*h*. 24*m*.; *Apr.* 30, 2*h*. 29*m*.

In this month the mornings increase 6*zm*.; the afternoons 48*m*.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22*h*.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

The first Sunday after Easter was called Low Sunday because it was the custom to celebrate the day as a feast of the same kind as the chief Christian festival but lower in degree. Quasi-modo is another name for this Sunday which occurs in old records. *Festi Quasi-modo Geniti* being the first words of the introit, or hymn for Mass of that day.

Septuagesima Sunday.—The third Sunday before *Lent* is supposed to have its name because it is about seventy days (actually 63) before Easter. Since that may be on any day from March 22 to April 25, the earliest date on which Septuagesima can fall is January 18, and the latest February 22, the latter happening if Easter falls on April 25 and the year is a leap-year. This latest date has not occurred since the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar into England in 1752, but it will do so in the year A.D. 3784. if the present system then prevails. Septuagesima has fallen on the earliest date, January 18, four times since the year 1752, but it will not do so again until 2285.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar). G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	3 42	15 57	0 57	13 14	9 8	21 21	8 3	20 20	1 56	14 9	4 25	16 43	1 3	13 19
2	F	4 13	16 26	1 27	13 45	9 39	21 51	8 30	20 53	2 26	14 43	4 58	17 18	1 36	13 54
3	S	4 35	16 58	1 59	14 21	10 11	22 23	9 1	21 31	3 0	15 20	5 34	17 58	2 13	14 33
4	S	5 21	17 35	2 37	15 4	10 45	22 58	9 38	22 16	3 37	16 2	6 15	18 44	2 54	15 17
5	M	6 5	18 23	3 22	15 57	11 25	23 44	10 25	23 12	4 23	16 55	7 5	19 42	3 44	16 15
6	Tu	7 1	19 23	4 24	17 11	...	12 22	11 21	...	5 21	18 2	8 9	20 55	4 50	17 30
7	W	8 13	20 47	5 46	18 40	0 56	13 51	0 20	12 39	6 38	19 20	9 28	22 19	6 12	18 54
8	Th	9 49	22 26	7 20	20 7	2 41	15 35	1 55	14 28	8 7	20 57	10 54	23 41	7 35	20 13
9	F	11 21	23 45	8 38	21 15	4 15	16 54	3 32	15 51	9 25	22 5	...	12 10	8 48	21 20
10	S	...	12 25	9 38	22 5	5 22	17 51	4 35	16 46	10 25	22 57	0 46	13 6	9 49	22 14
11	S	0 41	13 14	10 24	22 47	6 14	18 39	5 19	17 32	11 16	23 44	1 33	13 51	10 36	22 57
12	M	1 28	13 56	11 6	23 28	7 2	19 24	6 1	18 18	...	12 3	2 15	14 34	11 17	23 37
13	Tu	*2 11	*14 37	11 50	...	7 45	20 6	6 43	19 3	0 30	12 49	2 57	15 18	11 58	...
14	W	*2 54	*15 17	0 11	12 32	8 26	20 44	7 23	19 43	1 13	13 32	3 41	16 4	0 19	12 40
15	Th	*3 35	*15 54	0 50	13 12	9 5	21 21	7 58	20 22	1 53	14 11	4 23	16 45	1 0	13 19
16	F	4 13	16 29	1 27	13 51	9 41	21 56	8 31	21 1	2 30	14 50	5 1	17 25	1 39	13 59
17	S	4 50	17 4	2 4	14 30	10 17	22 30	9 5	21 42	3 7	15 28	5 41	18 7	2 20	14 41
18	S	5 28	17 43	2 44	15 14	10 51	23 4	9 43	22 28	3 45	16 10	6 24	18 54	3 3	15 27
19	M	6 13	18 30	3 31	16 9	11 30	23 49	10 27	23 20	4 29	17 0	7 13	19 49	3 53	16 22
20	Tu	7 7	19 28	4 32	17 19	...	12 27	11 20	...	5 23	18 3	8 12	20 55	4 55	17 31
21	W	8 15	20 45	5 49	18 39	1 0	13 50	0 23	12 34	6 35	19 24	9 25	22 12	6 9	18 47
22	Th	9 42	22 14	7 12	19 58	2 34	15 23	1 51	14 13	7 56	20 42	10 45	23 27	7 24	19 59
23	F	11 5	23 29	8 26	21 1	4 0	16 36	3 21	15 33	9 7	21 42	11 54	...	8 31	20 59
24	S	...	12 5	9 19	21 45	5 2	17 27	4 19	16 24	10 0	22 28	0 25	12 44	9 24	21 46
25	S	0 20	12 47	10 0	22 20	5 46	18 7	4 58	17 3	10 43	23 6	1 8	13 23	10 6	22 24
26	M	0 59	13 21	10 34	22 50	6 26	18 44	5 28	17 37	11 20	23 41	1 42	13 56	10 40	22 55
27	Tu	1 33	13 52	11 6	23 21	7 1	19 17	5 58	18 11	11 56	...	2 13	14 28	11 10	23 26
28	W	2 6	14 23	11 38	23 52	7 34	19 48	6 28	18 45	0 16	12 32	2 43	15 2	11 42	23 59
29	Th	2 39	14 55	...	12 12	8 7	20 22	7 2	19 22	0 50	13 9	3 18	15 40	...	12 17
30	F	3 14	15 29	0 26	12 49	8 43	20 56	7 34	20 0	1 27	13 48	3 56	16 20	0 35	12 54

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
4	5 8	11 32	17 55	4 0	9 12	14 24	3 38	7 58	12 19	3 59	8 41	13 24	22 10	2 44	7 18
11	4 45	10 55	17 3	3 50	9 9	14 29	3 23	7 52	12 20	3 35	8 19	13 3	21 40	2 15	6 50
18	4 29	10 32	16 35	3 40	9 8	14 36	3 8	7 44	12 21	3 10	7 56	12 42	21 10	1 46	6 21
25	4 14	10 22	16 30	3 29	9 7	14 46	2 53	7 37	12 23	2 44	7 33	12 22	20 40	1 16	5 52

☿ Mercury rises not long before the Sun and will not be seen.

♀ Venus is also a morning star, rising earlier day by day. It may be seen in the dawn south of east. Magnitude at the end of the month −3·9.

♂ Mars, as last month, is a morning star, but only in the brightening sky. It is moving from right to left towards Jupiter at the beginning of the month, and the two planets will be in conjunction on the 23rd. Magnitude 1·1 to 0·8.

♃ Jupiter (mag. −1·7) rises about daybreak, and the five bright planets will be above the horizon in the hour before sunrise. On the 18th, at 4h., Mars and Jupiter will be nearly in the south-east, Jupiter being on the left, with Venus nearer to the east point, all at a low altitude. Mercury rises due east half an hour later, and Saturn is rather higher than these in the south-west.

♄ Saturn is a conspicuous object in the south-east sky at midnight. Magnitude 0·5 to 0·3.

Summer Time.—In 1916 an Act dated May 17 enjoined that during a period of that year then defined the time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, and that in any subsequent year of the war then in progress, a similar prescribed period might be fixed by an Order in Council. This system was continued until after the end of the war, and was further prolonged by an Act of 1922 (July 20), which specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. This Act was to continue in force until the end of the year 1923, and no longer, "unless Parliament otherwise determines." The Act was renewed for 1924 and 1925, and was made permanent by a further Act (August 7, 1925) which modified the length of the period by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° ♊ 21*d.* 20*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**St. Philip and St. James.** Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 35	19 20	121	244
2		S	**4th Sunday after Easter.** E. Cobham Brewer b. 1810.	4 33	19 22	122	243
3		M	Jamaica discovered, 1494. Thomas Hood died, 1845.	4 32	19 23	123	242
4		Tu	Seringapatam capt., 1799. Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b.	4 30	19 25	124	241
5		W	Empress Eugenie b. 1826; d. 11 July, 1920. [1820.	4 28	19 26	125	240
6		Th	KING'S ACCESSION (1910).	4 26	19 28	126	239
7		F	S.S. *Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8		S	Treaty on *Alabama* claims signed, 1871.	4 23	19 31	128	237
9		S	**Rogation Sunday.** Half Quarter Day.	4 21	19 33	129	236
10		M	Viscount Bryce, O.M., b. 1838. Indian Mutiny, 1857.	4 19	19 34	130	235
11		Tu	Perceval assassinated, 1812. Sir J. Herschel d. 1871.	4 18	19 36	131	234
12		W	Passage of the Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 37	132	233
13		Th	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14		F	Old May Day. Sir Squire Bancroft, actor, born, 1841.	4 13	19 41	134	231
15		S	Balfe, musical composer, b. 1808. Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16		S	**Sunday after Ascension.** Albuera, 1811.	4 10	19 44	136	229
17		M	King of Spain born, 1886. Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 9	19 45	137	228
18		Tu	Nathl. Hawthorne d. 1864. George Meredith d. 1909.	4 7	19 46	138	227
19		W	Battle of La Hogue, 1692. James Boswell d. 1795.	4 6	19 48	139	226
20		Th	Sir E. Goschen, "Scrap of paper" Ambassador, d. 1924.	4 4	19 49	140	225
21		F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Elizabeth Fry b. 1780.	4 3	19 51	141	224
22		S	Earl of Ypres died, 1925; born Sept. 28, 1852.	4 2	19 52	142	223
23		S	**Whit Sunday. Pentecost.** Ramillies, 1706.	4 0	19 53	143	222
24		M	**Whit Monday.** EMPIRE DAY.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25		Tu	**Whit Tuesday.** Bank Holiday Act. 1871.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26		W	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 57	146	219
27		Th	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28		F	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29		S	Restoration of Charles II, 1660. Oak Apple Day.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30		S	**Trinity Sunday.** Decoration Day, U.S.A.	3 53	20 2	150	215
31		M	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	5*d.*	3*h.*	13·2*m.*
● New Moon	11	22	55·3
☽ First Quarter	19	17	48·3
○ Full Moon	27	11	48·7

Perigee ... 7*d.* 5·7*h.* 229,140 miles.
Apogee ...19*d.* 17·8*h.* 251,150 ,,

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1925,

on 16 days; total fall, 1·53 inches; *below* the average by 0·20 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange. 5. 16 George V. ends. 6. 17 George V. begins. 25. Scottish Term Day.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap Time	Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 54	0·32	2 31 44	9·53	14 55·8n	0·76	2 34 38	9 25 48
2	3 1	0·30	2 35 33	9·55	15 13·9	0·75	2 38 34	9 21 52
3	3 8	0·28	2 39 23	9·58	15 31·8	0·74	2 42 31	9 17 56
4	3 14	0·25	2 43 13	9·60	15 49·5	0·73	2 46 27	9 14 0
5	3 20	0·23	2 47 4	9·63	16 6·8	0·72	2 50 24	9 10 4
6	3 25	0·21	2 50 55	9·65	16 24·0	0·71	2 54 20	9 6 8
7	3 30	0·18	2 54 47	9·67	16 40·8	0·70	2 58 17	9 2 12
8	3 34	0·16	2 58 39	9·70	16 57·4	0·68	3 2 14	8 58 16
9	3 38	0·13	3 2 32	9·72	17 13·6	0·67	3 6 10	8 54 20
10	3 41	0·11	3 6 26	9·75	17 29·6	0·66	3 10 7	8 50 24
11	3 43	0·09	3 10 20	9·77	17 45·3	0·65	3 14 3	8 46 29
12	3 45	0·06	3 14 15	9·80	18 0·8	0·64	3 18 0	8 42 33
13	3 46	0·04	3 18 10	9·82	18 15·9	0·62	3 21 56	8 38 37
14	3 46	0·01	3 22 6	9·84	18 30·7	0·61	3 25 53	8 34 41
15	3 46	0·02	3 26 3	9·87	18 45·1	0·60	3 29 49	8 30 45
16	3 46	0·03	3 30 0	9·89	18 59·3	0·58	3 33 46	8 26 49
17	3 45	0·06	3 33 58	9·91	19 13·2	0·57	3 37 43	8 22 53
18	3 43	0·08	3 37 56	9·94	19 26·7	0·56	3 41 39	8 18 57
19	3 41	0·10	3 41 55	9·96	19 39·9	0·54	3 45 36	8 15 1
20	3 38	0·12	3 45 54	9·98	19 52·7	0·53	3 49 32	8 11 5
21	3 35	0·15	3 49 54	10·00	20 5·3	0·51	3 53 29	8 7 9
22	3 31	0·17	3 53 54	10·02	20 17·4	0·50	3 57 25	8 3 14
23	3 27	0·19	3 57 55	10·05	20 29·3	0·49	4 1 22	7 59 18
24	3 22	0·21	4 1 56	10·07	20 40·7	0·47	4 5 18	7 55 22
25	3 17	0·23	4 5 58	10·09	20 51·8	0·46	4 9 15	7 51 26
26	3 11	0·25	4 10 0	10·11	21 2·6	0·44	4 13 12	7 47 30
27	3 5	0·27	4 14 3	10·13	21 13·0	0·43	4 17 8	7 43 34
28	2 58	0·29	4 18 6	10·15	21 23·0	0·41	4 21 5	7 39 38
29	2 51	0·31	4 22 10	10·17	21 32·7	0·39	4 25 1	7 35 42
30	2 44	0·33	4 26 14	10·19	21 42·0	0·38	4 28 58	7 31 46
31	2 36	0·35	4 30 19	10·21	21 50·9n	0·36	4 32 54	7 27 50

MEMORANDA.

1.
2. ☾
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9. ☾
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16. ☾
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23. ☾
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30. ☾
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1925.

Day.	Temperature. Max	Min	Mn 1841–1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.	Rain-fall.	Sun-shine
	°	°	°	inches.			inch.	hours.
1	50·8	37·1	49·3	29.630	4·6	NW	·20	0·5
2	59·1	34·1	·5	·948	2·0	SW	...	3·3
3	60·2	39·8	49·9	·808	2·0	S	·12	0·6
4	60·2	47·2	50·0	·587	1·4	S	·03	1·2
5	56·5	40·2	·3	·506	2·2	S	·11	0·8
6	58·9	39·5	·5	·461	2·7	S	·01	8·8
7	58·1	43·9	50·7	·347	2·3	S	·15	4·0
8	57·5	43·1	51·0	·349	3·9	SSE	·05	0·8
9	61·2	42·3	·2	·586	4·4	SSW	...	7·6
10	60·5	39·5	·5	·704	1·3	SW	·05	4·4
11	63·0	39·1	51·8	·799	2·8	SW	...	6·8
12	69·9	48·6	52·1	29·940	1·3	SW	...	8·4
13	74·5	44·4	·4	30·040	0·7	SW	...	9·2
14	72·2	48·0	·6	30.009	1·2	NE	...	11·8
15	67·9	44·7	52·8	29·835	2·8	E	...	11·6
16	80·3	50·1	53·0	·571	1·9	SSW	...	9·8
17	75·1	48·9	·1	·592	1·0	Calm	...	9·6
18	73·7	53·2	·3	·572	1·0	ENE	...	4·7
19	71·4	51·9	·5	·681	1·1	SSW	...	1·7
20	68·5	47·0	53·8	·817	1·1	WSW	·04	5·8
21	68·6	43·0	54·2	·775	1·1	SW	...	8·0
22	71·0	45·7	·6	·576	2·5	S	...	5·7
23	68·6	51·8	54·9	·343	1·2	S	·20	1·2
24	64·8	50·7	55·3	·355	2·8	S	·16	3·3
25	67·7	47·0	·5	·485	1·5	S	·01	4·6
26	70·7	43·5	55·8	·641	1·6	SW	...	7·7
27	59·1	51·0	56·0	·286	4·9	SSW	·22	...
28	65·4	47·1	·2	·253	2·8	SW	·05	12·8
29	62·8	46·6	·4	·573	5·0	SW	...	4·3
30	68·4	50·0	56·7	29·742	6·4	SW	·07	11·0
31	67·4	47·5	57·1	30·008	3·1	SW	·06	10·8
Mn	65·6	45·4	53·1	29·643	—	—	1·53	180·8

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

Day.	At Noon. Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·5 W	3·7 S	143·7
15	21·1	2·6	11·5
25	18·1 W	1·4 S	239·2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 15m. (See p. 8.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	23 28	3 33	7 35	18 1 8	21 50·8 S	58 18	15 53	19 11	34○12
2	.....	.....	.....	19 0 48	22 18·2	58 40	15 59	20 11	321○4
3	0 29	4 31	8 34	20 0 52	21 23·3	58 58	16 4	21 11	23○14
4	1 20	5 29	9 42	21 0 10	19 8·6	59 13	16 8	22 11	1○234
5	2 2	6 26	10 59	21 57 52	15 43·5	59 23	16 11	23 11	☽ ☉ ○34
6	2 35	7 22	12 19	22 53 43	11 22·4	59 27	16 12	24 11	2○134
7	3 2	8 15	13 40	23 47 52	6 22·5	59 25	16 11	25 11	13○24
8	3 26	9 6	15 0	0 40 52	1 2·3 S	59 16	16 9	26 11	3○124
9	3 48	9 57	16 20	1 33 22	4 19·5 N	58 58	16 4	27 11	321○4
10	4 10	10 47	17 40	2 26 0	9 24·4	58 32	15 57	28 11	234○1
11	4 33	11 38	18 58	3 19 13	13 55·6	57 59	15 48	0 11	41○32
12	4 59	12 29	20 13	4 13 12	17 38·1	57 20	15 37	1 11	4○213
13	5 29	13 21	21 26	5 7 49	20 20·7	56 40	15 26	2 11	42○13
14	6 5	14 14	22 30	6 2 32	21 56·6	56 0	15 15	3 11	☽41○2
15	6 49	15 6	23 26	6 56 42	22 24·1	55 23	15 6	4 11	43○12
16	7 39	15 58	0 12	7 49 36	21 45·7	54 53	14 57	5 11	432○1
17	8 37	16 47	0 49	8 40 46	20 7·7	54 31	14 51	6 11	432○1
18	9 38	17 34	1 20	9 30 1	17 37·9	54 18	14 48	7 11	14○32
19	10 42	18 20	1 45	10 17 30	14 25·0	54 16	14 47	8 11	○1243
20	11 48	19 3	2 6	11 3 35	10 37·3	54 24	14 49	9 11	☿☉○34
21	12 54	19 46	2 26	11 48 53	6 22·7	54 41	14 54	10 11	1○34●
22	14 1	20 29	2 44	12 34 6	1 49·3 N	55 8	15 1	11 11	3○124
23	15 9	21 12	3 2	13 20 0	2 53·9 S	55 41	15 10	12 11	312○4
24	16 19	21 56	3 22	14 7 23	7 36·8	56 20	15 21	13 11	32○14
25	17 32	22 43	3 44	14 57 1	12 6·4	57 1	15 32	14 11	1○324
26	18 46	23 33	4 11	15 49 33	16 7·6	57 40	15 43	15 11	○1243
27	20 3	0 27	4 45	16 45 16	19 22·8	58 16	15 53	16 11	241○3
28	21 16	1 24	5 29	17 43 56	21 34·2	58 46	16 1	17 11	☽42○3
29	22 23	2 23	6 24	18 44 41	22 27·4	59 8	16 7	18 11	43○12
30	23 19	3 23	7 31	19 46 7	21 54·6	59 22	16 11	19 11	432○1
31	.....	.....	.....	20 46 43	19 57·5 S	59 28	16 12	20 11	432○1

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	0 54 56	2 42·6 N	23 41 25	2 54·6 S	22 4 34	13 33·1 S
6	1 17 49	5 0·9	0 1 21	1 8·1 S	22 18 32	12 21·5
11	1 44 8	7 49·0	0 21 31	0 43·4 N	22 32 21	11 7·8
16	2 13 59	10 59·5	0 41 55	2 38·6	22 46 1	9 52·3
21	2 47 44	14 23·6	1 2 33	4 36·0	22 59 32	8 35·6
26	3 25 51	17 49·3	1 23 28	6 34·1	23 12 54	7 17·7
31	4 8 29	20 58·3 N	1 44 43	8 31·7 N	23 26 8	5 59·3 S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♅ NEPTUNE. Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	21 46 12	14 11·0 S	15 27 53	16 22·7 S	9 37 59	14 33·6 N
6	21 48 39	13 59·6	15 26 25	16 17·3	9 38 0	14 33·6
11	21 50 52	13 49·3	15 24 55	16 11·8	9 38 3	14 33·3
16	21 52 50	13 40·3	15 23 24	16 6·4	9 38 9	14 32·8
21	21 54 32	13 32·7	15 21 54	16 1·1	9 38 20	14 31·9
26	21 55 58	13 26·5	15 20 25	15 55·9	9 38 33	14 30·8
31	21 57 6	13 21·8 S	15 18 59	15 51·0 S	9 38 49	14 29·5 N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☽	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·72	9·2	10·7	6·6	1·7	1·0	15 53	3·5	10·3	3·5	17·8	8·3
15	8·70	7·9	9·8	6·9	1·8	1·0	15 51	3·0	9·4	3·7	18·4	8·4
25	8·69	7·0	9·0	7·3	1·8	1·0	15 49	2·7	8·6	3·9	19·0	8·3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 109° 56′ ♈.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2*h.* 4*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 12*m.* Night begins 21*h.* 50*m.* The length of the Day is 14*h.* 45*m.*

May 4, 14*h.* 43*m.* Venus and Uranus in conjunction. ♀ 0° 21′ S.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

May 5. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 19*h.* 59*m.* ♃ 2° 22′ N.

May 6. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 37*m.* ♂ 1° 52′ N.

May 8. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 30*m.* ♀ 3° 51′ N.

May 10. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 17*m.* ☿ 2° 21′ N.

May 14, 8*h.* Saturn in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 828,200,000 miles.

May 25. Mean Time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·7*s.*

May 26. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 52*m.* ♄ 1° 56′ S.

Uranus rises *May* 1, 3*h.* 28*m.*

Neptune sets *May* 1, 2*h.* 25*m.* *May* 31, 0*h.* 28*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase 43*m.*; the Afternoons 43*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Sunspots.—Though it is not possible to predict the appearance of individual spots, it may be said with some confidence that there will be many and perhaps large groups on the Sun in the current year, for there is nothing more certain in nature than the increase and decrease of the number and area of the sunspots in a period of about eleven years. Maximum follows minimum by about 4½ years, and as minimum happened in the middle or latter half of 1923, the maximum may be put down for the end of the year 1927, and the intensity spreads a year or two on either side of the actual highest point. The cause of the waxing and waning is not known but it appears to be an indication of some periodic change in Nature which manifests itself not only in other ways on the Sun, such as the appearance of prominences and in changes in the corona, but also in the terrestrial phenomena of magnetism and the aurora. No definite relation has been found between the sunspot period and weather cycles, though this has been looked for, and the appearance of a spot on the Sun has no effect on the immediate weather as is sometimes erroneously suggested.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool. Morn.	Liverpool. After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar) G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	3 50	16 3	1 2	13 27	9 18	21 32	8 6	20 39	2 4	14 26	4 34	17 0	1 13	13 33
2	M	4 28	16 40	1 38	14 7	9 55	22 8	8 41	21 21	2 42	15 7	5 14	17 44	1 54	14 17
3	Tu	5 9	17 21	2 19	14 52	10 34	22 49	9 20	22 10	3 23	15 52	5 59	18 35	2 41	15 7
4	W	5 57	18 11	3 7	15 49	11 18	23 36	10 10	23 9	4 12	16 49	6 54	19 36	3 36	16 9
5	Th	6 56	19 16	4 16	17 7	...	12 18	11 11	...	5 14	17 59	8 3	20 50	4 46	17 25
6	F	8 11	20 39	5 42	18 33	0 52	13 45	0 18	12 30	6 29	19 20	9 23	22 8	6 5	18 44
7	S	9 39	22 10	7 7	19 51	2 29	15 20	1 45	14 10	7 50	20 36	10 40	23 20	7 20	19 54
8	S	11 1	23 23	8 19	20 54	3 54	16 31	3 13	15 29	9 2	21 39	11 48	...	8 26	20 56
9	M	...	12 2	9 15	21 41	4 57	17 26	4 12	16 23	9 59	22 31	0 21	12 43	9 24	21 50
10	M	0 19	12 49	10 2	22 23	5 51	18 15	4 56	17 9	10 51	23 19	1 8	13 28	10 13	22 34
11	Tu	1 6	13 31	10 44	23 4	6 38	19 0	5 36	17 55	11 38	...	1 50	14 11	10 54	23 15
12	W	*1 51	*14 12	11 27	23 45	7 22	19 42	6 18	18 39	0 4	12 24	2 32	14 54	11 35	23 55
13	Th	*2 33	*14 50	...	12 9	8 4	20 21	6 59	19 22	0 47	13 8	3 14	15 39	...	12 15
14	F	3 14	15 29	0 24	12 50	8 43	20 59	7 35	20 3	1 28	13 50	3 57	16 23	0 36	12 57
15	S	3 55	16 6	1 3	13 30	9 22	21 36	8 9	20 41	2 6	14 29	4 37	17 3	1 17	13 37
16	S	4 33	16 40	1 40	14 9	9 57	22 9	8 41	21 21	2 43	15 8	5 15	17 45	1 57	14 18
17	M	5 11	17 17	2 18	14 51	10 32	22 44	9 17	22 5	3 20	15 48	5 58	18 30	2 39	15 1
18	Tu	5 53	18 0	3 2	15 40	11 8	23 22	9 59	22 54	4 1	16 35	6 44	19 20	3 25	15 51
19	W	6 42	18 54	3 59	16 42	11 54	...	10 50	23 47	4 51	17 30	7 39	20 19	4 20	16 52
20	Th	7 39	19 58	5 8	17 52	0 19	13 0	11 51	...	5 52	18 34	8 43	21 24	5 26	18 0
21	F	8 47	21 13	6 22	19 4	1 35	14 20	0 51	13 7	7 1	19 42	9 51	22 31	6 33	19 5
22	S	10 3	22 31	7 32	20 6	2 57	15 36	2 11	14 32	8 9	20 46	10 57	23 32	7 35	20 4
23	S	11 11	23 32	8 30	20 57	4 6	16 36	3 23	15 39	9 10	21 39	11 55	...	8 31	20 56
24	M	...	12 2	9 19	21 39	5 0	17 22	4 13	16 25	9 58	22 22	0 22	12 41	9 20	21 42
25	Tu	0 18	12 41	9 57	22 13	5 43	18 3	4 47	17 3	10 40	23 1	1 1	13 19	10 2	22 21
26	W	0 59	13 17	10 32	22 47	6 23	18 41	5 20	17 39	11 21	23 41	1 36	13 56	10 39	22 57
27	Th	1 35	13 50	11 9	23 23	7 3	19 21	5 49	18 21	...	12 4	2 12	14 35	11 15	23 34
28	F	2 13	14 28	11 49	...	7 43	19 59	6 32	19 7	0 22	12 48	2 50	15 17	11 54	...
29	S	2 55	15 7	0 2	12 30	8 23	20 39	7 10	19 50	1 4	13 31	3 32	16 1	0 14	12 35
30	S	3 36	15 45	0 42	13 13	9 5	21 19	7 45	20 32	1 46	14 15	4 16	16 47	0 57	13 20
31	M	4 18	16 26	1 23	13 57	9 46	22 2	8 24	21 18	2 28	15 2	5 1	17 36	1 44	14 9

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
D.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	4 2	10 21	16 41	3 17	9 7	14 58	2 35	7 29	12 24	2 19	7 9	11 59	20 10	0 47	5 24
9	3 50	10 27	17 6	3 5	9 7	15 11	2 18	7 21	12 25	1 54	6 45	11 36	19 40	0 17	4 55
16	3 40	10 40	17 42	2 52	9 8	15 25	2 0	7 12	12 26	1 28	6 20	11 12	19 9	23 48	4 26
23	3 34	11 1	18 30	2 39	9 9	15 41	1 42	7 4	12 26	1 1	5 55	10 48	18 39	23 18	3 57
30	3 35	11 31	19 29	2 27	9 11	15 57	1 24	6 55	12 27	0 35	5 29	10 23	18 9	22 48	3 28

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is still a morning star not visible to the naked eye. It is in the western half of its apparent orbit and is approaching the Sun.

♀ VENUS as last month rises in the early dawn. It will be approximately East at an altitude less than 10° between 3 and 4 o'clock throughout the month.

♂ MARS rises in the E.S.E. at the beginning of the month, nearer to the east point at the end. Magnitude + 0·8 to + 0·4. Mars will be to the left of Jupiter as at the end of last month, and the distance between the planets is increasing.

♃ JUPITER rises in the E.S.E. at the times shown. Magnitude − 1·8 to − 2·0.

♄ SATURN at opposition on the 14th is above the horizon throughout the night. Magnitude + 0·2.

Heliographic Elements.—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface based on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that *with respect to the Earth* the Sun rotates on an axis in 27¼ days (see p. 67). These quantities are used in computing the solar latitude and longitude of spots or other markings.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° ♋ 22*d.* 5*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEG. Howe's Victory, 1794.	3 51	20 5	152	213
2		W	Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840. Gen. Buller, *V.C.*, d. 1908.	3 50	20 6	153	212
3		Th	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). *Corpus Christi.*	3 50	20 7	154	211
4		F	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Lord Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	20 8	155	210
5		S	Adam Smith born, 1723. Ld. Kitchener drowned, 1916.	3 48	20 9	156	209
6		S	**1st Sunday after Trinity.**	3 48	20 10	157	208
7		M	First Reform Bill, 1832. R. D. Blackmore born, 1825.	3 47	20 10	158	207
8		Tu	William Dampier, circumnavigator, born, 1652.	3 47	20 11	159	206
9		W	Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee b. 1859; died 7 May, 1925.	3 46	20 12	160	205
10		Th	Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915.	3 46	20 13	161	204
11		F	**St. Barnabas.**	3 45	20 14	162	203
12		S	Sir Harry Johnston b. 1858. Villers-Cotterets, 1918.	3 45	20 14	163	202
13		S	**2nd Sunday after Trinity.** Kerman (Persia), 1916.	3 45	20 15	164	201
14		M	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.	3 45	20 16	165	200
15		Tu	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215.	3 44	20 16	166	199
16		W	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooge, 1915.	3 44	20 17	167	198
17		Th	Bunker Hill, 1775. R. H. Barham died, 1845.	3 44	20 17	168	197
18		F	Waterloo, 1815. William Cobbett died, 1835.	3 44	20 17	169	196
19		S	F.-M. Earl Haig, K.T., b. 1861. *Alabama* sunk, 1864.	3 44	20 18	170	195
20		S	**3rd Sunday after Trinity.**	3 44	20 18	171	194
21		M	German fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow, 1919.	3 45	20 18	172	193
22		Tu	Sir H. Wilson assassinated, 1922. (*Longest Day.*)	3 45	20 19	173	192
23		W	Plassy, 1757. PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).	3 45	20 19	174	191
24		Th	**St. John Baptist.** Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.	3 45	20 19	175	190
25		F	Sir W. Fettes, b. 1750. Alma Tadema died, 1912.	3 46	20 19	176	189
26		S	Lord Kelvin born, 1824; died, 17 Dec., 1907.	3 46	20 19	177	188
27		S	**4th Sunday after Trinity.**	3 46	20 19	178	187
28		M	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857. Germans signed peace, 1919.	3 47	20 19	179	186
29		Tu	**St. Peter and St. Paul.** Acquit. of Seven Bishops, 1688.	3 47	20 19	180	185
30		W	R. Parker, mutineer, hanged at the Nore, 1797.	3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	3*d.*	8*h.*	8·9*m.*
● New Moon	10	10	8·2
☽ First Quarter	18	11	13·6
○ Full Moon	25	21	12·8

Perigee ..... 1*d.* 6·4*h.* 229,090 miles.
Apogee .....16*d.* 12·3*h.* 251,380 ,,
Perigee .....28*d.* 9·8*h.* 226,090 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1925,

on 2 days; total fall, 0·12 inch *below* the average by 1·90 inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 2. Derby Day.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends.

—. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after June 24.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap.Time	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	2 27	0·37	4 34 24	10·22	21 59·4 N	0·35	4 36 51	7 23 54
2	2 18	0·38	4 38 29	10·24	22 7·6	0·33	4 40 47	7 19 59
3	2 9	0·40	4 42 35	10·26	22 15·3	0·32	4 44 44	7 16 3
4	1 59	0·42	4 46 42	10·27	22 22·7	0·30	4 48 41	7 12 7
5	1 49	0·43	4 50 48	10·29	22 29·7	0·28	4 52 37	7 8 11
6	1 38	0·45	4 54 56	10·30	22 36·3	0·27	4 56 34	7 4 15
7	1 27	0·46	4 59 3	10·32	22 42·5	0·25	5 0 30	7 0 19
8	1 16	0·47	5 3 11	10·33	22 48·3	0·23	5 4 27	6 56 23
9	1 5	0·48	5 7 19	10·34	22 53·7	0·22	5 8 23	6 52 27
10	0 53	0·49	5 11 27	10·35	22 58·7	0·20	5 12 20	6 48 31
11	0 41	0·50	5 15 36	10·36	23 3·3	0·18	5 16 16	6 44 35
12	0 29	0·51	5 19 44	10·37	23 7·5	0·17	5 20 13	6 40 39
13	0 16	0·52	5 23 53	10·38	23 11·3	0·15	5 24 10	6 36 44
14	0 4	0·53	5 28 2	10·38	23 14·7	0·13	5 28 6	6 32 48
15	*Add*	0·53	5 32 12	10·39	23 17·7	0·12	5 32 3	6 28 52
16	0 22	0·53	5 36 21	10·39	23 20·2	0·10	5 35 59	6 24 56
17	0 34	0·53	5 40 30	10·40	23 22·4	0·08	5 39 56	6 21 0
18	0 47	0·54	5 44 40	10·40	23 24·1	0·06	5 43 52	6 17 4
19	1 0	0·54	5 48 49	10·40	23 25·4	0·05	5 47 49	6 13 8
20	1 13	0·54	5 52 59	10·40	23 26·3	0·03	5 51 46	6 9 12
21	1 26	0·54	5 57 8	10·40	23 26·8	0·01	5 55 42	6 5 16
22	1 39	0·54	6 1 18	10·40	23 26·9	0·01	5 59 39	6 1 20
23	1 52	0·54	6 5 27	10·39	23 26·5	0·02	6 3 35	5 57 24
24	2 5	0·53	6 9 37	10·39	23 25·8	0·04	6 7 32	5 53 28
25	2 18	0·53	6 13 46	10·39	23 24·6	0·06	6 11 28	5 49 33
26	2 30	0·52	6 17 55	10·38	23 23·0	0·07	6 15 25	5 45 37
27	2 43	0·52	6 22 4	10·38	23 21·1	0· 9	6 19 21	5 41 41
28	2 55	0·51	6 26 13	10·37	23 18·7	0·11	6 23 18	5 37 45
29	3 7	0·51	6 30 22	10·36	23 15·9	0·13	6 27 15	5 33 49
30	3 20	0·50	6 34 31	10·36	23 12·7 N	0·14	6 31 11	5 29 53

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. ☽ .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. ☽ .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. ☽ .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. ☽ .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841–1905.	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.
				inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	67·0	44·6	57·4	29·997	2·0	WSW	...	9·2
2	66·6	43·2	57·8	30·026	0·5	Calm	...	5·7
3	72·6	42·1	58·1	·140	1·2	SW	...	12·7
4	77·2	46·4	·3	30·078	0·4	Calm	...	14·1
5	77·0	45·3	·4	29·913	3·0	E	...	13·2
6	83·7	54·1	·3	·816	1·0	Calm	...	8·9
7	77·4	52·7	·2	29·991	1·3	N	...	9·3
8	78·1	50·7	·1	30·066	1·8	NNE	...	10·8
9	81·9	52·3	·0	·144	2·4	ENE	...	14·1
10	81·5	54·5	·1	·239	1·1	ENE	...	14·4
11	87·1	49·9	·2	30·110	1·0	Calm	...	13·2
12	82·0	54·3	·4	29·979	0·8	ENE	...	7·3
13	76·0	56·1	·5	·918	1·8	NE	...	9·3
14	72·2	51·5	·7	·920	1·5	NNW	...	3·1
15	83·9	51·2	·8	·916	1·4	SW	...	13·2
16	82·6	58·1	58·9	·830	1·3	WSW	...	9·8
17	69·9	50·6	59·0	·937	2·1	N	...	3·7
18	67·5	47·7	·2	·945	2·8	NNW	...	13·1
19	73·9	41·9	·5	·953	1·1	NNW	...	11·7
20	76·0	54·4	59·9	·827	1·9	NW	...	9·8
21	70·5	53·6	60·3	·713	3·1	NW	...	1·9
22	59·2	51·8	·6	·843	2·5	N	...	2·5
23	63·0	51·9	60·9	·865	2·1	NNW	...	2·3
24	53·3	49·8	61·2	·806	3·4	NNW	·11	...
25	66·8	48·1	·4	·838	3·2	N	...	9·4
26	60·3	48·6	·5	·805	1·5	N	·01	0·8
27	61·7	48·1	·6	29·874	2·0	NNW	...	0·2
28	67·5	46·6	·6	30·029	0·8	N	...	3·2
29	77·0	42·8	·6	29·981	0·8	Calm	...	11·2
30	76·8	46·3	61·5	29·937	1·8	E	...	12·6
Mn	73·0	49·6	59·4	29·948	—	—	0·12	250·7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
	°	°	°
5	14·0 W	0·1 S	93·7
15	9·9	1·1 N	321·3
25	5·5 W	2·3 N	188·9

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. 0m. (See p. 8.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	0 4	4 22	8 47	21 45 23	16 45'9 S	59 26	16 12	21 1	4 O 2 ●
2	0 ▒9	5 18	10 7	22 41 37	12 35'7	59 19	16 10	22 1	4 O 1 2 3
3	1 9	6 12	11 27	23 35 37	7 45'0	59 6	16 6	23 1	4 2 1 O 3
4	1 32	7 3	12 47	0 27 56	2 31'9 S	58 50	16 2	24 1	2 O 1 3 ●
5	1 54	7 53	14 5	1 19 21	2 46'1 N	58 29	15 56	25 1	3 O 2 4 ●
6	2 15	8 42	15 23	2 10 38	7 52'5	58	6 15	50 26 1	3 1 O 4 2
7	2 38	9 31	16 40	3 2 28	12 31'8	57	39 15	42 27 1	3 2 O 1 4
8	3 1	10 21	17 56	3 55 15	16 29'6	57	9 15	34 28 1	1 3 O 2 4
9	3 ▒9	11 12	19 9	4 49 3	19 33'5	56	37 15	26 29 1	O 1 2 3 4
10	4 1	12 4	20 16	5 43 31	21 34'4	56	5 15	17 0 1	4 1 O 3 4
11	4 41	12 56	21 16	6 38 0	22 27'3	55	33 15	8 1 1	4 2 O 1 3 4
12	5 29	13 48	22 7	7 31 41	22 12'5	55	4 15	0 2 1	3 1 O 4 2
13	6 23	14 39	22 49	8 23 50	20 54'5	54	40 14	54 3 1	4 3 O 2 1
14	7 24	15 28	23 21	9 14 3	18 41'0	54	23 14	49 4 1	4 3 2 O 1
15	8 28	16 14	23 48	10 2 14	15 41'2	54	13 14	46 5 1	4 1 3 O 2
16	9 33	16 58	0 11	10 48 42	12 4'3	54	13 14	46 6 1	4 O 1 2 3
17	10 39	17 41	0 30	11 33 56	7 58'9	54	23 14	49 7 1	4 1 2 O 3
18	11 45	18 23	0 49	12 18 38	3 33'1 N	54	43 14	55 8 1	4 2 O 1 3
19	12 52	19 5	1 7	13 3 36	1 5'0 S	55	13 15	3 9 1	4 1 3 O 2
20	14 0	19 48	1 26	13 49 42	5 46'6	55	52 15	13 10 1	4 3 4 O 2 1
21	15 10	20 34	1 46	14 37 50	10 21'0	56	37 15	26 11 1	4 3 2 O 1 4
22	16 24	21 22	2 11	15 28 49	14 34'9	57	26 15	39 12 1	4 3 1 O 2 ●
23	17 39	22 14	2 41	16 23 16	18 11'7	58	15 15	52 13 1	4 O 1 3 2 4
24	18 55	23 10	3 20	17 21 20	20 52'6	58	59 16	4 14 1	4 2 O 1 3 4
25	20 7	0 9	4 10	18 22 27	22 19'2	59	36 16	14 15 1	4 2 O 1 3 4
26	21 10	1 11	5 14	19 25 16	22 18'3	60	2 16	21 16 1	4 1 O 2 3 4
27	22 1	2 12	6 29	20 28 1	20 46'6	60	14 16	25 17 1	4 3 O 1 2 4
28	22 41	3 11	7 51	21 29 4	17 51'7	60	12 16	24 18 1	4 3 2 O 4 ●
29	23 13	4 7	9 13	22 27 28	13 50'0	59	59 16	21 19 1	4 1 3 2 O
30	23 39	5 0	10 35	23 23 4	9 2'2 S	59	37 16	15 20 1	4 O 1 3 2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
D.	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
5	4 54 43	23 26'7n	2 6 19	10 27'2n	23 39 14	4 40'5 S
10	5 42 6	24 53'6	2 28 18	12 19'3	23 52 10	3 21'8
15	6 27 43	25 11'8	2 50 43	14 6'3	0 4 58	2 3'6
20	7 9 24	24 29'1	3 13 35	15 46'8	0 17 37	0 46'3 S
25	7 46 9	23 0'3	3 36 56	17 19'4	0 30 6	0 29'9n
30	8 17 41	21 0'8n	4 0 46	18 42'7n	0 42 25	1 44'7n
	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
D.	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
5	21 57 57	13 18'7 S	15 17 37	15 46'4 S	9 39 7	14 27'9n
10	21 58 30	13 17'2	15 16 19	15 42'2	9 39 29	14 26'1
15	21 58 44	13 17'3	15 15 8	15 38'4	9 39 54	14 24'0
20	21 58 40	13 19'1	15 14 2	15 35'1	9 40 21	14 21'8
25	21 58 18	13 22'6	15 13 5	15 32'4	9 40 50	14 19'3
30	21 57 37	13 27'6 S	15 12 15	15 30'2 S	9 41 22	14 16'6n

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·67	6·7	8·3	7·8	1·9	1·0	15 47	2·5	7·9	4·1	19·7	8·3
15	8·66	7·1	7·8	8·2	1·9	1·0	15 46	2·7	7·4	4·4	20·3	8·2
25	8·66	8·1	7·3	8·7	2·0	1·0	15 46	3·1	7·0	4·6	20·9	8·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, Noon, 108° 17′ ☊.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21*h.* 8*m.* There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on *June* 1 is 16*h.* 14*m.* Its length is nearly 16*h.* 34*m.* from the 20th to the 24th.

June 2. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 3*m.* ♃ 2° 37′ N.

June 3. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 23*h.* 51*m.* ♂ 2° 43′ N.

June 4, 16*h.* Mercury in Superior conjunction.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·35*s.*

June 7. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 8*m.* ♀ 2° 56′ N.

June 11. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 1*h.* 44*m.* ☿ 3° 18′ N.

June 12, 22*h.* 15*m.* Mars in conjunction with Uranus. ♂ 1′ 44″ S.

June 16, 21*h.* Jupiter at a Stationary Point.

June 22, 4*h.* 30*m.* Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 22. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 0*m.* ♄ 2° 10′ S.

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 8·7*s.*

June 29. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽ 11*h.* 39*m.* ♃ 2° 35′ N.

Uranus rises *June* 1, 1*h.* 24*m.* *June* 30, 23*h.* 27*m.*

Neptune sets *June* 1, 0*h.* 24*m.* *June* 30, 22*h.* 27*m.*

In this month the Mornings increase about 7*m.* up to the 17th, and then decrease 4*m.* The Afternoons increase about 14½*m.* up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Ether.—When, as alternative to the corpuscular theory, light is taken to be the effect of a wave-motion, it is natural to ask for a medium in which this wave-motion shall inhere. Ocean waves are made of water, sound waves of air, light waves of ——?, and to supply this want in our knowledge, a medium called the ether was imagined. It is in truth hypothetical, but still its existence, so far as our reason goes, is so necessary for many things that are patent to our senses that we have to accept it as reality. Mendeleef, a leader in chemical science, conceived, in fact, the idea that the ether instead of being some mysterious form of non-matter, as generally believed, is actually the lightest and simplest of the elements, and a definite form of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol. Morn.	Bristol. After.	Hull. Morn.	Hull. After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar G.M.T.) Morn.	Dublin (Bar G.M.T.) After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 4	17 13	2 8	14 48	10 32	22 47	9 10	22 11	3 17	15 53	6 2	18 41	2 36	15 4
2	W	5 57	18 8	3 4	15 48	11 18	23 36	10 6	23 9	4 11	16 48	7 1	19 42	3 34	16 6
3	Th	6 57	19 13	4 12	17 3	...	12 12	11 10	...	5 11	17 51	8 8	20 51	4 41	17 17
4	F	8 4	20 26	5 33	18 21	0 43	13 30	0 13	12 23	6 20	19 2	9 20	22 3	5 53	18 29
5	S	9 20	21 50	6 51	19 35	2 10	14 59	1 27	14 2	7 35	20 17	10 33	23 13	7 5	19 39
6	S	10 43	23 9	8 4	20 41	3 36	16 16	2 52	15 16	8 49	21 24	11 43	...	8 12	20 43
7	M	11 50	...	9 7	21 33	4 46	17 15	4 0	16 18	9 51	22 19	0 17	12 43	9 12	21 39
8	Tu	0 11	12 40	9 56	22 17	5 41	18 6	4 47	17 6	10 43	23 7	1 9	13 32	10 4	22 27
9	W	1 1	13 23	10 39	22 56	6 29	18 51	5 28	17 48	11 30	23 51	1 52	14 14	10 48	23 7
10	Th	1 45	14 2	11 19	23 34	7 13	19 31	6 7	18 30	...	12 14	2 31	14 54	11 25	23 43
11	F	2 25	14 38	11 59	...	7 52	20 8	6 44	19 12	0 32	12 56	3 9	15 34	...	12 1
12	S	3 3	15 14	0 10	12 37	8 30	20 44	7 19	19 52	1 10	13 35	3 48	16 15	0 20	12 40
13	S	3 41	15 47	0 56	13 14	9 5	21 18	7 51	20 28	1 47	14 13	4 27	16 54	0 59	13 18
14	M	4 16	16 20	1 21	13 51	9 40	21 52	8 21	21 6	2 22	14 51	5 4	17 34	1 37	13 57
15	Tu	4 53	16 56	1 57	14 31	10 16	22 28	8 56	21 47	3 0	15 31	5 45	18 17	2 18	14 39
16	W	5 33	17 36	2 38	15 13	10 51	23 1	9 36	22 28	3 38	16 9	6 28	19 0	3 0	15 22
17	Th	6 15	18 19	3 24	16 1	11 25	23 41	10 21	23 10	4 21	16 53	7 15	19 48	3 45	16 10
18	F	7 0	19 10	4 20	17 0	...	12 10	11 11	23 56	5 9	17 42	8 6	20 41	4 38	17 8
19	S	7 53	20 11	5 24	18 4	0 35	13 12	...	12 6	6 4	18 40	9 4	21 40	5 39	18 11
20	S	8 57	21 22	6 32	19 10	1 46	14 26	0 51	13 19	7 8	19 44	10 8	22 43	6 42	19 12
21	M	10 7	22 35	7 38	20 9	3 2	15 39	2 10	14 45	8 15	20 48	11 12	23 43	7 41	20 10
22	Tu	11 13	23 41	8 38	21 4	4 12	16 42	3 21	15 51	9 18	21 45	...	12 12	8 38	21 5
23	W	...	12 8	9 30	21 48	5 9	17 33	4 16	16 41	10 13	22 33	0 37	13 3	9 31	21 56
24	Th	0 33	12 52	10 12	22 26	5 58	18 28	4 55	17 24	10 59	23 16	1 32	13 46	10 19	22 39
25	F	1 17	13 32	10 51	23 3	6 42	19 0	5 30	18 8	11 44	23 59	2 2	14 26	10 58	23 18
26	S	1 58	14 10	11 32	23 43	7 25	19 42	6 7	18 54	...	12 30	2 40	15 8	11 38	23 59
27	S	*2 40	*14 51	...	12 15	8 8	20 26	6 50	19 42	0 45	13 20	3 23	15 56	...	12 22
28	M	*3 26	*15 35	0 27	13 3	8 55	21 12	7 34	20 29	1 33	14 9	4 13	16 49	0 46	13 11
29	Tu	*4 13	*16 20	1 14	13 53	9 41	22 0	8 17	21 17	2 22	14 58	5 4	17 40	1 37	14 4
30	W	5 1	17 8	2 5	14 43	10 28	22 47	9 6	22 7	3 13	15 47	5 57	18 34	2 31	14 58

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Souths	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Souths	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Souths	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Souths	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Souths	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	3 47	12 8	20 30	2 15	9 14	16 14	1 5	6 46	12 27	0 9	5 3	9 57	17 39	22 19	2 59
13	4 14	12 46	21 18	2 4	9 17	16 32	0 46	6 36	12 27	23 38	4 32	9 26	17 9	21 50	2 31
20	4 51	13 18	21 43	1 55	9 22	16 50	0 27	6 26	12 26	23 10	4 4	8 58	16 39	21 21	2 2
27	5 30	13 40	21 48	1 47	9 27	17 8	0 8	6 16	12 24	22 43	3 36	8 30	16 10	20 52	1 34

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY after Superior Conjunction on the 4th, becomes an evening star. It may perhaps be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month, low down in the W.N.W.

♀ VENUS is a bright object in the early morning sky, at a low altitude N. of E. about 3 o'clock. It passes from the constellation Aries into Taurus. Mag. −3·5.

♂ Mars rises at midnight at the end of the month slightly N. of E. Its brightness increases from magnitude 0·4 to 0·1 during June.

♃ JUPITER rises before midnight and will be low in the S.E. at 2 o'clock. Mag. −2·2.

♄ SATURN will be seen in the south when the sky is sufficiently dark, and sets after midnight.

matter whose atomic weight is nearly one-millionth of that of hydrogen. When it was found that electro-magnetic oscillations, such as those of radio-telegraphy, were transmitted with the same velocity as light, the same all-pervading medium was taken as their home. Not only through inter-stellar space, but through the world in all its complexity, this ether prevails. But if our earth is moving through the ether there should be an ether-wind, whose velocity it might be possible to measure, for a conception of the Earth covered with a blanket of ether travelling with it seems impossible as an alternative hypothesis. Nevertheless, a famous experiment by Michelson and Morley failed to show any velocity of the Earth relative to the ether, which cast a doubt on the existence of the latter and led to the Einstein theory of Relativity. The discoveries of new types of rays and of the electron may have led to some modification of view, but the facts of radiation and of other familiar phenomena demand a connecting medium which is conveniently called the "ether."

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 120° ♌ 23*d*. 15*h*.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		Th	DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.	3 49	20 18	182	183
2		F	Adm. Craddock born, 1862; d. (Coronel), 1 Nov. 1914.	3 49	20 18	183	182
3		S	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. King Haakon b. 1872.	3 50	20 18	184	181
4		S	**5th Sun. after Trinity.** INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A.	3 51	20 17	185	180
5		M	Sir Stamford Raffles d. 1826. Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes	3 51	20 17	186	179
6		Tu	Sedgmoor, 1685. King's marriage (1893). [b. 1853.	3 52	20 16	187	178
7		W	Old Quarter Day. Taylor Combe, numismatist, d. 1826.	3 53	20 16	188	177
8		Th	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.	3 54	20 15	189	176
9		F	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrend. 1915.	3 55	20 14	190	175
10		S	Mrs. Aphra Behn, novelist, b. 1640; d. 16 Apr., 1689.	3 56	20 14	191	174
11		S	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** Oudenarde, 1708.	3 57	20 13	192	173
12		M	Crimea evacuated, 1856. Earl of Birkenhead b. 1872.	3 58	20 12	193	172
13		Tu	John Lingard, historian, d. 1851. Berlin Treaty, 1878.	3 59	20 11	194	171
14		W	Bastille stormed, 1789. French General Holiday.	4 0	20 10	195	170
15		Th	St. Swithun's Day. Second battle of the Marne, 1918.	4 1	20 9	196	169
16		F	Nicholas II, ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.	4 2	20 8	197	168
17		S	"Punch" first issued, 1841. Dr. Isaac Watts b. 1674.	4 4	20 7	198	167
18		S	**7th Sun. after Trinity.** Foch's counter-attack, 1918.	4 5	20 6	199	166
19		M	Peace Celebrations in Great Britain, 1919.	4 6	20 5	200	165
20		Tu	Andrew Lang, author and poet, d. 1912.	4 7	20 4	201	164
21		W	Inigo Jones, architect, d. 1652. Robert Burns, d. 1796.	4 9	20 3	202	163
22		Th	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.	4 10	20 2	203	162
23		F	Ghuznee, 1839. Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.	4 11	20 0	204	161
24		S	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Lord Cardwell b. 1813.	4 13	19 59	205	160
25		S	**8th Sunday after Trinity. St. James.** Earl Balfour	4 14	19 58	206	159
26		M	Mary Frith, "Moll Cutpurse," d. 1659. [b. 1848.	4 15	19 56	207	158
27		Tu	Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916.	4 17	19 55	208	157
28		W	Thellusson Act, 1800. Source of Nile discovered, 1862.	4 18	19 53	209	156
29		Th	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588. Wilberforce d. 1833.	4 20	19 52	210	155
30		F	Thomas Grey, poet, d. 1771. Florins first issued, 1849.	4 21	19 50	211	154
31		S	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917.	4 23	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2*d*.	13*h*.	2·4*m*.
● New Moon	9	23	6·4
☽ First Quarter	18	2	55·0
○ Full Moon	25	5	13·3
☾ Last Quarter	31	19	24·8

Apogee ... 14*d*. 4·8*h*. ..... 252,000 miles.
Perigee ... 26*d*. 11·3*h*. ..... 223,900 ,,

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1925.

On 12 days; total fall 3·66 inches; *above* the average by 1·42 inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

—. Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after June 24.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time: Add to App. Time.	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	3 31	0·49	6 38 39	10·35	23 9·0 N	0·16	6 35 8	5 25 57
2	3 43	0·48	6 42 47	10·34	23 5·0	0·18	6 39 4	5 22 1
3	3 54	0·47	6 46 55	10·33	23 0·6	0·19	6 43 1	5 18 5
4	4 5	0·46	6 51 3	10·31	22 55·8	0·21	6 46 57	5 14 9
5	4 16	0·44	6 55 10	10·30	22 50·5	0·23	6 50 54	5 10 13
6	4 27	0·43	6 59 17	10·29	22 44·9	0·24	6 54 50	5 6 18
7	4 37	0·42	7 3 24	10·27	22 38·9	0·26	6 58 47	5 2 22
8	4 47	0·40	7 7 30	10·26	22 32·5	0·28	7 2 44	4 58 26
9	4 56	0·39	7 11 36	10·24	22 25·7	0·29	7 6 40	4 54 30
10	5 5	0·37	7 15 42	10·23	22 18·5	0·31	7 10 37	4 50 34
11	5 14	0·35	7 19 47	10·21	22 10·9	0·32	7 14 33	4 46 38
12	5 22	0·33	7 23 52	10·19	22 2·9	0·34	7 18 30	4 42 42
13	5 30	0·31	7 27 56	10·17	21 54·6	0·36	7 22 26	4 38 46
14	5 37	0·29	7 32 0	10·15	21 45·9	0·37	7 26 23	4 34 50
15	5 44	0·27	7 36 3	10·13	21 36·8	0·39	7 30 19	4 30 54
16	5 50	0·25	7 40 6	10·11	21 27·4	0·40	7 34 16	4 26 58
17	5 55	0·23	7 44 8	10·08	21 17·5	0·42	7 38 13	4 23 3
18	6 1	0·20	7 48 10	10·06	21 7·4	0·43	7 42 9	4 19 7
19	6 5	0·18	7 52 11	10·04	20 56·8	0·45	7 46 6	4 15 11
20	6 9	0·16	7 56 12	10·01	20 45·9	0·46	7 50 2	4 11 15
21	6 13	0·13	8 0 12	9·99	20 34·7	0·48	7 53 59	4 7 19
22	6 16	0·11	8 4 11	9·97	20 23·1	0·49	7 57 55	4 3 23
23	6 18	0·09	8 8 10	9·94	20 11·2	0·50	8 1 52	3 59 27
24	6 20	0·06	8 12 8	9·92	19 58·9	0·52	8 5 48	3 55 31
25	6 21	0·04	8 16 6	9·89	19 46·3	0·53	8 9 45	3 51 35
26	6 22	0·01	8 20 3	9·87	19 33·4	0·55	8 13 42	3 47 39
27	6 22	0·01	8 24 0	9·84	19 20·2	0·56	8 17 38	3 43 43
28	6 21	0·04	8 27 56	9·82	19 6·6	0·57	8 21 35	3 39 48
29	6 20	0·06	8 31 51	9·80	19 52·7	0·59	8 25 32	3 35 52
30	6 18	0·09	8 35 46	9·77	19 38·5	0·60	8 29 28	3 31 56
31	6 16	0·11	8 39 40	9·75	19 24·0 N	0·61	8 33 24	3 28 0

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4. ☉.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11. ☽.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18. ☽.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25. ☽.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		RAIN-FALL	SUN. SHINE
				inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
1	80·7	50·3	61·5	29·781	1·9	ENE	...	10·7
2	81·8	52·0	·6	·503	3·9	ENE	...	8·1
3	73·1	57·4	·8	·489	1·8	NNE	·02	1·4
4	68·8	57·2	61·7	·606	3·3	N	...	0·1
5	71·8	56·4	62·3	·739	1·0	NNW	...	0·4
6	81·5	55·2	·4	·788	2·0	SW	...	9·7
7	70·9	55·1	·4	29·881	2·4	NW	·41	5·5
8	68·7	50·2	·4	30·016	1·3	N	...	2·3
9	69·4	51·2	·4	29·984	1·1	N	...	7·2
10	69·7	51·0	·5	29·942	1·1	WSW	...	2·3
11	80·3	53·1	·7	30·095	1·1	NNW	...	12·6
12	84·6	55·2	62·9	·118	0·6	Calm	...	8·5
13	75·1	53·6	63·1	30·124	0·8	Calm	...	11·4
14	86·1	49·9	·3	29·983	0·4	Calm	...	11·7
15	87·8	52·3	·4	·886	0·4	Calm	...	10·8
16	84·8	56·2	·4	·773	1·0	SW	...	5·3
17	80·0	60·2	·4	·682	1·7	SW	...	10·2
18	77·0	52·6	·3	·563	2·2	SW	...	4·1
19	74·3	52·0	·2	·679	2·0	S	·15	9·9
20	75·0	56·4	·2	·749	0·5	Calm	·04	1·3
21	82·9	61·1	·2	·873	0·9	ENE	·22	6·9
22	89·5	62·1	·1	·766	2·8	SE	1·25	7·5
23	70·9	61·3	63·0	·752	0·8	Calm	·51	0·1
24	79·9	56·2	62·9	·740	0·2	Calm	·04	6·8
25	84·9	61·1	·7	·661	0·7	N	...	8·9
26	71·3	51·9	·5	·446	4·7	SW	·03	6·9
27	66·5	51·1	·4	·328	8·3	SW	·66	2·2
28	67·3	52·6	·3	·592	4·4	WSW	...	5·2
29	65·9	50·9	·3	·672	2·6	SW	·03	1·5
30	70·1	53·3	·3	·653	4·3	WSW	...	5·9
31	67·0	50·0	62·2	29·535	0·7	Calm	·30	1·8
Mn.	76·1	54·5	62·6	29·755	—	—	3·66	187·2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	1·0 W	3·4 N	56·6
15	3·6 E	4·4	284·2
25	7·9 E	5·3 N.	151·9

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. 0m. (See p. 8.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	.....	.....	.....	0 16 19	3 49·0 S	59	8 16	7 21	1 4 1 2 ○ 3
2	0 1	5 51	11 54	1 7 59	1 30·6 N	58	36 15	8 22	1 4 2 ○ 3
3	0 23	6 40	13 12	1 58 56	6 39·9	58	2 15	9 23	1 4 1 ○ 3 2
4	0 43	7 29	14 29	2 49 59	11 24·3	57	28 15	40 24	1 4 3 ○ 1 2
5	1 6	8 17	15 44	3 41 41	15 30·7	56	55 15	31 25	1 4 3 2 ○
6	1 31	9 7	16 56	4 34 22	18 47·6	56	24 15	22 26	1 4 3 2 ○
7	2 2	9 58	18 5	5 27 55	21 5·6	55	54 15	14 27	1 4 ○ 1 3 2
8	2 39	10 50	19 7	6 21 52	22 18·5	55	27 15	6 28	1 4 ○ 1 2 3
9	3 23	11 43	20 1	7 15 30	22 24·4	55	1 15	0 0	1 2 ○ 1 3 4
10	4 14	12 32	20 46	8 8 3	21 25·6	54	40 14	54 1	1 2 ○ 1 3 4
11	5 12	13 22	21 22	8 58 54	19 28·6	54	22 14	49 2	1 3 ○ 1 2 4
12	6 15	14 9	21 51	9 47 46	16 42·0	54	10 14	45 3	1 3 2 1 ○ 4
13	7 21	14 54	22 15	10 34 44	13 15·5	54	4 14	44 4	1 3 2 ○ 1 4
14	8 26	15 37	22 35	11 20 10	9 18·4	54	7 14	45 5	1 ○ 1 3 2 4
15	9 32	16 19	22 55	12 4 39	4 59·8	54	18 14	48 6	1 ○ 1 2 4 3
16	10 37	17 1	23 12	12 48 54	0 27·8 N	54	39 14	54 7	1 2 4 ○ 1 3
17	11 44	17 43	23 30	13 33 46	4 9·3 S	55	10 15	2 8	1 4 1 ○ 2 3
18	12 52	18 26	23 49	14 20 9	8 42·4	55	50 15	13 9	1 4 3 ○ 1 2
19	14 3	19 12	0 11	15 8 56	13 0·5	56	38 15	26 10	1 4 3 2 1 ○
20	15 16	20 1	0 37	16 0 57	16 49·8	57	32 15	41 11	1 4 3 2 ○ 1
21	16 31	20 54	1 12	16 56 44	19 53·3	58	28 15	56 12	1 ●●4 ○ 2
22	17 43	21 51	1 56	17 56 15	21 52·4	59	21 16	10 13	1 4 1 ○ 2 3
23	18 51	22 52	2 53	18 58 40	22 29·7	60	7 16	23 14	1 2 4 ○ 1 3
24	19 49	23 54	4 4	20 2 25	21 34·7	60	41 16	32 15	1 ○ 3 ●●
25	20 35	0 56	5 25	21 5 38	19 8·2	60	58 16	37 16	1 3 ○ 1 2 4
26	21 11	1 56	6 50	22 6 46	15 22·7	60	57 16	36 17	1 3 1 2 ○ 4
27	21 41	2 52	8 15	23 5 8	10 39·2	60	40 16	32 18	1 3 2 ○ 1 4
28	22 5	3 45	9 39	0 0 46	5 21·6 S	60	9 16	23 19	1 3 1 ○ 2 4
29	22 28	4 37	10 59	0 54 15	0 7·2 N	59	28 16	12 20	1 2 ○ 1 3 4
30	22 49	5 26	12 17	1 46 25	5 27·5	58	43 16	0 21	1 2 ○ 1 3 4
31	23 11	6 15	13 34	2 38 2	10 23·1 N	57	56 15	47 22	1 ●1 ○ 3 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	8 43 57	18 44·2N	4 25 5	19 55·2N	0 54 34	2 57·6N
10	9 4 49	16 23·1	4 49 51	20 55·7	1 6 31	4 8·4
15	9 19 53	14 9·5	5 15 2	21 42·9	1 18 14	5 16·6
20	9 28 28	12 17·0	5 40 32	22 15·8	1 29 42	6 22·1
25	9 30 43	11 0·6	6 6 19	22 33·7	1 40 53	7 24·7
30	9 23 18	10 35·1N	6 32 15	22 35·8N	1 51 45	8 24·1N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
5	21 56 38	13 34·2S	15 11 33	15 28·6S	23 59 9	0 55·4 S
10	21 55 22	13 42·3	15 11 0	15 27·7	23 59 7	0 55·8
15	21 53 49	13 51·7	15 10 37	15 27·4	23 59 1	0 56·7
20	21 52 2	14 2·2	15 10 23	15 27·8	23 58 50	0 58·1
25	21 50 2	14 13·8	15 10 19	15 28·9	23 58 35	0 59·9
30	21 47 50	14 26·2S	15 10 24	15 30·6S	23 58 16	1 2·1S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·66	9·5	7·0	9·2	2·1	0·9	15 45	3·6	6·6	4·9	21·5	8·0
15	8·66	11·4	6·6	9·8	2·1	0·9	15 46	4·3	6·3	5·2	22·0	7·9
25	8·67	13·6	6·3	10·5	2·1	0·9	15 46	5·2	6·1	5·6	22·4	7·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 106° 42′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21*h* 23*m*. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16*h*. 29*m*.

July 2. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 14*h*. 27*m*. ☌ 2° 52′ N.

July 5. 14*h*. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion. Distance, 94,452,000 miles.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m*. 8·4*s*.

July 6. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 23*h*. 4*m*. ☿ 1° 33′ N.

July 9, 23*h*. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

July 10. 17*h*. Mercury at Greatest Elongation, 26° 22′ E.

July 12. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 5*h*. 43*m*. ☿ 3° 18′ S.

July 20. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 0*h*. 42*m*. ♄ 2° 20′ S.

July 23, 20*h*. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

July 25. 4*h*. Saturn at a Stationary Point.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian. 1*m*. 7·0*s*.

July 26. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 17*h*. 7*m*. ♃ 2′ 18″ N.

July 31. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 3*h*. 6*m*. ☌ 2° 24′ N.

Uranus rises July 1. 23*h*. 23*m*.; July 31, 21*h*. 20*m*.

Neptune sets, July 1, 22*h*. 23*m*.; July 31, 20*h*. 27*m*.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34*m*., and the Afternoons 29*m*.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Distance of the Horizon.—

The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	Th	5 33	18 0	3 31	15 38	11 14	23 33	10 1	22 58	4 5	16 39	6 46	19 22	3 26	15 55
2	F	6 47	18 58	4 0	16 41	11 59	...	10 59	23 48	5 0	17 33	7 46	20 22	4 25	16 56
3	S	7 43	19 59	5 9	17 51	0 25	12 57	11 58	...	5 56	18 30	8 47	21 22	5 28	18 0
4	Sn	8 45	21 9	6 21	18 58	1 33	14 11	0 42	13 7	6 57	19 33	9 51	22 24	6 31	19 1
5	M	9 54	22 24	7 29	19 59	2 50	15 27	1 53	14 32	8 6	20 45	10 53	23 25	7 30	20 0
6	Tu	11 4	23 33	8 28	20 54	4 4	16 33	3 11	15 42	9 19	21 48	11 55	...	8 30	20 59
7	W	...	12 1	9 22	21 44	5 4	17 29	4 9	16 37	10 15	22 37	0 21	12 51	9 28	21 55
8	Th	0 29	12 51	10 12	22 29	6 0	18 21	4 54	17 26	11 3	23 33	1 12	13 40	10 20	22 43
9	F	1 19	13 35	10 56	23 10	6 50	19 7	5 35	18 15	11 52	...	1 56	14 24	11 4	23 24
10	S	2 4	14 16	11 39	23 50	7 35	19 49	6 15	19 1	0 9	12 38	2 38	15 6	11 43	...
11	Sn	2 47	14 54	...	12 20	8 14	20 26	6 54	19 41	0 51	13 20	3 19	15 49	0 2	12 22
12	M	3 26	15 29	0 28	12 59	8 50	21 2	7 31	20 16	1 29	13 58	3 59	16 28	0 42	13 1
13	Tu	4 2	16 2	1 5	13 34	9 23	21 35	8 5	20 46	2 3	14 31	4 36	17 4	1 19	13 36
14	W	4 36	16 34	1 40	14 8	9 55	22 9	8 39	21 17	2 38	15 5	5 14	17 41	1 54	14 13
15	Th	5 8	17 10	2 17	14 44	10 27	22 41	9 16	21 52	3 15	15 40	5 52	18 18	2 32	14 52
16	F	5 44	17 50	2 55	15 22	10 58	23 14	9 56	22 29	3 53	16 17	6 32	18 59	3 12	15 33
17	S	6 22	18 32	3 38	16 8	11 31	23 50	10 39	23 9	4 33	16 57	7 16	19 43	3 55	16 18
18	Sn	7 3	19 20	4 29	17 1	...	12 13	11 24	23 52	5 17	17 42	8 4	20 34	4 43	17 10
19	M	7 51	20 17	5 28	18 2	0 41	13 10	...	12 14	6 9	18 38	9 0	21 30	5 39	18 9
20	Tu	8 50	21 25	6 34	19 7	1 47	14 23	0 45	13 23	7 11	19 43	10 1	22 32	6 40	19 11
21	W	10 1	22 42	7 39	20 9	3 6	15 39	2 6	14 49	8 20	20 49	11 6	23 35	7 42	20 13
22	Th	11 13	23 50	8 41	21 6	4 17	16 44	3 19	16 0	9 25	21 49	...	12 8	8 43	21 13
23	F	...	12 11	9 36	21 55	5 18	17 40	4 15	16 55	10 25	22 45	0 33	13 4	9 42	22 9
24	S	0 45	13 1	10 24	22 41	6 13	18 33	5 1	17 45	11 21	23 37	1 23	13 54	10 34	22 58
25	Sn	1 36	13 48	11 12	23 27	7 7	19 24	5 46	18 36	...	12 14	2 11	14 43	11 21	23 45
26	M	*2 25	*14 35	...	12 2	7 56	20 14	6 35	19 30	0 31	13 7	3 0	15 35	...	12 10
27	Tu	*3 15	*15 23	0 16	12 53	8 45	21 4	7 25	20 18	1 23	13 58	3 52	16 28	0 35	13 0
28	W	*4 5	*16 11	1 5	13 41	9 31	21 49	8 10	21 1	2 13	14 44	4 44	17 17	1 25	13 50
29	Th	4 49	16 57	1 53	14 27	10 15	22 34	8 57	21 46	3 0	15 32	5 34	18 7	2 15	14 41
30	F	5 35	17 46	2 43	15 17	10 57	23 16	9 48	22 33	3 49	16 18	6 27	18 58	3 6	15 32
31	S	6 21	18 37	3 36	16 10	11 37	23 58	10 38	23 19	4 35	17 4	7 20	19 49	3 58	16 25

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises	Mercury ☿ Southes	Mercury ☿ Sets	Venus ♀ Rises	Venus ♀ Southes	Venus ♀ Sets	Mars ♂ Rises	Mars ♂ Southes	Mars ♂ Sets	Jupiter ♃ Rises	Jupiter ♃ Southes	Jupiter ♃ Sets	Saturn ♄ Rises	Saturn ♄ Southes	Saturn ♄ Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4	6 3	13 52	21 40	1 42	9 33	17 25	23 47	6 4	12 22	22 15	3 7	8 0	15 42	20 23	1 5
11	6 25	13 54	21 21	1 40	9 40	17 42	23 28	5 53	12 19	21 47	2 38	7 29	15 13	19 55	0 37
18	6 32	13 43	20 53	1 41	9 48	17 56	23 8	5 42	12 16	21 19	2 8	6 58	14 45	19 27	0 9
25	6 20	13 20	20 19	1 46	9 56	18 8	22 48	5 30	12 12	20 49	1 38	6 27	14 18	18 59	23 41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury, being at eastern elongation on the 10th, is an evening star during the month, and in the first fortnight may be seen above the west-north-west horizon about 2½*h.*

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising about 2 o'clock, N.E. by E. It passes from Aldebaran through Taurus into Gemini. Magnitude −3·4.

♂ Mars rises in the two hours before midnight, E. by N. It will be a bright object in the south-east in the early morning. Magnitude +0·1 to −0·3.

♃ Jupiter rises in the late evening, and will be in the south-east about midnight or earlier.

♄ Saturn will be seen low in the south-western sky during the evening, with Spica on its right Antares nearer, on its left, and Arcturus above. Magnitude 0·6.

ut is slightly in excess of that in the table below which is computed by a more precise formula. The able may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible rom a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2·9 miles.
20 ,, ...	5·9 ,,
50 ,, ...	9·3 ,,
100 ,, ...	13·2 ,,
500 ft.	29·5 miles.
1,000 ,, ...	41·6 ,,
2,000 ,, ...	58·9 ,,
3,000 ,, ...	72·1 ,,
4,000 ft.	83·3 miles.
5,000 ,, ...	93·2 ,,
20,000 ,, ...	186·3 ,,

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 150° ♍ 23*d.* 22*h.*

DAY OF MONTH	Light and Dark.	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		S	**9th Sunday after Trinity.** Lammas. Nile, 1798.	4 24	19 47	213	152
2		M	Bank Holiday. Blenheim, 1704.	4 26	19 46	214	151
3		Tu	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., born, 1867.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4		W	Great Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5		Th	First shot fired in War (H.M.S. *Lance*), 1914.	4 30	19 41	217	148
6		F	Lord Tennyson, Laureate, b. 1809. Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 32	19 39	218	147
7		S	Old St. James's Day. Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 33	19 37	219	146
8		S	**10th Sunday after Trinity.** George Canning d. 1827.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9		M	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 36	19 34	221	144
10		Tu	Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.	4 38	19 32	222	143
11		W	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890.	4 39	19 30	223	142
12		Th	George Stephenson d. 1848. War with Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13		F	Sir George Grove b. 1820. W. T. Best, organist, b. 1826.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14		S	Old Lammas. Sir Walter Besant, author, b. 1836.	4 44	19 24	226	139
15		S	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** Sir W. Scott b. 1771.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16		M	Henry Colburn, publisher, d. 1855. German Bight, 1917.	4 47	19 20	228	137
17		Tu	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18		W	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19		Th	Timothy Bright, M.D., inventor of shorthand, d. 1615.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20		F	Sir G. Taubman Goldie (Nigeria) died, 1925.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21		S	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts captd. 1860. Bapaume, 1918.	4 55	19 10	233	132
22		S	**12th Sunday after Trinity.** Bosworth Field, 1485.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23		M	Treaty of Prague, 1866. Mons, 1914.	4 58	19 6	235	130
24		Tu	**St. Bartholomew.** Massacre of Huguenots, 1572.	5 0	19 4	236	129
25		W	John Fletcher (Beaumont and Fletcher) died, 1625.	5 2	19 2	237	128
26		Th	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 3	19 0	238	127
27		F	General Botha, soldier and statesman, died, 1919.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28		S	Kassassin, 1882. Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 6	18 55	240	125
29		S	**13th S. aft. Trinity.** Villers-Cotterets, 1914.	5 8	18 53	241	124
30		M	Warren Hastings died, 1818. Somme, 1918.	5 10	18 51	242	123
31		Tu	Samoa captured, 1914. Official end of War, 1921.	5 11	18 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	8*d.*	13*h.* 48·6*m.*
☽	First Quarter	16	16 38·6
○	Full Moon	23	12 37·8
☾	Last Quarter	30	4 40·3

Apogee ...10*d.* 16·5*h.* ..... 252,540 miles.
Perigee ...23*d.* 19·7*h.* ..... 221,830 ,,

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1925,

on 14 days; total fall 2·32 inches; *above* the average by 0·13 inch.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
5. Oyster season opens.
10. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).
12. Grouse shooting begins.
16. Objections and New Claims to be published
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

Day.	Equation of Time. Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	s.	H. M. S.	s.	° ′	″	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	6 13	0·13	8 43 34	9·72	18 9·2 N	0·62	8 37 21	3 24 4
2	6 9	0·16	8 47 27	9·70	17 54·1	0·64	8 41 17	3 20 8
3	6 5	0·18	8 51 19	9·67	17 38·7	0·65	8 45 14	3 16 12
4	6 0	0·21	8 55 11	9·65	17 23·1	0·66	8 49 11	3 12 16
5	5 55	0·23	8 59 2	9·62	17 7·2	0·67	8 53 7	3 8 20
6	5 49	0·26	9 2 53	9·60	16 50·8	0·68	8 57 4	3 4 24
7	5 43	0·28	9 6 43	9·57	16 34·3	0·69	9 1 0	3 0 28
8	5 36	0·31	9 10 33	9·55	16 17·5	0·70	9 4 57	2 56 33
9	5 28	0·33	9 14 21	9·53	16 0·5	0·72	9 8 53	2 52 37
10	5 20	0·36	9 18 10	9·50	15 43·2	0·73	9 12 50	2 48 41
11	5 11	0·38	9 21 58	9·48	15 25·6	0·74	9 16 46	2 44 45
12	5 2	0·40	9 25 45	9·45	15 7·8	0·75	9 20 43	2 40 49
13	4 52	0·43	9 29 31	9·43	14 49·8	0·76	9 24 40	2 36 53
14	4 41	0·45	9 33 17	9·41	14 31·5	0·77	9 28 36	2 32 57
15	4 30	0·47	9 37 3	9·38	14 13·0	0·78	9 32 33	2 29 1
16	4 18	0·50	9 40 48	9·36	13 54·3	0·79	9 36 29	2 25 5
17	4 6	0·52	9 44 32	9·34	13 35·3	0·79	9 40 26	2 21 9
18	3 54	0·54	9 48 16	9·31	13 16·1	0·80	9 44 22	2 17 13
19	3 40	0·56	9 51 59	9·29	12 56·7	0·81	9 48 19	2 13 18
20	3 27	0·58	9 55 42	9·27	12 37·2	0·82	9 52 15	2 9 22
21	3 12	0·60	9 59 24	9·25	12 17·4	0·83	9 56 12	2 5 26
22	2 58	0·62	10 3 6	9·23	11 57·4	0·84	10 0 9	2 1 30
23	2 42	0·64	10 6 48	9·21	11 37·2	0·84	10 4 5	1 57 34
24	2 27	0·66	10 10 28	9·20	11 16·9	0·85	10 8 2	1 53 38
25	2 11	0·68	10 14 9	9·18	10 56·4	0·86	10 11 58	1 49 42
26	1 54	0·69	10 17 49	9·16	10 35·7	0·87	10 15 55	1 45 46
27	1 37	0·71	10 21 29	9·15	10 14·8	0·87	10 19 51	1 41 50
28	1 20	0·72	10 25 8	9·13	9 53·7	0·88	10 23 48	1 37 54
29	1 3	0·74	10 28 47	9·12	9 32·6	0·89	10 27 44	1 33 58
30	0 45	0·75	10 32 26	9·10	9 11·2	0·89	10 31 41	1 30 3
31	0 27	0·77	10 36 4	9·09	8 49·7 N	0·90	10 35 38	1 26 7

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. ☽ .....
9. .....
10. .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. ☽ .....
16. .....
17. .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. .....
21. .....
22. ☽ .....
23. .....
24. .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. ☽ .....
30. .....
31. .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1925.

Day.	Temperature. Max.	Min	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain. Fall	Sun. Shine
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch	hours.
1	70·2	53·2	62·2	29·639	4·8	NW	·10	5·2
2	68·7	51·0	·1	·719	2·8	NW	...	8·4
3	72·1	48·1	·1	·879	2·1	SW	...	6·1
4	66·0	52·0	·1	·667	0·3	WSW	·15	...
5	73·1	55·1	·1	·570	1·9	WSW	·36	2·8
6	69·0	54·1	·2	·682	1·5	SW	·02	3·4
7	74·4	54·0	·2	·895	1·5	WSW	...	8·8
8	74·3	52·7	·3	·884	1·9	SW	...	5·9
9	76·4	59·0	·3	·721	1·8	SW	·14	1·9
10	69·0	56·8	·3	·670	0·4	SW	·07	0·1
11	72·0	51·8	·4	·813	2·6	WSW	·06	8·6
12	65·3	50·2	·5	·931	4·0	SW	·01	2·9
13	70·0	57·3	·5	29·974	0·6	SW	·09	...
14	76·2	57·0	·5	30·097	1·5	NNE	...	4·0
15	69·3	50·8	·4	·068	1·3	NE	...	12·3
16	77·8	48·9	·3	30·088	0·5	N	...	12·8
17	83·1	49·4	62·1	29·900	0·2	Calm	...	12·1
18	68·8	57·1	61·9	·751	1·4	E	...	0·3
19	61·4	57·0	·7	·699	0·4	ENE	...	...
20	68·4	56·2	·5	·678	0·1	Calm	...	0·6
21	70·3	52·7	·3	·424	1·8	SE	·23	2·4
22	70·4	54·3	61·1	·387	1·0	SE	·21	6·5
23	71·1	50·1	60·9	·443	1·5	SW	·14	2·8
24	64·3	56·1	·8	·460	0·4	Calm	·44	...
25	62·2	50·5	·7	·746	3·7	NNW	...	0·4
26	71·1	46·7	·7	·911	2·0	WSW	...	5·3
27	74·2	58·1	·6	29·919	2·2	WSW	·30	4·6
28	75·0	55·2	·4	30·038	1·4	W	...	9·8
29	75·3	55·0	·3	·052	2·0	WNW	...	7·1
30	70·8	49·4	60·1	·190	1·4	W	...	7·4
31	80·6	56·6	59 9	30·075	2·9	W	...	6·6
Mn	71·3	53·4	61·6	29·805	—	—	2·32	149·1

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	12·4 E	6·1 N	6·4
15	16·0	6·7	234·2
25	19·2 E	7·0 N	102·1

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 23h. 45m. (See p. 8.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	23 36	7 5	14 47	3 29 49·14	40°6N	57	11 15	35 23	1	34 12 ○
2	.....	.....	.....	4 22 11·18	9·1	56	30 15	24 24	1	43 ○ 1
3	0 5	7 55	15 53	5 15 12·20	46·2	55	54 15	14 25	1	43 ○ 2
4	0 38	8 46	17 1	6 8 37·22	7·9	55	23 15	5 26	1	4 ○ 123
5	1 20	9 37	17 57	7 1 53·22	29·7	54	56 14	58 27	1	42 ○ 3 ●
6	2 9	10 28	18 44	7 54 21·21	46·9	54	35 14	52 28	1	421 ○ 3
7	3 5	11 18	19 23	8 45 24·20	4·4	54	18 14	48 29	1	43 ○ 12
8	4 6	12 5	19 54	9 34 39·17	29·8	54	6 14	44 0	10	♑ 341 ○
9	5 10	12 51	20 20	10 22 4·14	12·5	53	59 14	42 1	10	32 ○ 41
10	6 16	13 35	20 41	11 7 51·10	22·0	53	58 14	42 2	10	31 ○ 24
11	7 22	14 17	21 0	11 52 27·6	8·0	54	3 14	44 3	10	○ 1324
12	8 27	14 59	21 18	12 36 28·1	39·3	54	16 14	47 4	10	21 ○ 34
13	9 33	15 40	21 35	13 20 40·2	55·4	54	36 14	53 5	10	21 ○ 34
14	10 39	16 22	21 53	14 5 49·7	27·1	55	6 15	1 6	10	○ 1243
15	11 48	17 6	22 13	14 52 47·11	46·2	55	44 15	11 7	10	31 ○ 24
16	12 58	17 52	22 37	15 42 24·15	40·8	56	30 15	24 8	10	32 ○ 14
17	14 10	18 42	23 6	16 35 19·18	57·2	57	23 15	38 9	10	♑ 31 ○ 2
18	15 22	19 36	23 44	17 31 54·21	18·9	58	21 15	54 10	10	4 ○ 132
19	16 31	20 33	0 34	18 31 53·22	29·0	59	18 16	9 11	10	421 ○ 3
20	17 33	21 34	1 37	19 34 16·22	13·4	60	10 16	24 12	10	42 ○ 3 ♑
21	18 25	22 36	2 55	20 37 31·20	25·6	60	52 16	35 13	10	4 ○ 132
22	19 5	23 37	4 18	21 39 57·17	20·4	61	18 16	42 14	10	431 ○ 2
23	19 39	0 36	5 45	22 40 27·12	43·4	61	25 16	44 15	10	432 ○ 1
24	20 4	1 32	7 12	23 38 32·7	27·6	61	11 16	40 16	10	431 ○ ●
25	20 30	2 26	8 37	0 34 27·1	48·8	60	40 16	32 17	10	4 ○ 312
26	20 52	3 18	10 0	1 28 45·3	49·0	59	55 16	19 18	10	21 ○ 43
27	21 15	4 9	11 19	2 22 10·9	5·0	59	2 16	5 19	10	2 ○ 134
28	21 38	5 0	12 37	3 15 19·13	42·8	58	7 15	50 20	10	○ 3241 ●
29	22 6	5 51	13 49	4 8 37·17	30·1	57	13 15	35 21	10	31 ○ 24
30	22 38	6 42	14 55	5 2 14·20	17·9	56	24 15	22 22	10	32 ○ 14
31	23 18	7 34	15 54	5 55 58·22	1·0	55	41 15	10 23	10	● 31 ○ 4

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1*h.* 31*m.* Civil twilight ends at 20*h.* 43*m.* Night begins, 22*h.* 42*m.* The length of the day is 15*h.* 23*m.*

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 6·1*s.*

Aug. 6. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 2*h.* 5*m.* 0° 14′ S.

Aug. 7. 14*h.* Mercury in Inferior Conjunction.

Aug. 8. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 41*m.* ♑ 7° 17′ S.

Aug. 15. 20*h.* Jupiter in Opposition. Distance from Earth. 374,280,000 miles.

Aug. 16. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 9*h.* 25*m.* ♑ 2° 19′ S.

Aug. 17, 2*h.* Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Aug. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 32*m.* ♑ 1° 57′ N.

Aug. 25. 10*h.* Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° 20′ W.

Aug. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·6*s.*

Aug. 28. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 28*m.* ♂ 1° 43′ N.

Uranus rises, *Aug.* 1, 21*h.* 16*m.*; *Aug.* 31, 19*h.* 22*m.*

Neptune is absent from the night sky during August.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. As the Moon will then be in phase between new and first quarter, and sets early, it will not interfere with their observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47*m.*, and the Afternoons 58*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.* are those which were in that position at midnight in July. (See p. 28.)

The first of August is known as Lammas-day and formerly as the Gule of August, the word being Celtic or early British for a holiday. Lammas, is by some derived from lamb-masse, because of an ancient custom that tenants of the cathedral church at York were bound by their tenure to bring a lamb into the church on that day at high mass. But this was evidently purely local, and others derive the name more surely from a Saxon word signifying loaf-mass, because on that day our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat. In the Romish Church the day is sacred to St. Peter *ad vincula*, and on it in Roman Catholic times the people of England paid Peter's Pence.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	9 10 35	11 8·8N	6 58 15	22 22·1N	2 2 16	9 20·0N
9	8 55 53	12 32·4	7 24 12	21 52·3	2 12 20	10 12·3
14	8 45 41	14 16·1	7 50 2	21 6·7	2 21 54	11 0·7
19	8 45 37	15 43·2	8 15 37	20 6·0	2 30 55	11 45·2
24	8 58 3	16 22·8	8 40 55	18 50·8	2 39 17	12 25·7
29	9 22 0	15 53·8N	9 5 53	17 22·1N	2 46 55	13 2·2N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
4	21 45 29	14 39·1S	15 10 40	15 32·9S	23 57 53	1 4·7S
9	21 43 1	14 52·4	15 11 5	15 36·0	23 57 26	1 7·7
14	21 40 29	15 5·9	15 11 39	15 39·6	23 56 56	1 11·2
19	21 37 56	15 19·1	15 12 23	15 43·8	23 56 23	1 14·9
24	21 35 25	15 32·0	15 13 16	15 48·6	23 55 47	1 18·9
29	21 32 58	15 44·2S	15 14 18	15 53·9S	23 55 9	1 23·1S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·68	14·8	6·1	11·3	2·2	0·9	15 48	5·6	5·8	6·0	22·7	7·6
15	8·70	12·8	5·9	12·1	2·2	0·9	15 49	4·9	5·6	6·5	22·8	7·5
25	8·72	9·6	5 7	13·1	2·2	0·9	15 51	3·6	5·5	7·0	22·7	7·4

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 105° 3′ 2*s.*

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (by G.M.T.)	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Su	7 10	19 29	4 35	17 10	...	12 22	11 30	...	5 25	17 55	8 14	20 44	4 54	17 24
2	M	8 3	20 32	5 43	18 18	0 52	13 27	0 6	12 29	6 23	18 56	9 15	21 46	5 55	18 27
3	Tu	9 9	21 49	6 54	19 28	2 7	14 49	1 6	13 48	7 31	20 6	10 22	22 55	7 0	19 34
4	W	10 28	23 9	8 3	20 32	3 31	16 7	2 32	15 17	8 44	21 17	11 33	...	8 8	20 41
5	Th	11 40	...	9 6	21 29	4 44	17 14	3 48	16 28	9 53	22 19	0 2	12 38	9 12	21 42
6	F	0 17	12 38	10 1	22 18	5 47	18 10	4 42	17 21	10 51	23 11	1 1	13 32	10 10	22 34
7	S	1 11	13 24	10 48	22 59	6 38	18 56	5 24	18 5	11 39	23 54	1 47	14 15	10 54	23 12
8	Su	1 54	14 2	11 28	23 36	7 20	19 35	6 1	18 45	...	12 21	2 25	14 51	11 29	23 46
9	M	2 32	14 37	...	12 4	7 57	20 11	6 38	19 22	0 33	13 0	3 1	15 27	...	12 3
10	Tu	3 8	15 10	0 11	12 38	8 29	20 43	7 13	19 55	1 9	13 36	3 38	16 3	0 20	12 37
11	W	3 42	15 41	0 44	13 10	9 0	21 15	7 45	20 23	1 43	14 7	4 15	16 38	0 54	13 11
12	Th	4 12	16 13	1 17	13 41	9 30	21 45	8 16	20 50	2 15	14 38	4 48	17 9	1 22	13 45
13	F	4 41	16 44	1 49	14 12	10 0	22 15	8 48	21 19	2 48	15 10	5 22	17 44	2 2	14 20
14	S	5 11	17 17	2 23	14 46	10 30	22 44	9 24	21 50	3 21	15 41	5 58	18 19	2 38	14 55
15	Su	5 43	17 54	3 0	15 22	10 59	23 14	10 2	22 24	3 55	16 15	6 36	18 58	3 13	15 32
16	M	6 18	18 36	3 42	16 5	11 30	23 52	10 43	23 5	4 34	16 56	7 19	19 43	3 54	16 19
17	Tu	7 0	19 26	4 32	17 2	...	12 15	11 30	23 54	5 22	17 48	8 10	20 38	4 47	17 18
18	W	7 55	20 32	5 39	18 13	0 49	13 25	...	12 31	6 22	18 54	9 13	21 45	5 51	18 26
19	Th	9 9	21 56	6 55	19 28	2 10	14 51	1 1	14 1	7 36	20 12	10 26	23 0	7 3	19 40
20	F	10 35	23 21	8 11	20 39	3 40	16 17	2 34	15 35	8 56	21 27	11 42	...	8 16	20 51
21	S	11 50	...	9 19	21 39	4 57	17 25	3 52	16 43	10 7	22 30	0 11	12 49	9 24	21 54
22	Su	0 30	12 49	10 13	22 29	5 58	18 23	4 46	17 35	11 6	23 23	1 11	13 43	10 21	22 46
23	M	1 24	13 37	11 0	23 16	6 51	19 14	5 34	18 24	11 59	...	1 59	14 30	11 9	23 31
24	Tu	*2 12	*14 22	11 46	...	7 40	20 1	6 23	19 10	0 17	12 50	2 46	15 18	11 54	...
25	W	*2 59	*15 9	0 4	12 32	8 25	20 48	7 13	19 55	1 7	13 39	3 37	16 8	0 18	12 42
26	Th	*3 44	*15 55	0 51	13 18	9 10	21 32	8 0	20 36	1 55	14 24	4 27	16 55	1 7	13 31
27	F	*4 27	*16 39	1 38	14 2	9 52	22 14	8 44	21 14	2 40	15 6	5 14	17 40	1 54	14 16
28	S	5 8	17 22	2 23	14 45	10 31	22 51	9 29	21 54	3 23	15 48	6 0	18 25	2 39	15 1
29	Su	5 49	18 6	3 7	15 30	11 6	23 29	10 14	22 38	4 6	16 30	6 48	19 13	3 24	15 49
30	M	6 32	18 56	3 59	16 27	11 46	...	11 3	23 25	4 51	17 17	7 40	20 6	4 16	16 45
31	Tu	7 24	19 56	5 3	17 35	0 16	12 42	11 59	...	5 46	18 18	8 38	21 9	5 16	17 50

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

D.	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets	Rises	Southes	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 45	12 41	19 38	1 54	10 5	18 16	22 29	5 17	12 6	20 20	1 7	5 54	13 51	18 32	23 14
8	4 49	11 54	18 59	2 7	10 14	18 21	22 9	5 4	12 0	19 51	0 36	5 22	13 24	18 5	22 46
15	3 54	11 12	18 32	2 22	10 22	18 22	21 49	4 50	11 51	19 22	0 5	4 49	12 58	17 38	22 19
22	3 22	10 51	18 21	2 40	10 31	18 20	21 28	4 34	11 41	18 52	23 34	4 16	12 32	17 12	21 52
29	3 25	10 54	18 22	3 0	10 38	18 15	21 6	4 17	11 29	18 23	23 3	3 43	12 6	16 46	21 25

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury is a morning star after the 10th. At elongation near the end of the month, it rises nearly 2 hours before the Sun and may be seen above the E. by N. horizon about 4 o'clock. It moves in the constellation Cancer (*see* Venus).

♀ Venus is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. It moves from the constellation Gemini into Cancer and joins Mercury at the end of the month. It will be about 10 degrees above the horizon at 4 o'clock on the 22nd with Mercury 4 or 5 degrees below.

♂ Mars is a late evening star rising in the E.N.E., and will be a bright object in the morning sky in the S.E. Magnitude — 0·4 to — 0·9.

♃ Jupiter, in the constellation Capricornus, being at opposition on the 15th is above the horizon almost throughout the night. It will be seen in the S.E. as soon as the sky is dark. Mag. — 2·4.

♄ Saturn is coming to the end of its Apparition. It will be low in the S.W. for an hour or two after sunset.

This month was originally called Sextilis being the sixth of the ten months into which the year was divided in the Roman Calendar instituted by Romulus. Though it became the eighth month when January and February were added by his successor Numa Pompilius the numerical name remained as did those of other months until B.C. 8, when it was changed in honour of Octavius Cæsar, to whom the name Augustus was first given. This month was chosen because in it he took possession of his first consulate and reduced Egypt. The name of the month Quintilis had been altered by Julius Cæsar, because it was his natal month. Unsuccessful attempts were made later to change the names of other months in the same way as personal honours.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ♎ 23d. 19h.

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		W	New Licensing Act came into operation, 1921.	5 13	18 46	244	121
2		Th	Sedan, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant, 1918.	5 14	18 44	245	120
3		F	Dunbar, 1650. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.	5 16	18 42	246	119
4		S	Karl Blind, republican, died, 1826.	5 18	18 40	247	118
5		S	**14th Sunday after Trinity.** Malta capitulated, 1805.	5 19	18 38	248	117
6		M	John Dalton, chemist, b. 1766. Marne, 1914.	5 21	18 35	249	116
7		Tu	Copenhagen surrendered, 1807. Borodino, 1812.	5 22	18 33	250	115
8		W	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on City, 1915.	5 24	18 31	251	114
9		Th	Jewish New Year. Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882.	5 25	18 28	252	113
10		F	Pinkie, 1547.	5 27	18 26	253	112
11		S	Malplaquet, 1709. Lord Byng of Vimy born, 1862.	5 29	18 24	254	111
12		S	**15th Sunday after Trinity.** Aisne, 1914.	5 30	18 22	255	110
13		M	Quebec, 1759. Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.	5 32	18 19	256	109
14		Tu	S.S. *Carmania* sank *Cap Trafalgar*, 1914.	5 33	18 17	257	108
15		W	"Tanks" first used in War (Somme), 1916.	5 35	18 15	258	107
16		Th	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858; d. 30 Oct., 1923.	5 37	18 12	259	106
17		F	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.	5 38	18 10	260	105
18		S	Hubert van Eyck, painter, d. 1426. Samaria, 1918.	5 40	18 8	261	104
19		S	**16th Sunday after Trinity.** Poictiers, 1356.	5 41	18 6	262	103
20		M	Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857).	5 43	18 3	263	102
21		Tu	**St. Matthew.**	5 45	18 1	264	101
22		W	Zutphen, 1586. Thos. Doggett (Coat & Badge) d. 1721.	5 46	17 59	265	100
23		Th	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918. Viscount Morley d. 1923.	5 48	17 56	266	99
24		F	Paracelsus, Swiss physician, died, 1541. [1915.	5 49	17 54	267	98
25		S	Samuel Butler d. 1680. LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos,	5 51	17 52	268	97
26		S	**17th Sunday after Trinity.** Thiepval, 1918.	5 53	17 49	269	96
27		M	British Association established, 1831.	5 54	17 47	270	95
28		Tu	Strasburg capitulated, 1870. Kut-el-Amara, 1915.	5 56	17 45	271	94
29		W	**St. Michael.** Quarter Day. Clive born, 1725.	5 58	17 43	272	93
30		Th	F.-M. Earl Roberts born, 1852; died, 14 Nov., 1914.	5 59	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	7d.	5h.	44·8m.
☽ First Quarter	15	4	26·6
○ Full Moon	21	20	19·0
☾ Last Quarter	28	17	47·7

Apogee..... 6d. 20·4h. ..... 252,660 miles.
Perigee..... 21d. 6·3h. ..... 221,110 ,,

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1925,

on 15 days; total fall 2·02 inches; *above* the average by 0·23 inch.

See Note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

9. Jewish New Year 5687.
24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.
29. Lord Mayor of London elected.
30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Day	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time as Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	...	0·78	10 39 42	9·08	8 28·1 N	0·90	10 39 34	1 22 11	1.
2	0 11	0·79	10 43 20	9·07	8 6·3	0·91	10 43 31	1 18 15	
3	0 30	0·80	10 46 57	9·05	7 44·4	0·92	10 47 27	1 14 19	2.
4	0 49	0·81	10 50 35	9·04	7 22·4	0·92	10 51 24	1 10 23	
5	1 9	0·82	10 54 11	9·03	7 0·2	0·93	10 55 20	1 6 27	3.
6	1 29	0·83	10 57 48	9·02	6 37·9	0·93	10 59 17	1 2 31	
7	1 49	0·84	11 1 25	9·02	6 15·6	0·93	11 3 13	0 58 35	4.
8	2 9	0·85	11 5 1	9·01	5 53·1	0·94	11 7 10	0 54 39	
9	2 29	0·86	11 8 37	9·00	5 30·5	0·94	11 11 6	0 50 43	5. ☾
10	2 50	0·86	11 12 13	8·99	5 7·8	0·95	11 15 3	0 46 48	
11	3 11	0·87	11 15 49	8·99	4 45·1	0·95	11 19 0	0 42 52	6.
12	3 32	0·87	11 19 25	8·98	4 22·2	0·95	11 22 56	0 38 56	
13	3 53	0·88	11 23 0	8·98	3 59·3	0·96	11 26 53	0 35 0	7.
14	4 14	0·88	11 26 35	8·97	3 36·3	0·96	11 30 49	0 31 4	8.
15	4 35	0·89	11 30 11	8·97	3 13·3	0·96	11 34 46	0 27 8	
16	4 56	0·89	11 33 46	8·97	2 50·2	0·96	11 38 42	0 23 12	9.
17	5 18	0·89	11 37 21	8·96	2 27·0	0·97	11 42 39	0 19 16	
18	5 39	0·89	11 40 57	8·96	2 3·8	0·97	11 46 35	0 15 20	10.
19	6 0	0·89	11 44 32	8·96	1 40·5	0·97	11 50 32	0 11 24	
20	6 22	0·89	11 48 7	8·97	1 17·3	0·97	11 54 29	0 7 28	11.
								0 3 33	
21	6 43	0·89	11 51 42	8·97	0 54·0	0·97	11 58 25	23 59 37	12. ☾
22	7 4	0·88	11 55 18	8·97	0 30·6	0·97	12 2 22	23 55 41	
23	7 25	0·88	11 58 53	8·98	0 7·3 N	0·97	12 6 18	23 51 45	13.
24	7 46	0·87	12 2 29	8·98	0 16·1 S	0·97	12 10 15	23 47 49	
25	8 7	0·86	12 6 4	8·99	0 39·5	0·97	12 14 11	23 43 53	14.
26	8 28	0·86	12 9 40	9·00	1 2·9	0·97	12 18 8	23 39 57	
27	8 48	0·85	12 13 16	9·01	1 26·3	0·97	12 22 4	23 36 1	15.
28	9 8	0·84	12 16 53	9·02	1 49·7	0·97	12 26 1	23 32 5	
29	9 28	0·83	12 20 29	9·03	2 13·0	0·97	12 29 58	23 28 9	16.
30	9 48	0·82	12 24 6	9·04	2 36·4 S	0·97	12 33 54	23 24 13	
									17.
									18.
									19. ☾

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1925.

Day	TEMPERATURE Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	BAROM. Mean	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot).		RAIN FALL	SUNSHINE
						Directn.		
	°	°	°	inches.			inch	hours.
1	68·4	53·0	59·8	29·913	2·9	W	·08	...
2	65·9	50·3	·7	·942	3·0	WNW	·02	9·5
3	64·4	48·4	·6	·755	3·2	NW	...	6·9
4	60·5	44·4	·5	·810	3·9	NW	·02	5·3
5	60·7	40·5	·4	·750	2·1	W	·15	1·7
6	61·0	46·7	·2	·835	2·4	NW	...	4·9
7	61·0	42·8	59·0	·961	2·0	WNW	...	1·9
8	64·5	48·1	58·8	·809	1·5	W	·03	3·2
9	59·3	46·7	·6	·603	2·1	WSW	·10	0·3
10	59·0	43·9	·4	·587	5·8	NW	...	3·5
11	63·0	47·8	·1	·828	3·2	N	·13	5·7
12	61·1	43·0	58·0	29·993	1·8	N	...	6·2
13	62·2	41·7	57·8	30·225	0·1	Calm	...	4·9
14	67·5	39·1	·7	·201	0·5	SW	...	9·7
15	65·9	40·1	·6	30·024	2·0	S	...	10·7
16	67·4	50·4	·5	29·752	1·5	SW	·15	1·2
17	66·6	48·1	57·2	·688	0·8	SSW	...	5·0
18	66·3	44·8	56·9	·764	1·7	WNW	...	8·2
19	64·7	43·6	·5	·346	1·3	S	·26	...
20	62·2	48·6	56·2	·484	4·0	SW	·35	3·0
21	62·4	45·3	55·9	·466	6·4	SW	·08	7·8
22	61·0	45·1	·6	·188	5·6	SSW	·41	0·3
23	60·6	45·0	·4	·333	4·9	W	...	1·8
24	62·0	43·1	·3	·707	1·4	W	...	6·2
25	63·3	38·2	·2	·803	1·2	WSW	·08	4·6
26	59·1	47·9	·2	29·800	9·7	NW	·12	6·8
27	62·5	45·2	55·1	30·124	2·4	NNW	...	5·3
28	60·0	41·1	54·9	·144	0·2	WSW	...	...
29	65·6	54·1	·7	·063	0·2	Calm	·04	...
30	65·2	58·0	54·4	30·113	0·1	Calm	...	...
Mn	63·1	45·8	57·2	29·801	—	—	2·02	124·6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	22·1 E	7·2 N	316·8
15	24·1	7·2	184·7
25	25·5 E	6·9 N	52·7

See Note, p. 4.

The Moon.

At Greenwich Midnight.

Day	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.
1	.....	...	...	6 49 23	22 37·2n	55 6 15	1 24	10
2	0 5	8 25	16 44	7 41 57	22 8·0	54 39 14	53 25	10
3	0 59	9 15	17 25	8 33 9	20 38·0	54 19 14	48 26	10
4	1 59	10 3	17 58	9 22 33	18 14·2	54 5 14	44 27	10
5	3 2	10 49	18 25	10 10 20	15 5·1	53 58 14	42 28	10
6	4 7	11 33	18 47	10 56 26	11 20·1	53 56 14	42 29	10
7	5 13	12 16	19 6	11 41 17	7 8·8	53 59 14	43 0	18
8	6 18	12 58	19 24	12 25 27	2 40·4n	54 8 14	45 1	18
9	7 25	13 39	19 41	13 9 32	1 55·6s	54 23 14	49 2	18
10	8 31	14 21	19 59	13 54 15	6 30·0	54 43 14	55 3	18
11	9 38	15 3	20 18	14 40 20	10 52·6	55 10 15	2 4	18
12	10 48	15 48	20 39	15 28 31	14 52·7	55 44 15	11 5	18
13	11 57	16 36	21 6	16 19 26	18 17·7	56 25 15	22 6	18
14	13 8	17 27	21 39	17 13 29	20 53·6	57 12 15	35 7	18
15	14 17	18 21	22 22	18 10 39	22 25·7	58 4 15	49 8	18
16	15 19	19 19	23 17	19 10 23	22 40·7	58 58 16	4 9	18
17	16 15	20 18	0 26	20 11 39	21 29·7	59 49 16	18 10	18
18	16 59	21 18	1 45	21 12 59	18 51·5	60 34 16	30 11	18
19	17 34	22 17	3 11	22 13 24	14 54·7	61 6 16	39 12	18
20	18 4	23 14	4 38	23 12 13	9 56·3	61 20 16	43 13	18
21	18 28	0 9	6 5	0 9 21	4 19·4s	61 16 16	41 14	18
22	18 51	1 3	7 31	1 5 11	1 30·7n	60 52 16	35 15	18
23	19 14	1 56	8 55	2 0 15	7 9·3	60 11 16	24 16	18
24	19 38	2 49	10 16	2 55 6	12 15·3	59 19 16	10 17	18
25	20 4	3 42	11 34	3 50 4	16 31·6	58 22 15	54 18	18
26	20 36	4 35	12 45	4 45 15	19 46·3	57 24 15	38 19	18
27	21 13	5 28	13 48	5 40 23	21 52·6	56 30 15	24 20	18
28	21 59	6 20	14 42	6 35 0	22 48·0	55 43 15	11 21	18
29	22 51	7 11	15 26	7 28 30	22 34·6	55 5 15	0 22	18
30	23 49	8 0	16 2	8 20 24	21 17·7n	54 35 14	52 23	18

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 22h. 0m. (See p. 8.)

W. E.
○124●
12○43
24○13
41○23
43○ 2
432○1
43○12
1 4 1○3
24○13
1 ○423
3○124
321○4
3 1 24
1○234
2○134
1 234
3 1 412
●342○
4321○
3 1 2○4
3○124

Apparent Right Ascension and Declination of the Planets at Noon.

	☽ Mercury.		♀ Venus.		♂ Mars.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
3	9 54 0	14 8·9n	9 30 29	15 41·1n	2 53 42	13 34·6n
8	10 29 39	11 18·9	9 54 43	13 48·9	2 59 31	14 2·6
13	11 5 30	7 46·7	10 18 35	11 47·1	3 4 15	14 26·4
18	11 39 56	3 54·3n	10 42 8	9 36·9	3 7 46	14 45·9
23	12 12 35	0 2·8s	11 5 25	7 19·9	3 10 0	15 1·2
28	12 43 40	3 55·3s	11 28 30	4 57·4n	3 10 48	15 12·2n

	♃ Jupiter.		♄ Saturn.		♅ Uranus.		♆ Neptune.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
D.	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	°	h. m. s.	°	h. m. s.	°
3	21 30 38	15 55·6s	15 15 28	15 59·7s	23 54 28	1 24·0s	19 46 40	21 48·2s
8	21 28 27	16 6·1	15 16 47	16 5·9	23 53 46	1 32·1	19 46 29	21 48·1
13	21 26 29	16 15·3	15 18 13	16 12·6	23 53 3	1 36·8	19 46 18	21 48·0
18	21 24 45	16 23·3	15 19 47	16 19·7	23 52 19	1 41·6	19 46 7	21 47·9
23	21 23 17	16 29·9	15 21 28	16 27·0	23 51 35	1 46·4	19 45 56	21 47·8
28	21 22 6	16 35·0s	15 23 15	16 34·7s	23 50 51	1 51·2s	19 45 45	21 47·8s

The Sun and Planets.

	Horizontal Parallax.						Angular Semidiameter.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
D.	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·73	7·3	5·6	14·2	2·1	0·9	15 53	2·8	5·3	7·6	22·4	7·3
15	8·75	6·5	5·5	15·4	2·1	0·8	15 56	2·5	5·2	8·2	22·1	7·2
25	8·77	6·3	5·4	16·6	2·1	0·8	15 59	2·4	5·1	8·8	21·6	7·1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 103° 25′.

Conjunctions, Eclipses, and other Celestial Phenomena.

September 1. Day breaks at 3*h.* 7*m.* Civil twilight ends at 19*h.* 33*m.* Night begins 20*h.* 53*m.* The length of the Day is 13*h.* 33*m.*

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·0*s.*

Sept. 5. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 23*m.* ♀ 2′ 12″ S.

Sept. 6. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 0*h.* 47*m.* ☿ 2° 9′ S.

Sept. 12. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 18*h.* 52*m.* ♄ 2′ 8″ S.

Sept. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 33*m.* ☽ 1° 48′ N.

Sept. 19, 14*h.* Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Sept. 21. Uranus in opposition. Distance 1,773,200,000 miles.

Sept. 21. **Harvest Mcon.**

Sept. 23, 19*h.* 27*m.* The Sun enters the Sign Libra (Autumn Equinox).

Sept. 25. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 6*h.* 43*m.* ♂ 1° 33′ N.

Sept. 28, *aft.* Mars at a Stationary Point.

Uranus, *Sept.* 1, rises 19*h.* 18*m.*; sets 7*h.* 12*m.* *Sept.* 30, rises 17*h.* 22*m.*

Neptune rises *Sept.* 1, 3*h.* 57*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 46*m.*; the Afternoons, 1*h.* 6*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

Stellar Magnitude. — The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th, a 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th and so on, and from this it follows that a first magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the faint stars have the larger numbers, but this is reasonable because the word "first" implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0, and a star 2½ times as bright as zero of negative magnitude, *i.e.* −1 and so on. The use of fractional magnitudes for the stars whose brightness falls between these integral multiples at once suggest itself. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star magnitude 1·0 are of about zero magnitude, or 0·3 and 0·0 respectively.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Day of Week.	London Bridge Morn.	London Bridge After.	Liverpool Morn.	Liverpool After.	Bristol Morn.	Bristol After.	Hull Morn.	Hull After.	Greenock. Morn.	Greenock. After.	Leith. Morn.	Leith. After.	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T. Morn.	Dublin (Bar). G.M.T. After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	8 29	21 13	6 18	18 53	1 27	14 7	0 24	13 17	6 59	19 38	9 51	22 27	6 28	19 7
2	Th	9 55	22 45	7 39	20 11	3 2	15 43	1 56	15 0	8 24	20 59	11 12	23 43	7 46	20 22
3	F	11 20	...	8 53	21 16	4 28	16 58	3 25	16 19	9 38	22 4	...	12 23	8 56	21 27
4	S	0 2	12 24	9 50	22 5	5 32	17 54	4 25	17 9	10 36	22 53	0 45	13 17	9 54	22 18
5	S	0 58	13 9	10 33	22 43	6 21	18 39	5 7	17 48	11 22	23 34	1 30	13 57	10 38	22 55
6	M	1 39	13 44	11 8	23 17	7 0	19 16	5 44	18 23	...	12 1	2 7	14 32	11 11	23 26
7	Tu	2 14	14 16	11 40	23 50	7 34	19 48	6 19	18 54	0 11	12 36	2 47	15 4	11 41	23 56
8	W	2 44	14 47	...	12 11	8 3	20 18	6 53	19 24	0 44	13 8	3 12	15 35	...	12 11
9	Th	3 13	15 18	0 21	12 40	8 33	20 48	7 26	19 51	1 16	13 38	3 47	16 7	0 27	12 43
10	F	3 42	15 48	0 51	13 9	9 2	21 17	7 55	20 14	1 48	14 7	4 20	16 39	0 58	13 14
11	S	4 9	16 18	1 22	13 38	9 29	21 46	8 25	20 41	2 18	14 36	4 51	17 10	1 30	13 46
12	S	4 36	16 50	1 53	14 9	9 58	22 15	8 56	21 11	2 51	15 7	5 24	17 43	2 2	14 19
13	M	5 6	17 24	2 26	14 43	10 25	22 44	9 31	21 44	3 22	15 39	6 0	18 19	2 37	14 56
14	Tu	5 40	18 3	3 5	15 26	10 57	23 21	10 12	22 23	3 59	16 19	6 41	19 3	3 17	15 41
15	W	6 22	18 53	3 55	16 21	11 38	...	11 1	23 14	4 46	17 11	7 33	20 1	4 8	16 40
16	Th	7 15	19 58	5 0	17 34	0 13	12 44	...	12 3	5 47	18 22	8 39	21 13	5 16	17 55
17	F	8 31	21 28	6 23	19 1	1 34	14 21	0 24	13 34	7 10	19 48	10 0	22 37	6 36	19 17
18	S	10 6	23 4	7 50	20 21	3 15	15 57	2 6	15 20	8 37	21 10	11 24	23 55	7 57	20 35
19	S	11 30	...	9 3	21 25	4 39	17 10	3 33	16 31	9 53	22 15	...	12 36	9 9	21 40
20	M	0 17	12 30	9 58	22 15	5 42	18 6	4 31	17 19	10 50	23 8	0 55	13 27	10 7	22 30
21	Tu	1 10	13 18	10 43	23 0	6 33	18 57	5 18	18 2	11 41	23 57	1 43	14 11	10 51	23 12
22	W	*1 54	*14 4	11 26	23 45	7 20	19 42	6 6	18 46	...	12 28	2 27	14 55	11 34	23 57
23	Th	*2 38	*14 49	...	12 10	8 4	20 27	6 54	19 28	0 46	13 15	3 15	15 43	...	12 20
24	F	*3 21	*15 33	0 31	12 52	8 46	21 9	7 40	20 2	1 32	13 58	4 4	16 29	0 42	13 5
25	S	*4 1	*16 16	1 13	13 34	9 27	21 48	8 23	20 43	2 15	14 38	4 50	17 11	1 27	13 48
26	S	4 38	16 56	1 57	14 15	10 4	22 24	9 2	21 21	2 56	15 17	5 33	17 52	2 9	14 30
27	M	5 15	17 36	2 39	14 57	10 37	22 59	9 45	22 2	3 36	15 57	6 16	18 37	2 52	15 15
28	Tu	5 56	18 24	3 25	15 47	11 15	23 44	10 33	22 49	4 21	16 44	7 7	19 31	3 40	16 8
29	W	6 48	19 24	4 25	16 56	...	12 8	11 30	23 47	5 14	17 45	8 7	20 36	4 41	17 18
30	Th	7 53	20 42	5 44	18 18	0 52	13 31	...	12 44	6 28	19 6	9 20	21 55	5 57	18 37

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	3 58	11 13	18 25	3 21	10 45	18 7	20 44	3 59	11 14	17 54	22 32	3 11	11 41	16 20	20 59
12	4 46	11 35	18 23	3 43	10 51	17 58	20 20	3 38	10 57	17 25	22 2	2 40	11 17	15 54	20 32
19	5 35	11 56	18 15	4 5	10 56	17 47	19 56	3 16	10 36	16 56	21 32	2 9	10 52	15 29	20 6
26	6 20	12 13	18 5	4 26	11 1	17 34	19 28	2 50	10 14	16 27	21 3	1 38	10 28	15 4	19 40

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury being at superior conjunction on the 19th is a morning star in the first part of the month, and an evening star at the end. It may possibly be visible in the early days.

♀ Venus is a morning star rising later day by day. It moves eastward through Leo, and on the 10th will be a degree from the star Regulus.

♂ Mars rises E.N.E. in the evening, and will be in the East about 22*h*., and in the south in the early morning. It is rapidly approaching Jupiter in brightness. Mag. − 1·0 to − 1·6.

♃ Jupiter is low in the southern sky during the evening. It is decreasing in brightness. Magnitude − 2·4 to − 2·2.

♄ Saturn sets little more than two hours after sunset, and will be seen with difficulty.

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession: *e.g.*, Regnal year 16 of the present King began on May 6, 1925; regnal year 17 began on May 6, 1926. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V, ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.

The Historical Year.—A date before 1752 written, for example, as February 25, 165$\frac{4}{5}$ implies a day in the first part of the year 1659 (Julian or Historical). It would have been in the year 1658 (Civil), because before 1752 the Civil and Legal year ended on March 25.

DAY OF M. | Light and Dark | W.

Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 210° 11 24*d.* 4*h.*

M.	Light and Dark	W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		F	London University opened, 1828. St. Quentin, 1918.	6 1	17 38	274	91
2		S	*Summer Time ends* 2 A.M., Oct. 3.	6 2	17 36	275	90
3		S	**18th Sun. after Trin.** Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas b. 1878.	6 4	17 33	276	89
4		M	François Guizot, statesman and historian, b. 1787.	6 6	17 31	277	88
5		Tu	Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., b. 1848. Salonica, 1915.	6 7	17 29	278	87
6		W	Jenny Lind, singer, b. 1820. Le Cateau II, 1918.	6 9	17 27	279	86
7		Th	Lepanto, 1571. Women admitted to Oxford Univ., 1920.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8		F	Owen's College, Manchester, opened, 1873. Loos, 1915.	6 12	17 22	281	84
9		S	Charles Mills, historical writer, d. 1826. Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 20	282	83
10		S	**19th Sun. after Trinity.** Peace Treaty ratified, 1919.	6 16	17 18	283	82
11		M	Camperdown, 1797. Archbishop Benson died, 1896.	6 17	17 16	284	81
12		Tu	MICH. LAW SITTS. BEGIN. Rt. Hon. J. R. MacDonald	6 19	17 13	285	80
13		W	Germans entered Lille, 1914. [born, 1866.	6 21	17 11	286	79
14		Th	Senlac, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806.	6 23	17 9	287	78
15		F	Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 24	17 7	288	77
16		S	Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain born, 1863.	6 26	17 5	289	76
17		S	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Saratoga, 1777.	6 28	17 3	290	75
18		M	**St. Luke.** Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 29	17 0	291	74
19		Tu	Jonathan Swift d. 1745. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	16 58	292	73
20		W	Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914. [1772.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21		Th	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Geo. Combe, phrenologist, b.	6 35	16 54	294	71
22		F	Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845. Capt. Mayne Reid, d. 1883.	6 36	16 52	295	70
23		S	Robert S. Bridges, laureate, b. 1844. Malmaison, 1917.	6 38	16 50	296	69
24		S	**21st Sunday after Trinity.**	6 40	16 48	297	68
25		M	Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26		Tu	William Hogarth died, 1764. Aleppo, 1918.	6 43	16 44	299	66
27		W	Jesse Foot, surgeon, died, 1826. Metz, 1870.	6 45	16 42	300	65
28		Th	**St. Simon and St. Jude.** Sir Andrew Clark b. 1826.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29		F	George Morland, painter, died, 1804.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30		S	Trial of Fauntleroy, banker and forger, 1824.	6 50	16 36	303	62
31		S	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.** John Evelyn b. 1620.	6 52	16 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	6*d.* 22*h.*	13'3*m.*
☽	First Quarter	14 14	27'7
○	Full Moon	21 5	15'2
☾	Last Quarter	28 10	57'0

Apogee..... 4*d.* 1'2*h.* ..... 252,380 miles.
Perigee.....19*d.* 15'0*h*..... 224,120 ,,
Apogee .....31*d.* 14'8*h*..... 251,820 ,,

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1924, on 15 days: total fall 3·27 inches; *above* the average by 0·74 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."—Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after Oct. 11.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
15. Autumn Register of Voters in force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

Day	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time: Hrly. Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	10 8	0·81	12 27 43	9·05	2 59·7 S	0·97	12 37 51	23 20 18
2	10 27	0·79	12 31 20	9·06	3 23·0	0·97	12 41 47	23 16 22
3	10 46	0·78	12 34 58	9·07	3 46·3	0·97	12 45 44	23 12 26
4	11 4	0·77	12 38 36	9·09	4 9·5	0·97	12 49 40	23 8 30
5	11 22	0·75	12 42 14	9·10	4 32·7	0·96	12 53 37	23 4 34
6	11 40	0·74	12 45 53	9·12	4 55·8	0·96	12 57 33	23 0 38
7	11 58	0·72	12 49 32	9·14	5 18·9	0·96	13 1 30	22 56 42
8	12 15	0·70	12 53 12	9·15	5 41·8	0·96	13 5 27	22 52 46
9	12 32	0·69	12 56 52	9·17	6 4·8	0·95	13 9 23	22 48 50
10	12 48	0·67	13 0 32	9·19	6 27·6	0·95	13 13 20	22 44 54
11	13 4	0·65	13 4 13	9·21	6 50·4	0·95	13 17 16	22 40 59
12	13 19	0·63	13 7 54	9·23	7 13·0	0·94	13 21 13	22 37 3
13	13 34	0·61	13 11 36	9·25	7 35·6	0·94	13 25 9	22 33 7
14	13 48	0·59	13 15 18	9·27	7 58·0	0·93	13 29 6	22 29 11
15	14 2	0·57	13 19 1	9·29	8 20·4	0·93	13 33 2	22 25 15
16	14 15	0·54	13 22 44	9·31	8 42·6	0·92	13 36 59	22 21 19
17	14 28	0·52	13 26 28	9·34	9 4·7	0·92	13 40 56	22 17 23
18	14 40	0·50	13 30 12	9·36	9 26·6	0·91	13 44 52	22 13 27
19	14 52	0·47	13 33 57	9·39	9 48·5	0·91	13 48 49	22 9 31
20	15 3	0·45	13 37 42	9·41	10 10·1	0·90	13 52 45	22 5 35
21	15 13	0·42	13 41 29	9·44	10 31·7	0·89	13 56 42	22 1 39
22	15 23	0·39	13 45 16	9·47	10 53·0	0·89	14 0 38	21 57 44
23	15 32	0·36	13 49 3	9·49	11 14·3	0·88	14 4 35	21 53 48
24	15 40	0·33	13 52 51	9·52	11 35·3	0·87	14 8 31	21 49 52
25	15 48	0·30	13 56 40	9·55	11 56·2	0·87	14 12 28	21 45 56
26	15 55	0·27	14 0 30	9·58	12 16·9	0·86	14 16 24	21 42 0
27	16 1	0·24	14 4 20	9·62	12 37·4	0·85	14 20 21	21 38 4
28	16 6	0·21	14 8 11	9·65	12 57·7	0·84	14 24 18	21 34 8
29	16 11	0·18	14 12 3	9·68	13 17·8	0·83	14 28 14	21 30 12
30	16 15	0·14	14 15 56	9·71	13 37·7	0·82	14 32 11	21 26 16
31	16 18	0·11	14 19 50	9·74	13 57·4 S	0·82	14 36 7	21 22 20

MEMORANDA.

1. .....
2. .....
3. ☽ .....
4. .....
5. .....
6. .....
7. .....
8. .....
9. .....
10. ☽ .....
11. .....
12. .....
13. .....
14. .....
15. .....
16. .....
17. ☾ .....
18. .....
19. .....
20. .....
21. .....
22. .....
23. .....
24. ☾ .....
25. .....
26. .....
27. .....
28. .....
29. .....
30. .....
31. ☾ .....

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1924.

Day	Temperature: Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lb. to foot.)		Rain Fall.	Sun. Shine
				inches.	Directn.		inch.	hours.
	°	°	°					
1	54·7	46·8	54·1	29·584	0·2	Calm	...	...
2	59·1	41·5	53·7	·604	0·1	Calm	...	2·3
3	61·9	40·6	·3	·535	0·5	Calm	...	5·3
4	59·0	46·1	53·0	·645	0·3	Calm	·01	...
5	57·5	46·7	52·8	·387	5·2	SW	·17	0·1
6	58·9	43·1	·5	·542	8·0	SW	·29	6·0
7	60·8	46·1	·3	·641	2·0	WSW	·25	3·3
8	58·1	46·7	52·0	·505	7·0	SW	·18	2·0
9	60·7	48·9	51·6	·873	3·0	SW	·03	5·2
10	64·3	54·9	51·3	·806	4·4	SW	...	5·5
11	60·5	53·7	50·9	29·828	1·7	SSW	...	...
12	68·7	51·0	·6	30·028	0·2	SSW	...	5·0
13	68·7	47·1	·3	·160	0·1	Calm	...	7·9
14	65·6	49·4	50·1	·251	1·3	E	...	5·1
15	56·5	52·3	49·9	·184	1·4	ENE	...	...
16	55·6	50·0	·8	·096	0·4	Calm	...	...
17	56·1	42·6	·6	·131	0·4	Calm	...	...
18	59·8	35·9	·3	30·017	0·3	Calm	...	5·4
19	56·6	47·1	49·1	29·641	2·2	SSW	·13	...
20	57·0	46·2	48·8	·649	1·0	WSW	...	...
21	55·3	46·3	·6	·591	1·7	ESE	·66	...
22	55·1	41·1	·3	29·925	7·5	N	·01	0·4
23	54·2	33·1	48·1	30·252	1·2	ENE	...	6·8
24	50·0	33·1	47·9	29·942	3·2	E	...	7·8
25	47·6	35·1	·7	·636	0·8	Calm	...	...
26	54·1	41·3	·6	·399	2·3	ENE	·13	...
27	58·1	49·1	·5	·466	4·6	SW	·07	2·6
28	61·9	51·2	·4	·583	2·7	SW	·10	3·8
29	63·0	52·1	·2	·504	3·1	SW	·44	0·8
30	57·9	47·2	·2	·340	22·4	SW	·48	2·2
31	53·9	48·6	49·1	47·403	2·0	SW	·32	0·1
Mn	58·4	45·6	50·0	29·747	—	—	3·27	77·6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	26·3 E	6·5 N	280·8
15	26·3	5·8	148·9
25	25·6 E	5·0 N	17·0

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Date of M	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's satellites at 20h. 15m. (See p. 8.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	″	″	D. H.	W. E.
1	.....	.....	.....	9 10 24	19 4·6n	54	15.14	47 24	18 2○134
2	0 52	8 47	16 29	9 58 29	16 4·0	54	3.14	44 25	18 1○234
3	1 57	9 32	16 53	10 44 51	12 25·0	53	59.14	43 26	18 ○3124
4	3 3	10 15	17 13	11 29 57	8 16·8	54	2.14	43 27	18 3120○4
5	4 9	10 57	17 31	12 14 17	3 48·4n	54	11.14	46 28	18 320○14
6	5 15	11 38	17 48	12 58 29	0 50·7S	54	25.14	50 0	2 ●1 3○2
7	6 22	12 20	18 5	13 43 14	5 30·9	54	43.14	55 1	2 41○32
8	7 30	13 2	18 24	14 29 11	10 1·6	55	5 15	1 2	2 42○13
9	8 40	13 47	18 44	15 16 59	14 11·3	55	31.15	8 3	2 412○3
10	9 50	14 33	19 9	16 7 12	17 47·4	56	1 15	16 4	2 4○312
11	11 1	15 23	19 39	17 0 8	20 36·4	56	35.15	25 5	2 431○2
12	12 10	16 16	20 17	17 55 46	22 24·8	57	13.15	35 6	2 432○1
13	13 14	17 11	21 7	18 53 37	23 0·7	57	54.15	47 7	2 431○2
14	14 10	18 8	22 9	19 52 48	22 15·9	58	37.15	58 8	2 4○132
15	14 56	19 6	23 22	20 52 14	20 8·3	59	19.16	10 9	2 2○143
16	15 33	20 3	0 43	21 51 0	16 43·1	59	57.16	20 10	2 21○34
17	16 3	20 59	2 6	22 48 33	12 12·1	60	27.16	28 11	2 ○1324
18	16 29	21 53	3 32	23 44 52	6 52·9	60	44.16	33 12	2 31○24
19	16 52	22 47	4 58	0 40 17	1 7·1S	60	47.16	34 13	2 32○14
20	17 14	23 49	6 23	1 35 19	4 41·0n	60	32.16	30 14	2 31○24
21	17 37	0 33	7 47	2 30 33	10 10·9	60	1.16	21 15	2 2○124
22	18 1	1 27	9 8	3 26 22	14 58·7	59	18.16	9 16	2 2○43●
23	18 31	2 21	10 26	4 22 50	18 48·2	58	26.15	55 17	2 241○3
24	19 6	3 16	11 36	5 19 37	21 27·9	57	32.15	40 18	2 4○123
25	19 49	4 11	12 35	6 16 4	22 52·3	56	38.15	26 19	2 413○2
26	20 39	5 4	13 24	7 11 23	23 2·3	55	50.15	13 20	2 432○1
27	21 37	5 54	14 3	8 4 53	22 3·2	55	10.15	2 21	2 431○2
28	22 39	6 43	14 34	8 56 8	20 3·7	54	39.14	54 22	2 43○12
29	23 45	7 28	14 59	9 45 5	17 13·5	54	19.14	48 23	2 ●42○3
30	.....	.....	.....	10 32 0	13 42·4	54	8.14	45 24	2 421○3
31	0 51	8 12	15 19	11 17 21	9 39·5n	54	7.14	45 25	2 ○123●

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4*h.* 8*m.* Civil twilight ends at 18*h.* 23*m.* Night begins, 19*h.* 32*m.* The length of the Day is 11*h.* 37*m.*

Oct. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 4·3*s.*

Oct. 5. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 5*m.* ♀ 3° 42′ S.

Oct. 7. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 21*h.* 54*m.* ☿ 5° 36′ S.

Oct. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 5*h.* 17*m.* ♄ 1° 51′ S.

Oct. 14. *morn.* Jupiter at a Stationary Point.

Oct. 16. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 29*m.* ♃ 1° 59′ N.

Oct. 22. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 10*h.* 18*m.* ♂ 2° 43′ N.

Oct. 25. Occultation of μ Geminorum (mag. 3·2). See p. 59.

Oct. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian 1*m.* 5·9*s.*

Uranus, *Oct.* 1, rises 17*h.* 18*m.*; sets 5*h.* 8*m.*; *Oct.* 31, sets 3*h.* 4*m.*

Neptune, *Oct.* 1, rises 1*h.* 51*m.*; *Oct.* 31, rises 0*h.* 11*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 51*m.*, and the Afternoons 1*h.* 3*m.*

The Zodiacal light may be seen before dawn in the middle of this month, when the Moon is absent.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pegasus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis Australis, Cetus.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	13 13 35	7 37·5S	11 51 26	2 31·1n	3 10 6	15 18·6n
8	13 42 39	11 5·9	12 14 19	0 2·4n	3 7 53	15 20·6
13	14 11 11	14 17·6	12 37 12	2 27·2S	3 4 10	15 18·2
18	14 39 17	17 10·0	13 0 12	4 56·0	2 59 9	15 11·6
23	15 6 55	19 40·1	13 23 23	7 22·5	2 53 2	15 1·3
28	15 33 42	21 44·7S	13 46 49	9 45·2S	2 46 9	14 48·2n

	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
D.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
3	21 21 13	16 38·6S	15 25 9	16 42·6S	23 50 8	1 55·8S
8	21 20 40	16 40·6	15 27 8	16 50·7	23 49 25	2 0·2
13	21 20 26	16 41·1	15 29 12	16 59·0	23 48 45	2 4·5
18	21 20 32	16 40·0	15 31 21	17 7·4	23 48 6	2 8·6
23	21 20 59	16 37·4	15 33 34	17 15·8	23 47 30	2 12·4
28	21 21 44	16 33·2S	15 35 51	17 24·3S	23 46 56	2 15·9S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·80	6·4	5·3	17·8	2·0	0·8	16 1	2·4	5·1	9·5	21·0	7·0
15	8·82	6·7	5·2	18·7	1·9	0·8	16 4	2·5	5·0	9·9	20·4	6·9
25	8·85	7·3	5·1	19·1	1·9	0·8	16 7	2·8	5·0	10·2	19·8	6·9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 101° 49′ ♋.

CONFIGURATIONS OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES AT 20*h.* 15*m.* (See p. 8.)

Date	W.	E.
1	2○134	
2	1○234	
3	○3124	
4	3120○4	
5	320○14	
6	●1 3○2	
7	41○32	
8	42○13	
9	412○3	
10	4○312	
11	431○2	
12	432○1	
13	431○2	
14	4○132	
15	2○143	
16	21○34	
17	○1324	
18	31○24	
19	32○14	
20	31○24	
21	2○124	
22	2○43●	
23	241○3	
24	4○123	
25	413○2	
26	432○1	
27	431○2	
28	43○12	
29	●42○3	
30	421○3	
31	2○123●	

The Companion of Sirius.—The star Sirius, otherwise known as the Dog Star, the brightest star in the heavens, which is in view in the morning sky in October, has a faint companion which revolves round the primary in about 50 years. It has long been known that the faint star is very massive in relation to its brightness, its mass being approximately that of our Sun, whilst the mass of the bright star is little more than twice that amount. From its type of spectrum it is inferred that its surface brightness per unit area is large, and since it is known to be one of the near stars, its faintness, as seen, must be due to its small size, from which it follows that this body must be extremely dense, and that the force of gravity at its surface must be large.

Recent examination of its spectrum has shown that the dark lines which cross it are considerably displaced towards the red end compared with those in a spectrum from a terrestrial source. This is an effect that, according

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week		London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bkr. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	9 19	22 17	7 8	19 40	2 27	15 11	1 14	14 29	7 55	20 31	10 44	23 16	7 18	19 57
2	S	10 50	23 40	8 26	20 52	3 59	16 33	2 54	15 56	9 14	21 38	11 59	...	8 32	21 2
3	S	11 57	...	9 29	21 45	5 7	17 30	4 1	16 48	10 13	22 28	0 22	12 54	9 29	21 52
4	M	0 36	12 43	10 10	22 21	5 55	18 13	4 44	17 22	10 56	23 7	1 8	13 32	10 12	22 30
5	Tu	1 14	13 19	10 43	22 53	6 34	18 49	5 19	17 52	11 33	23 43	1 43	14 4	10 46	23 0
6	W	1 46	13 51	11 11	23 22	7 5	19 20	5 54	18 21	...	12 5	2 15	14 33	11 13	23 27
7	Th	2 14	14 21	11 40	23 53	7 35	19 49	6 27	18 48	0 14	12 35	2 45	15 2	11 41	23 56
8	F	2 42	14 52	...	12 10	8 3	20 19	7 1	19 17	0 46	13 6	3 16	15 33	...	12 11
9	S	3 9	15 22	0 23	12 37	8 31	20 48	7 31	19 45	1 18	13 35	3 50	16 5	0 27	12 43
10	S	3 37	15 53	0 52	13 7	9 0	21 19	8 1	20 9	1 49	14 5	4 24	16 38	1 0	13 16
11	M	4 5	16 24	1 25	13 38	9 30	21 50	8 32	20 36	2 21	14 37	4 58	17 12	1 33	13 51
12	Tu	4 35	16 59	1 59	14 12	10 1	22 23	9 8	21 9	2 57	15 14	5 33	17 48	2 10	14 30
13	W	5 10	17 40	2 38	14 54	10 34	22 59	9 52	21 54	3 37	15 55	6 17	18 37	2 52	15 16
14	Th	5 53	18 33	3 29	15 53	11 16	23 52	10 46	22 49	4 25	16 51	7 13	19 38	3 44	16 19
15	F	6 52	19 44	4 42	17 15	...	12 26	11 51	...	5 32	18 5	8 24	20 57	4 59	17 41
16	S	8 11	21 15	6 9	18 45	1 16	14 5	0 3	13 20	6 56	19 34	9 47	22 22	6 23	19 3
17	S	9 49	22 50	7 36	20 7	3 1	15 44	1 50	15 4	8 24	20 54	11 10	23 41	7 42	20 18
18	M	11 15	23 59	8 48	21 10	4 24	16 53	3 21	16 13	9 37	21 56	...	12 18	8 51	21 21
19	Tu	...	12 13	9 39	21 57	5 23	17 48	4 18	16 57	10 30	22 47	0 38	13 6	9 47	22 10
20	W	0 48	13 1	10 22	22 40	6 12	18 35	5 3	17 36	11 17	23 35	1 24	13 49	10 31	22 51
21	Th	*1 30	*13 45	11 3	23 23	6 57	19 19	5 49	18 17	...	12 3	2 8	14 31	11 11	23 32
22	F	*2 11	*14 29	11 44	...	7 40	20 2	6 35	18 57	0 21	12 47	2 51	15 14	11 53	...
23	S	*2 59	*15 11	0 5	12 25	8 20	20 42	7 18	19 37	1 6	13 29	3 38	15 58	0 15	12 36
24	S	3 30	15 53	0 46	13 5	9 0	21 22	7 59	20 12	1 48	14 9	4 23	16 40	0 58	13 19
25	M	4 8	16 32	1 30	13 44	9 36	21 59	8 40	20 49	2 29	14 48	5 5	17 22	1 40	14 2
26	Tu	4 44	17 12	2 13	14 26	10 13	22 36	9 23	21 30	3 10	15 28	5 50	18 6	2 24	14 47
27	W	5 25	18 0	3 1	15 15	10 49	23 16	10 11	22 15	3 54	16 13	6 39	18 58	3 11	15 38
28	Th	6 14	18 56	3 57	16 17	11 36	...	11 5	23 9	4 46	17 10	7 37	20 0	4 9	16 44
29	F	7 14	20 9	5 9	17 36	0 15	12 52	...	12 9	5 54	18 25	8 47	21 17	5 22	18 1
30	S	8 35	21 38	6 34	19 2	1 44	14 27	0 27	13 44	7 16	19 46	10 7	22 35	6 39	19 16
31	S	10 4	23 1	7 52	20 14	3 15	15 51	2 6	15 12	8 33	20 57	11 19	23 42	7 51	20 2

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12*h*.)

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
0	3 2	12 28	17 52	4 48	11 6	17 22	18 59	2 22	9 45	15 59	20 34	1 9	10 4	14 39	19 14
7	3 40	12 41	17 40	5 10	11 10	17 9	18 27	1 51	9 14	15 31	20 6	0 41	9 41	14 14	18 48
14	8 16	12 53	17 29	5 32	11 15	16 56	17 54	1 16	8 39	15 3	19 38	0 13	9 17	13 50	18 22
21	8 48	13 4	17 18	5 55	11 20	16 43	17 19	0 40	8 2	14 36	19 11	23 47	8 54	13 25	17 57
28	9 15	13 13	17 10	6 17	11 25	16 31	16 44	0 3	7 22	14 9	18 45	23 21	8 31	13 1	17 31

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star but is above the horizon scarcely half-an-hour after sunset.

♀ VENUS as last month rises in the brightening sky, and will not be conspicuous.

♂ MARS, which is moving from left to right in the constellation Aries, rises nearly in the E.N.E. not long after sunset. Its brightness increases from magnitude − 1.6 to − 2.1, and at the end of the month Mars will be as bright as Jupiter. During the evening, it will be in the east and south, and in the south-west at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning at an altitude of about 45°.

♃ JUPITER will be at a stationary point on the 14th, and begins its eastern journey among the stars. It will be in the south and south-west during the evening, setting more or less at midnight. Magnitude − 2.2 to − 2.1.

♄ SATURN now sets in the twilight, and is not likely to be seen.

to the theory associated with the name of Einstein, would appear in the spectrum of a body with the abnormal qualities above mentioned. Displacement of this kind had been before detected in the solar spectrum, but much less in amount and because of the difficulty in distinguishing from displacements due to other causes these earlier observations were scarcely considered conclusive, but that made recently has been accepted as a successful application of the proposed third test of the theory of Relativity, and it also fits a theory which claims that atoms, stripped of their outer electrons, may be packed so tightly that the stars which they form, while still remaining gaseous, have a density enormously greater than that of any terrestrial element. The theories and observations here specified seem to give one another mutual support.

Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.
SUN'S LONGITUDE 240° & 23*d.* 2*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark	W.		THE SUN Rises. H. M.	Sets. H. M.	DAYS of the Year	to end of Year
1		M	**All Saints.** Caledonian Canal completed, 1822.	6 54	16 33	305	60
2		Tu	*All Souls.* Melton Prior, war artist, d. 1910.	6 56	16 31	306	59
3		W	Acre, 1840. Adm. Rawson d. 1910. Yarmouth bomb'd,	6 57	16 29	307	58
4		Th	Adm. Benbow d. 1702. Geo. Peabody d. 1869. [1914.	6 59	16 27	308	57
5		F	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Inkerman, 1854.	7 1	16 26	309	56
6		S	Colley Cibber, dramatist, b. 1671. Passchendaele, 1917.	7 3	16 24	310	55
7		S	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.** Gaza, 1917.	7 4	16 22	311	54
8		M	Edmund Halley, astronomer, b. 1656; d. 14 Jan. 1742.	7 6	16 21	312	53
9		Tu	King Edward VII. born, 1841. *Emden* destroyed, 1914.	7 8	16 19	313	52
10		W	Joseph Arch. b. 1826. Abdication of Wilhelm II., 1918.	7 10	16 17	314	51
11		Th	ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 16	315	50
12		F	First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., elected, 1842.	7 13	16 14	316	49
13		S	Battle of the Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 15	16 13	317	48
14		S	**24th Sunday after Trinity.** John Curwen b. 1816.	7 17	16 11	318	47
15		M	Colenso, 1899. League of Nations first met, 1920.	7 19	16 10	319	46
16		Tu	John Walter, founder of *The Times*, died, 1812.	7 20	16 9	320	45
17		W	Sir John Mandeville d. 1372. Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 22	16 7	321	44
18		Th	St. Peter's, Rome, consec., 1626. Gen. Maude d. 1917.	7 24	16 6	322	43
19		F	Man in the Iron Mask died, 1703.	7 25	16 5	323	42
20		S	Quiberon Bay, 1759. 1st Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 27	16 4	324	41
21		S	**25th Sun. after Trinity.** German Fleet surr'd., 1918.	7 29	16 2	325	40
22		M	"George Eliot" born, 1819. Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 30	16 1	326	39
23		Tu	Richard Hakluyt (Voyages and Discoveries) died, 1616.	7 32	16 0	327	38
24		W	Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	328	37
25		Th	Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich Coll., died, 1626.	7 35	15 58	329	36
26		F	J. Nichols, printer and author, d. 1826. Queen Maud	7 37	15 57	330	35
27		S	Two German airships destroyed, 1916. [b. 1869.	7 38	15 56	331	34
28		S	**1st Sunday in Advent.** Modder River, 1899.	7 40	15 55	332	33
29		M	Metropolitan School Board first elected, 1870.	7 41	15 55	333	32
30		Tu	**St. Andrew.** Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 43	15 54	334	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5*d.*	14*h.*	34·3*m.*
☽ First Quarter	12	23	1·5
○ Full Moon	19	16	21·1
☾ Last Quarter	27	7	15·2

Perigee 16*d.* 14·1*h.* 227,430 miles.
Apogee 28*d.* 9·9*h.* 251,370 ,,

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1924,

on 13 days; total fall, 3·15 inches; *above* the average by 0·87 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

– Fox-hunting begins.

– Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

– Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

Day.	Equation of Time. Subt. from Ap. Time	Hrly. Var.	THE SUN (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	MEMORANDA.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	16 20	0·08	14 23 44	9·78	14 16·8 S	0·81	14 40 4	21 18 24	1.
2	16 21	0·04	14 27 39	9·81	14 36·1	0·80	14 44 0	21 14 29	2.
3	16 22	0·01	14 31 35	9·85	14 55·1	0·79	14 47 57	21 10 33	3.
4	16 22	0·02	14 35 32	9·88	15 13·8	0·78	14 51 53	21 6 37	4.
5	16 21	0·06	14 39 29	9·92	15 32·3	0·77	14 55 50	21 2 41	5.
6	16 19	0·09	14 43 28	9·95	15 50·6	0·76	14 59 47	20 58 45	6.
7	16 16	0·13	14 47 27	9·98	16 8·6	0·74	15 3 43	20 54 49	7. ☾.
8	16 13	0·16	14 51 27	10·02	16 26·3	0·73	15 7 40	20 50 53	8.
9	16 9	0·20	14 55 28	10·05	16 43·8	0·72	15 11 36	20 46 57	9.
10	16 3	0·23	14 59 29	10·09	17 0·9	0·71	15 15 33	20 43 1	10.
11	15 57	0·27	15 3 32	10·12	17 17·8	0·70	15 19 29	20 39 5	11.
12	15 51	0·30	15 7 35	10·16	17 34·3	0·68	15 23 26	20 35 9	12.
13	15 43	0·34	15 11 40	10·19	17 50·6	0·67	15 27 22	20 31 14	13.
14	15 34	0·37	15 15 45	10·23	18 6·6	0·66	15 31 19	20 27 18	14.
15	15 25	0·40	15 19 50	10·26	18 22·2	0·65	15 35 16	20 23 22	15.
16	15 15	0·44	15 23 57	10·30	18 37·5	0·63	15 39 12	20 19 26	16.
17	15 4	0·47	15 28 5	10·33	18 52·5	0·62	15 43 9	20 15 30	17.
18	14 52	0·51	15 32 13	10·37	19 7·1	0·60	15 47 5	20 11 34	18.
19	14 40	0·54	15 36 22	10·40	19 21·4	0·59	15 51 2	20 7 38	19.
20	14 26	0·58	15 40 32	10·43	19 35·4	0·57	15 54 58	20 3 42	20.
21	14 12	0·61	15 44 43	10·47	19 49·0	0·56	15 58 55	19 59 46	21. ☽.
22	13 57	0·64	15 48 55	10·50	20 2·2	0·54	16 2 51	19 55 50	22.
23	13 41	0·68	15 53 7	10·54	20 15·1	0·53	16 6 48	19 51 54	23.
24	13 24	0·71	15 57 20	10·57	20 27·6	0·51	16 10 45	19 47 59	24.
25	13 7	0·74	16 1 34	10·60	20 39·7	0·50	16 14 41	19 44 3	25.
26	12 49	0·78	16 5 49	10·63	20 51·4	0·48	16 18 38	19 40 7	26.
27	12 30	0·81	16 10 5	10·67	21 2·8	0·47	16 22 34	19 36 11	27.
28	12 10	0·84	16 14 21	10·70	21 13·7	0·45	16 26 31	19 32 15	28. ☾.
29	11 50	0·87	16 18 38	10·73	21 24·3	0·43	16 30 27	19 28 19	29.
30	11 28	0·90	16 22 56	10·76	21 34·5	0·41	16 34 24	19 24 23	30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE. Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905.	BAROM. Mean	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot		RAIN.	SUN.
						Directn.	FALL inch.	SHINE hours.
	°	°	°	inches.				
1	60·0	47·1	47·0	29·454	7·0	SW	·35	...
2	59·0	51·0	46·8	·373	8·0	SW	...	0·6
3	51·6	38·1	·6	29·661	2·6	N	...	1·8
4	45·4	32·4	·4	30·067	1·0	N	...	6·2
5	46·0	26·0	46·1	·075	0·1	Calm	...	0·1
6	53·4	41·6	45·8	·233	2·5	NE	...	4·8
7	51·8	42·9	·4	·223	2·9	NE	...	0·3
8	50·8	46·1	45·0	30·002	3·6	E	...	0·5
9	50·7	36·9	44·6	29·749	0·8	SE	...	6·1
10	57·0	40·5	·3	·740	0·8	Calm	...	5·0
11	55·6	40·7	44·0	29·983	1·0	Calm	·19	2·4
12	51·0	47·9	43·7	30·131	2·0	N	·86	...
13	48·1	44·7	·5	30·106	2·1	E	·15	...
14	49·2	45·2	·3	29·985	0·5	E	·03	...
15	46·1	36·6	43·1	29·990	0·8	E	...	0·3
16	45·9	33·1	42·8	30·262	1·4	NE	...	3·4
17	40·1	28·2	·6	·370	1·5	E	...	2·5
18	45·8	25·2	·5	·308	0·1	Calm	·02	...
19	47·1	32·5	·3	·382	0·2	N	...	...
20	51·4	38·1	·2	·339	0·6	SW	·01	...
21	48·9	44·3	·1	·335	1·3	SSW	...	...
22	52·2	45·1	·1	30·118	3·2	SSW	...	...
23	55·3	48·7	·0	29·905	2·5	SSW	...	0·1
24	48·7	42·0	42·0	·662	1·1	S	...	...
25	52·0	43·4	41·9	·498	1·5	E	·14	0·1
26	52·7	47·1	·8	·150	7·8	ESE	·21	...
27	50·6	37·8	·7	·239	22·0	SSW	·37	0·3
28	47·3	37·8	·5	·488	2·0	Calm	·13	0·3
29	53·7	47·3	·2	29·516	3·3	S	·15	1·2
30	51·8	38·4	41·0	30·169	6·5	S	·54	0·8
Mn	50·6	40·2	43·5	29·917	—	—	3·15	36·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
	°	°	°
5	23·9 E	3·9 N	231·9
15	21·5	2·7	100·1
25	18·4 E	1·5 N	328·3

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Greenwich Midnight. Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 19h. 0m. (See p. 8.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	1 57	8 54	15 38	12 1 46	5 13·8N	54 15	14 47	26 2	13○24
2	3 3	9 36	15 55	12 45 55	0 33·8N	54 29	14 51	27 2	32○14
3	4 11	10 17	16 11	13 30 34	4 11·1S	54 49	14 56	28 2	312○4
4	5 18	11 0	16 29	14 16 26	8 50·7	55 14	15 3	29 2	3○124
5	6 28	11 44	16 48	15 4 11	13 1·1	55 41	15 10	0 9	12○34
6	7 39	12 30	17 11	15 54 23	17 4·8	56 9	15 18	1 9	2○34 ☽
7	8 52	13 19	17 40	16 47 20	20 11·3	56 39	15 26	2 9	○1234
8	10 3	14 12	18 16	17 42 55	22 18·1	57 8	15 34	3 9	1○42 ☽
9	11 9	15 7	19 3	18 40 36	23 12·9	57 37	15 42	4 9	324○1
10	12 8	16 4	20 0	19 39 21	22 47·6	58 6	15 50	5 9	34○2
11	12 57	17 1	21 9	20 38 3	21 0·9	58 34	15 57	6 9	43○12
12	13 36	17 57	22 26	21 35 44	17 58·1	59 0	16 5	7 9	41○3 ☽
13	14 7	18 51	23 47	22 31 57	13 50·1	59 24	16 11	8 9	42○13
14	14 32	19 44	1 9	23 26 42	8 52·1	59 42	16 16	9 9	●4○23
15	14 55	20 36	2 32	0 20 27	3 21·8S	59 53	16 19	10 9	41○32
16	15 16	21 27	3 55	1 13 51	2 21·2N	59 54	16 19	11 9	342 ☽1
17	15 37	22 19	5 17	2 7 38	7 56·4	59 43	16 16	12 9	312○4
18	16 0	23 12	6 40	3 2 23	13 3·1	59 21	16 10	13 9	3○124
19	16 27	0 6	8 0	3 58 24	17 27·7	58 48	16 1	14 9	1○234
20	16 58	1 1	9 15	4 55 30	20 36·3	58 7	15 50	15 9	2○134
21	17 38	1 56	10 23	5 53 3	22 36·3	57 21	15 38	16 9	1○34●
22	18 25	2 51	11 17	6 50 3	23 18·0	56 35	15 25	17 9	○324
23	19 21	3 45	12 1	7 45 30	22 44·6	55 51	15 13	18 9	32○14
24	20 23	4 35	12 36	8 38 38	21 4·4	55 13	15 3	19 9	321○4
25	21 29	5 22	13 3	9 29 7	18 28·1	54 43	14 55	20 9	3○412
26	22 36	6 7	13 25	10 17 7	15 7·2	54 23	14 49	21 9	41○2●
27	23 43	6 50	13 44	11 3 4	11 12·0	54 13	14 46	22 9	42○13
28	.....	...	...	11 47 38	6 51·9	54 14	14 47	23 9	●41○3
29	0 49	7 32	14 2	12 31 36	2 15·2N	54 25	14 50	24 9	4○132
30	1 55	8 13	14 18	13 15 47	2 29·7S	54 45	14 55	25 9	432○●

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	15 58 46	23 19·2S	14 10 37	12 2·3S	2 38 53	14 33·1N
7	16 20 18	24 18·1	14 34 49	14 12·2	2 31 41	14 17·5
12	16 34 53	24 32·7	14 59 28	16 13·3	2 24 57	14 3·1
17	16 37 11	23 49·7	15 24 37	18 3·8	2 19 5	13 51·4
22	16 22 25	23 53·0	15 50 17	19 42·1	2 14 20	13 43·5
27	15 56 14	19 2·4S	16 16 26	21 6·7S	2 10 50	13 40·4N

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♅ URANUS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	21 22 49	16 27·6S	15 38 10	17 32·7S	23 46 26	2 19·6S
7	21 24 13	16 20.4	15 40 33	17 41·2	23 45 59	2 21·7
12	21 25 54	16 11·8	15 42 57	17 49·5	23 45 36	2 42·0
17	21 27 53	16 1·9	15 45 23	17 57·7	23 45 17	2 25·9
22	21 30 7	15 50·5	15 47 49	18 5·7	23 45 33	2 27·2
27	21 32 37	15 37·9S	15 50 15	18 13·5S	23 44 52	2 28·1S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·88	8·7	5·2	18·8	1·8	0·8	16 10	3·3	4·9	10·0	19·1	6·8
15	8·90	11·0	5·1	17·9	1·8	0·8	16 12	4·2	4·9	9·5	18·5	6·8
25	8·92	13·0	5·1	16·5	1·7	0·8	16 14	4·9	4·9	8·8	17·9	6·8

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 100° 11′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 0*m.* Civil twilight ends at 17*h.* 20*m.* Night begins 18*h.* 29*m.* The length of the Day is 9*h.* 39*m.*

Nov. 4, 9*h.* Mars in Opposition. Nearest to Earth on Oct. 27. Distance 42,620,000 miles.

Nov. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 7·7*s.*

Nov. 5. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 3*h.* 34*m.* ♀ 3′ 41″ S.

Nov. 5, 4*h.* Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 23° 22′ E.

Nov. 6. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 17*h.* 20*m.* ♄ 1° 36′ S.

Nov. 7. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 11*h.* 54*m.* ☿ 5° 34′ S.

Nov. 12. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 19*h.* 55*m.* ♃ 2° 23′ N.

Nov. 14–15. Meteors of the Leonid stream may be seen after midnight.

Nov. 15, 19*h.* Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Nov. 18. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 4*h.* 45*m.* ♂ 4° 50′ N.

Nov. 21, 12*h.* Venus in Superior conjunction.

Nov. 21, 18*h.* Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Nov. 21, 23*h.* 27*m.* Venus and Saturn in conjunction. ♀ ♄ 27′ S.

Nov. 25, 14*h.* 25*m.* Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ☿ ♀ 28′ N.

Nov. 26, 0*h.* Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Nov. 28, 14*h.* 28*m.* Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ☿ ♄ 11′ S.

Uranus sets *Nov.* 1, 3*h.* 0*m.*: *Nov.* 30, 1*h.* 3*m.*

Neptune *Nov.* 1. R.A. 9*h.* 56·5*m.*; Dec. 12° 59·9′ N. Rises 0*h.* 7*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 49 *m.*: the Afternoons 39*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Mars in Opposition. Mars will be in Opposition on Nov. 4. The last Opposition was on Aug. 23, 1924, and the interval, 803 days, is longer than the average synodic period (see note, p. 8). Mars completes a revolution round the Sun in 687 days, and describes more than a revolution between Oppositions. The additional are described since last Opposition has been near perihelion, where the planet moves faster than average, so the Earth has taken longer to overtake Mars, which accounts for the long synodic interval. Mars passed through perihelion on Aug. 30, 1924, and therefore at Opposition on Aug. 23 it was near the Sun and unusually near the Earth, and therefore very bright. Its

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	London Bridge		Liverpool.		Bristol.		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	11 16	23 59	8 53	21 8	4 27	16 52	3 22	16 9	9 35	21 50	.....	12 17	8 50	21 13
2	Tu	.....	12 7	9 36	21 48	5 17	17 37	4 12	16 48	10 19	22 31	0 33	12 58	9 34	21 54
3	W	0 40	12 46	10 9	22 20	5 56	18 14	4 50	17 18	10 55	23 7	1 11	13 31	10 12	22 28
4	Th	1 13	13 29	10 38	22 52	6 31	18 47	5 24	17 45	11 28	23 42	1 43	14 0	10 43	22 57
5	F	1 41	13 51	11 7	23 22	7 2	19 20	5 57	18 14	.....	12 1	2 14	14 29	11 12	23 27
6	S	2 9	14 24	11 38	23 56	7 33	19 52	6 30	18 45	0 17	12 34	2 46	15 1	11 43	23 59
7	S	2 39	14 58	.....	12 9	8 4	20 25	7 5	19 16	0 52	13 8	3 21	15 37	.....	12 16
8	M	3 11	15 32	0 30	12 42	8 36	20 59	7 42	19 46	1 29	13 42	4 0	16 13	0 34	12 53
9	Tu	3 42	16 7	1 6	13 16	9 10	21 35	8 18	20 18	2 5	14 18	4 38	16 52	1 12	13 32
10	W	4 16	16 46	1 44	13 53	9 44	22 10	8 57	20 53	2 44	14 56	5 19	17 33	1 53	14 15
11	Th	4 54	17 29	2 27	14 38	10 21	22 49	9 42	21 38	3 27	15 41	6 5	18 23	2 38	15 4
12	F	5 39	18 24	3 19	15 38	11 7	23 42	10 37	22 36	4 19	16 38	7 3	19 27	3 34	16 0
13	S	6 40	19 35	4 30	17 1	.....	12 14	11 42	23 50	5 25	17 51	8 14	20 44	4 48	17 28
14	S	7 58	20 59	5 57	18 29	1 2	13 47	.....	13 3	6 43	19 13	9 33	22 5	6 8	18 46
15	M	9 28	22 26	7 18	19 46	2 38	15 19	1 27	14 38	8 2	20 28	10 47	23 16	7 21	19 54
16	Tu	10 50	23 33	8 24	20 47	3 58	16 28	2 54	15 44	9 9	21 30	11 51	.....	8 25	20 54
17	W	11 50	.....	9 16	21 36	4 57	17 24	3 56	16 32	10 4	22 23	0 16	12 43	9 21	21 46
18	Th	0 24	13 41	9 59	22 20	5 49	18 13	4 45	17 10	10 52	23 12	1 5	13 26	10 9	22 30
19	F	*1 6	*13 26	10 40	23 4	6 36	18 59	5 31	17 53	11 39	.....	1 48	14 7	10 51	23 11
20	S	*1 48	*14 10	11 21	23 48	7 18	19 41	6 16	18 35	0 0	12 24	2 30	14 49	11 32	23 53
21	S	*2 28	*14 53	.....	12 2	7 59	20 24	7 3	19 14	0 46	13 7	3 16	15 34	.....	12 15
22	M	3 9	15 36	0 32	12 43	8 40	21 4	7 47	19 48	1 30	13 47	4 3	16 19	0 37	12 58
23	Tu	3 47	16 15	1 14	13 21	9 17	21 42	8 28	20 21	2 11	14 27	4 47	17 0	1 19	13 41
24	W	4 23	16 54	1 55	14 1	9 53	22 19	9 10	20 59	2 53	15 5	5 29	17 42	2 2	14 24
25	Th	5 1	17 38	2 39	14 45	10 29	22 56	9 56	21 42	3 34	15 47	6 15	18 29	2 47	15 11
26	F	5 46	18 28	3 28	15 38	11 9	23 39	10 44	22 31	4 20	16 35	7 5	19 24	3 37	16 6
27	S	6 36	19 26	4 28	16 46	.....	12 3	11 35	23 30	5 16	17 36	8 5	20 28	4 38	17 12
28	S	7 39	20 35	5 40	18 3	0 44	13 21	.....	12 38	6 20	18 47	9 10	21 37	5 47	18 21
29	M	8 57	21 53	6 54	19 16	2 7	14 45	0 50	14 1	7 30	19 57	10 19	22 45	6 54	19 25
30	Tu	10 15	23 0	7 59	20 16	3 24	15 54	2 17	15 13	8 34	20 57	11 20	23 42	7 53	20 19

Rising, Southing, and Setting of Planets at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.

	Mercury ☿			Venus ♀			Mars ♂			Jupiter ♃			Saturn ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	9 30	13 16	17 3	6 40	11 31	16 21	16 8	8 23	25 6	13 43	18 19	22 57	8 8	12 37	17 6
14	9 21	13 6	16 52	7 3	11 38	16 12	15 34	22 49	6 4	13 16	17 54	22 33	7 45	12 13	16 40
21	8 29	12 28	16 27	7 26	11 46	16 5	15 0	22 14	5 28	12 50	17 30	22 10	7 22	11 48	16 15
28	7 2	11 45	15 49	7 48	11 55	16 2	14 28	21 42	4 56	12 25	17 6	21 47	6 59	11 24	15 50

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ Mercury sets half an hour after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and rises less than an hour before sunrise at the end. In neither case will it be visible.

♀ Venus being in Superior conjunction on the 21st rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ Mars at Opposition on the 4th is a conspicuous object throughout the night. Subject to changes with date it may be said that it will be in the East at altitude 25° an hour or two after sunset, and in the west at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Magnitude − 2·1 to − 1·4.

♃ Jupiter sets in the late evening nearly in the W.S.W. It loses its brightness more slowly than Mars, so that it is again the brighter object at the end of the month. Magnitude − 1·9.

♄ Saturn being in conjunction during the month will not be visible.

Mars at distance from the Earth was then less than 35 million miles. This year perihelion passage was on July 18, and the distance at Opposition is therefore greater than in 1924 (see opp. page), but still its brightness is greater than the average at Opposition. The greatest brightness this year, compared with that in 1924, is in the ratio 3 to 5. The next bright Opposition of Mars will be on July 23, 1939.

The configuration of the planets in their orbits is rather remarkable this month. Saturn, Venus, Mercury and Mars will be nearly in line with the Sun and Earth, the two first named being on the side of the Sun remote from our globe, Mercury and Mars on the same side. The effect of this is an unusual number of planetary entries in the list on the opposite page, but nothing further.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE 270 ♑ 22*d.* 15*h.*

DAY OF M.	Light and Dark.	W.		THE SUN Rises.	THE SUN Sets.	DAYS of the Year.	DAYS to end of Year.
				H. M.	H. M.		
1		W	Queen Alexandra born, 1844. [1805.	7 44	15 53	335	30
2		Th	Gerard Mercator, geographer, died, 1594. Austerlitz,	7 46	15 52	336	29
3		F	Mauritius captured, 1810. R. Louis Stevenson d. 1894.	7 47	15 52	337	28
4		S	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795. John Tyndall died, 1893.	7 48	15 51	338	27
5		S	**2nd Sunday in Advent.** Earl Jellicoe born, 1859.	7 50	15 51	339	26
6		M	Lancing College founded, 1848. Cawnpore, 1857.	7 51	15 50	340	25
7		Tu	J. Flaxman, sculptor, d. 1826. R. Liston, surgeon, d. 1848.	7 52	15 50	341	24
8		W	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.	7 53	15 50	342	23
9		Th	John Milton born, 1608. Capture of Jerusalem, 1917.	7 55	15 49	343	22
10		F	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight, England to Australia, 1919.	7 56	15 49	344	21
11		S	W. H. Waddington, French statesman, b. 1826.	7 57	15 49	345	20
12		S	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Robert Browning died, 1889.	7 58	15 49	346	19
13		M	Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died, 1784.	7 59	15 49	347	18
14		Tu	Frances R. Havergal b. 1836. Duke of York b. 1895.	8 0	15 49	348	17
15		W	C. E. Minié, inventor of rifle, d. 1879. Colenso, 1899.	8 1	15 49	349	16
16		Th	Hartlepools, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914	8 2	15 49	350	15
17		F	Bernard Quaritch, antiquarian bookseller, died, 1899.	8 2	15 49	351	14
18		S	Moodkee, 1845. Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865.	8 3	15 50	352	13
19		S	**4th Sunday in Advent.** Anzacs withdrawn, 1915.	8 4	15 50	353	12
20		M	Suakim, 1888. Prince George b. 1902.	8 4	15 50	354	11
21		Tu	**St. Thomas.** MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.	8 5	15 51	355	10
22		W	Shortest Day. D. L. Moody, evangelist, died, 1890.	8 6	15 51	356	9
23		Th	Sir R. Arkwright (spinning frame), b. 1732. Magdhaba,	8 6	15 52	357	8
24		F	G. Crabbe, poet, b. 1754. Thackeray d. 1863. [1916.	8 7	15 52	358	7
25		S	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 7	15 53	359	6
26		S	**1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.**	8 7	15 54	360	5
27		M	**St. John, Ap. & Ev.** Bank Holiday.	8 7	15 54	361	4
28		Tu	**Innocents' Day.** Tay Bridge disaster, 1879.	8 8	15 55	362	3
29		W	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.	8 8	15 56	363	2
30		Th	Royal Society estab. 1660. Rudyard Kipling b. 1865.	8 8	15 57	364	1
31		F	William Gifford, editor of *Quarterly Review*, d. 1826.	8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5*d.*	6*h.*	11·6*m.*
☽ First Quarter	12	6	47·1
○ Full Moon	19	6	8·8
☾ Last Quarter	27	4	58·8

Perigee 12*d.* 13·8*h.* 230,060 miles.
Apogee 26*d.* 7·1*h.* 251,400 ,,

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1924,

on 15 days; total fall 2·73 inches; *above* the average by 0·47 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.

15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.

Six months qualifying period for Spring Register of Voters ends.

Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.

25. Quarter Day.

27. Bank and General Holiday.

31. Various Licences expire.

Day.	Equation of Time: Subt. from Ap. Time	Equation of Time: Hrly Var.	The Sun (Mean Noon): Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ′ ″	′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 6	0·93	16 27 14	10·79	21 44·2S	0·4c	16 38 20	19 20 27
2	10 44	0·95	16 31 33	10·81	21 53·5	0·38	16 42 17	19 16 31
3	10 21	0·98	16 35 53	10·84	22 2·4	0·36	16 46 14	19 12 35
4	9 57	1·01	16 40 13	10·86	22 10·9	0·34	16 50 10	19 8 39
5	9 32	1·03	16 44 34	10·89	22 19·0	0·33	16 54 7	19 4 44
6	9 8	1·05	16 48 56	10·91	22 26·6	0·31	16 58 3	19 0 48
7	8 42	1·07	16 53 18	10·93	22 33·8	0·29	17 2 0	18 56 52
8	8 16	1·09	16 57 40	10·95	22 40·5	0·27	17 5 56	18 52 56
9	7 50	1·11	17 2 3	10·97	22 46·8	0·25	17 9 53	18 49 0
10	7 23	1·13	17 6 27	10·99	22 52·7	0·23	17 13 50	18 45 4
11	6 55	1·15	17 10 51	11·01	22 58·1	0·22	17 17 46	18 41 8
12	6 28	1·16	17 15 15	11·02	23 3·0	0·20	17 21 43	18 37 12
13	6 0	1·18	17 19 40	11·04	23 7·5	0·18	17 25 39	18 33 16
14	5 31	1·19	17 24 4	11·05	23 11·5	0·16	17 29 36	18 29 20
15	5 3	1·20	17 28 30	11·06	23 15·1	0·14	17 33 32	18 25 24
16	4 34	1·21	17 32 55	11·07	23 18·1	0·12	17 37 29	18 21 28
17	4 5	1·22	17 37 21	11·08	23 20·8	0·10	17 41 25	18 17 33
18	3 35	1·23	17 41 47	11·09	23 22·9	0·08	17 45 22	18 13 37
19	3 6	1·23	17 46 13	11·09	23 24·6	0·06	17 49 19	18 9 41
20	2 36	1·24	17 50 39	11·10	23 25·9	0·04	17 53 15	18 5 45
21	2 7	1·24	17 55 5	11·10	23 26·6	0·02	17 57 12	18 1 49
22	1 37	1·24	17 59 32	11·10	23 26·9	0·00	18 1 8	17 57 53
23	1 7	1·24	18 3 58	11·10	23 26·7	0·02	18 5 5	17 53 57
24	0 37	1·24	18 8 24	11·10	23 26·1	0·04	18 9 1	17 50 1
25	0 7	1·24	18 12 51	11·10	23 24·9	0·06	18 12 58	17 46 5
26	*Add*	1·24	18 17 17	11·10	23 23·3	0·08	18 16 54	17 42 9
27	0 52	1·24	18 21 43	11·10	23 21·3	0·10	18 20 51	17 38 13
28	1 22	1·23	18 26 10	11·09	23 18·7	0·12	18 24 48	17 34 18
29	1 51	1·22	18 30 36	11·08	23 15·7	0·14	18 28 44	17 30 22
30	2 21	1·22	18 35 1	11·08	23 12·2	0·15	18 32 41	17 26 26
31	2 50	1·21	18 39 27	11·07	23 8·3 S	0·17	18 36 37	17 22 30

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. ☽.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12. ☽.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19. ☽.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26. ☽.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1924.

Day.	Temperature. Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Barom. Mean.	Wind. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)		Rain fall	Sunshine
	°	°	°	inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	55·6	45·3	40·9	29·377	2·0	SSE	·01	4·5
2	50·9	44·0	40·9	·017	0·2	Calm	·16	...
3	48·4	43·9	41·1	·284	0·6	NW	...	..
4	50·1	40·2	·3	·607	5·3	SSE	.08	...
5	55·4	48·3	·5	29·724	4·7	SSW	·03	5·2
6	51·8	38·4	·5	30·169	4·0	SW	·03	5·0
7	50·1	36·2	·3	·166	1·3	S	...	2·8
8	45·9	38·2	41·0	·118	1·1	SSE	...	...
9	46·9	30·2	40·6	·170	0·8	Calm	...	1·4
10	35·6	29·2	·4	·211	0·0	Calm	...	...
11	33·9	29·0	·2	·144	0·0	Calm	...	...
12	38·9	33·9	·3	30·186	0·1	SW	...	...
13	42·1	35·5	·5	29·881	1·7	SSW	·15	...
14	45·0	36·8	·7	·739	0·8	SW	...	4·0
15	47·4	32·7	·8	·513	3·9	S	·17	...
16	50·2	44·4	·7	29·598	1·3	S	·12	...
17	44·4	37·5	·4	30·111	0·3	Calm	...	...
18	49·0	42·0	40·0	·078	2·1	SSW	...	0·5
19	51·9	46·3	39·5	·188	1·5	SSW	...	...
20	50·1	37·7	39·0	·355	0·3	SSW	...	3·7
21	44·0	38·1	38·7	·248	0·2	Calm	...	...
22	42·3	36·6	·4	30·048	1·6	SSW	...	1·5
23	51·4	42·3	·2	29·756	8·0	SSW	·47	0·6
24	52·8	46·5	·2	·728	11·5	SSW	·16	1·2
25	50·8	45·7	·4	·738	2·7	SSW	·08	1·7
26	50·2	44·1	·6	·552	4·1	SSW	...	1·4
27	50·3	45·6	·2	·084	14·0	SSW	·69	...
28	47·1	36·8	38·9	·264	3·2	SW	·08	4·3
29	47·4	35·1	39·0	·825	6·8	SW	...	5·3
30	50·7	37·8	38·9	·375	12·3	SSW	·42	...
31	45·4	36·4	38·7	29·479	19·5	SW	·08	1·8
Mn	47·6	39·2	39·9	29·801	—	—	2·73	44·9

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc. Lat.	Centre of Disc. Long.
5	14 6¾	0·3 N	196·5
15	10 3	1·0 S	64·7
25	5 5 7	2·3 S	293·0

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight. Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter	Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 18h 0m. (See p. 8.)
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.	° ′	″	″	d. h.	W. E.
1	3 3	8 55	14 35	14 1 1	7 13·6 S	55 12	15 2	26 9	4321○
2	4 11	9 38	14 53	14 48 9	11 45·8	55 45	15 11	27 9	43○12
3	5 23	10 23	15 14	15 37 51	15 53·3	56 20	15 21	28 9	413○2
4	6 35	11 12	15 41	16 30 37	19 20·8	56 56	15 31	29 9	2○413
5	7 49	12 4	16 14	17 26 29	21 51·8	57 30	15 40	0 18	12○43
6	9 1	13 0	16 55	18 24 54	23 11·3	58 0	15 48	1 18	○1324
7	10 3	13 57	17 52	19 24 44	23 8·6	58 25	15 55	2 18	○31○4
8	10 57	14 56	18 57	20 24 35	21 40·9	58 45	16 0	3 18	321○4
9	11 39	15 53	20 15	21 23 9	18 53·6	58 59	16 4	4 18	3○124
10	12 13	16 48	21 35	22 19 44	14 59·0	59 8	16 7	5 18	13○24
11	12 39	17 41	22 56	23 14 15	10 13·5	59 13	16 8	6 18	2○134
12	13 1	18 32	0 17	0 7 8	4 54·8 S	59 13	16 8	7 18	12○3
13	13 22	19 22	1 38	0 59 8	0 39·1 N	59 9	16 7	8 18	4○123
14	13 42	20 12	2 57	1 51 7	6 10·2	59 0	16 4	9 18	1 41○2
15	14 3	21 2	4 18	2 43 54	11 20·6	58 45	16 0	10 18	432○1
16	14 27	21 54	5 37	3 38 2	15 52·8	58 24	15 55	11 18	43○12
17	14 56	22 48	6 53	4 33 42	19 30·3	57 57	15 47	12 18	431○4
18	15 31	23 43	8 4	5 30 34	21 59·9	57 25	15 39	13 18	42○13
19	16 14	0 38	9 5	6 27 49	23 13·5	56 49	15 29	14 18	421○3
20	17 6	1 32	9 55	7 24 17	23 9·7	56 12	15 19	15 18	4○123
21	18 6	2 25	10 34	8 18 56	21 53·9	55 37	15 9	16 18	1○324
22	19 11	3 14	11 5	9 11 4	19 36·0	55 5	15 0	17 18	32○14
23	20 19	4 1	11 29	10 0 30	16 28·0	54 39	14 53	18 18	3○4●
24	21 26	4 45	11 48	10 47 29	12 41·9	54 21	14 49	19 18	31○24
25	22 33	5 27	12 7	11 32 34	8 28·5	54 13	14 46	20 18	2○314
26	23 39	6 8	12 24	12 16 32	3 56·9 N	54 15	14 47	21 18	21○34
27	.....	...	...	13 0 12	0 44·4 S	54 28	14 50	22 18	○1234
28	0 45	6 49	12 40	13 44 29	5 27·4	54 51	14 57	23 18	1○324
29	1 53	7 31	12 57	14 30 16	10 2·8	55 23	15 6	24 18	234○1
30	3 2	8 14	13 16	15 18 28	14 19·8	56 3	15 16	25 18	34○12
31	4 14	9 1	13 40	16 9 47	18 4·4 S	56 47	15 28	26 18	1 43○2

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
1	15 37 6	16 53·4 S	16 43 3	22 16·0 S	2 8 40	13 42·4 N
7	15 35 26	16 31·6	17 10 4	23 9·0	2 7 51	13 49·8
12	15 48 8	17 31·8	17 37 22	23 44·4	2 8 22	14 2·6
17	16 9 32	19 8·0	18 4 52	24 1·7	2 10 8	14 20·4
22	16 35 55	20 49·1	18 32 24	24 0·3	2 13 2	14 42·7
27	17 5 18	22 18·1 S	18 59 51	23 40·4 S	2 16 59	15 9·0 N

D	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	Dec.	♆ NEPTUNE. R.A.	Dec.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m. s.	° ′
2	21 35 21	15 24·1 S	15 52 42	18 21·2 S	9 57 26	12 55·9 N
7	21 38 18	15 9·0	15 55 7	18 28·5	9 57 23	12 56·4
12	21 41 26	14 52·7	15 57 31	18 35·6	9 57 17	12 57·1
17	21 44 49	14 35·3	15 59 52	18 42·4	9 57 7	12 58·0
22	21 48 21	14 16·9	16 2 11	18 48·8	9 56 55	12 59·3
27	21 52 1	13 57·4 S	16 4 26	18 55·0 S	9 56 39	13 0·8 N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄	ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER. ☉	☿	♀	♂	♃	♄
	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″	″
5	8·93	10·8	5″2	14·9	1·7	0·8	16 15	4″1	4·9	7″9	17″4	6·8
15	8·94	8·4	5″2	13·4	1·6	0·8	16 17	3″2	4·9	7″1	17″0	6·9
25	8·95	7·2	5″2	11″9	1·6	0·8	16 17	2″7	5″0	6″4	16″6	6·9

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 98° 36′ ♋.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5*h.* 40*m.* Civil twilight ends 16*h.* 45*m.* Night begins 17*h.* 57*m.* The length of the Day is 8*h.* 9*m.*

From *Dec.* 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7*h.* 46*m.*

Dec. 3. Mercury in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 37*m.* ☿ 2° 57′ S.

Dec. 4. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 18*m.* ♄ 1° 22′ S.

Dec. 5, 10*h.* Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Dec. 5. Venus in conjunction with ☽, 12*h.* 30*m.* ♀ 2° 3′ S.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 10·3*s.*

Dec. 8, 0*h.* Mars at a Stationary Point.

Dec. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with ☽, 7*h.* 4*m.* ♃ 2° 51′ S.

Dec. 14, 0*h.* Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 21° 13′ W.

Dec. 15, 3*h.* 54*m.* Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. ☿ 0° 18′ N.

Dec. 15. Mars in conjunction with ☽, 8*h.* 18*m.* ♂ 6° 11′ S.

Dec. 19, *aft.* Occultation of μ Geminorum (mag. 3·2). See p. 59.

Dec. 22, 14*h.* 34*m.* The Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1*m.* 11·0*s.*

Dec. 31. Saturn in conjunction with ☽, 22*h.* 27*m.* ♄ 2° 9′ S.

Uranus, *Dec.* 1, R.A. 23*h.* 44·8*m.*; Dec. 2° 28·5′ S. Sets, *Dec.* 1, 0*h.* 59*m.*; *Dec.* 31, 23*h.* 0*m.*

Neptune rises, *Dec.* 1, 22*h.* 6*m.*; *Dec.* 31, 20*h.* 11*m.*

In this month the Mornings decrease 23*m.*, the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4*m.* up to the 13th, and then increase 9*m.*

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22*h.*: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

Precession.—In the table of Fixed Stars on page 60 two columns give respectively the Precession in R.A. and in Declination, and the accompanying notestates that this is caused by movement of the lines of reference on the Celestial Sphere. In explanation of that movement we must visualize the Earth moving round the Sun with its centre in the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's axis is inclined to that plane always at the same angle, appreciably, so that the plane of the Earth's Equator which marks the Equator on the Celestial Sphere makes a (nearly) constant angle with the plane of the Ecliptic. But the Earth's axis without altering its inclination to the fundamental plane, has a slow

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Week	London Bridge		Liverpool		Bristol		Hull.		Greenock.		Leith.		Dublin (Bar. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	11 15	23 49	8 50	21 3	4 23	16 47	3 23	16 1	9 26	21 46	...	12 10	8 44	21 7
2	Th	...	12 6	9 30	21 44	5 9	17 30	4 12	16 37	10 9	22 29	0 29	12 51	9 29	21 50
3	F	0 29	12 47	10 5	22 21	5 50	18 12	4 53	17 9	10 49	23 10	1 8	13 26	10 10	22 28
4	S	1 5	13 24	10 38	22 55	6 30	18 52	5 29	17 41	11 28	23 50	1 45	14 1	10 45	23 2
5	S	1 39	14 1	11 11	23 32	7 6	19 28	6 9	18 15	...	12 6	2 21	14 35	11 19	23 37
6	M	*2 13	*14 39	11 47	...	7 43	20 7	6 51	18 51	0 31	12 45	2 58	15 14	11 56	...
7	Tu	2 50	15 18	0 12	12 24	8 20	20 47	7 35	19 27	1 13	13 26	3 42	15 57	0 26	12 37
8	W	3 26	15 58	0 52	13 4	8 58	21 26	8 15	20 0	1 56	14 7	4 27	16 41	0 59	13 22
9	Th	4 6	16 42	1 36	13 46	9 39	22 9	8 58	20 43	2 40	14 51	5 13	17 27	1 46	14 11
10	F	4 48	17 29	2 23	14 35	10 23	22 51	9 46	21 35	3 27	15 40	6 3	18 21	2 36	15 2
11	S	5 36	18 24	3 18	15 33	11 8	23 39	10 36	22 34	4 18	16 33	6 59	19 22	3 30	16 1
12	S	6 33	19 23	4 23	16 45	...	12 3	11 31	23 39	5 14	17 37	8 2	20 30	4 35	17 12
13	M	7 39	20 34	5 38	18 4	0 43	13 20	...	12 34	6 21	18 48	9 11	21 40	5 48	18 22
14	Tu	8 59	21 51	6 52	19 17	2 5	14 44	0 56	13 52	7 29	19 56	10 17	22 45	6 54	19 24
15	W	10 16	22 59	7 57	20 19	3 22	15 56	2 22	15 7	8 34	21 2	11 19	23 47	7 53	20 23
16	Th	11 23	23 56	8 51	21 13	4 27	16 56	3 34	16 4	9 35	22 1	...	12 16	8 53	21 22
17	F	...	12 21	9 38	22 1	5 24	17 51	4 28	16 50	10 28	22 53	0 42	13 5	9 49	22 14
18	S	*0 45	*13 9	10 23	22 46	6 14	18 40	5 14	17 32	11 17	23 44	1 30	13 50	10 37	22 58
19	S	*1 29	*13 57	11 6	23 32	7 1	19 28	6 5	18 13	...	12 5	2 17	14 35	11 19	23 40
20	M	*2 13	*14 42	11 49	...	7 46	20 12	6 54	18 54	0 32	12 49	3 2	15 18	...	12 1
21	Tu	2 54	15 24	0 17	12 29	8 26	20 52	7 41	19 32	1 17	13 31	3 47	16 2	0 22	12 44
22	W	3 33	16 5	0 59	13 8	9 4	21 31	8 22	20 8	2 0	14 11	4 31	16 43	1 5	13 25
23	Th	4 10	16 43	1 40	13 46	9 41	22 6	8 57	20 43	2 40	14 48	5 13	17 24	1 46	14 6
24	F	4 44	17 21	2 20	14 26	10 16	22 40	9 33	21 23	3 19	15 26	5 55	18 6	2 27	14 48
25	S	5 22	18 3	3 1	15 10	10 51	23 14	10 13	22 8	3 57	16 7	6 36	18 50	3 9	15 31
26	S	6 5	18 45	3 46	16 1	11 27	23 52	10 54	22 53	4 37	16 51	7 21	19 39	3 54	16 19
27	M	6 52	19 32	4 39	17 0	...	12 13	11 27	23 44	5 22	17 42	8 11	20 33	4 46	17 14
28	Tu	7 47	20 28	5 39	18 4	0 45	13 16	...	12 27	6 15	18 40	9 7	21 32	5 43	18 12
29	W	8 51	21 32	6 42	19 8	1 53	14 28	0 46	13 32	7 13	19 42	10 4	22 32	6 41	19 11
30	Th	10 2	22 40	7 42	20 8	3 5	15 40	2 5	14 48	8 15	20 47	11 4	23 34	7 41	20 10
31	F	11 12	23 40	8 38	21 3	4 12	16 42	3 21	15 50	9 16	21 46	...	12 1	8 38	21 5

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	Mercury ☿ Rises h. m.	Mercury ☿ Souths h. m.	Mercury ☿ Sets h. m.	Venus ♀ Rises h. m.	Venus ♀ Souths h. m.	Venus ♀ Sets h. m.	Mars ♂ Rises h. m.	Mars ♂ Souths h. m.	Mars ♂ Sets h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Rises h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Souths h. m.	Jupiter ♃ Sets h. m.	Saturn ♄ Rises h. m.	Saturn ♄ Souths h. m.	Saturn ♄ Sets h. m.
5	6 4	10 40	15 16	8 8	12 5	16 2	13 58	21 12	4 27	11 59	16 42	21 26	6 36	11 0	15 25
12	5 55	10 26	14 57	8 25	12 16	16 6	13 29	20 45	4 2	11 34	16 19	21 5	6 12	10 36	15 0
19	6 13	10 30	14 47	8 38	12 27	16 15	13 2	20 21	3 40	11 8	15 56	20 44	5 49	10 12	14 34
26	6 39	10 42	14 45	8 47	12 37	16 28	12 36	19 58	3 21	10 44	15 34	20 24	5 25	9 47	14 9

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is a morning star and may be seen at 7 o'clock or earlier a few degrees above the south-east by east horizon in the first part of the month.

♀ VENUS is above the horizon almost wholly with the Sun. It sets half-an-hour after sunset at the end of the month. Magnitude − 3·4.

♂ MARS will be in the south in the first part of the evening and in the west later. Its brightness decreases from magnitude − 1·4 to − 0·4 during December.

♃ JUPITER may still be seen in the south and south-west during the early evening at an altitude of 20 degrees or less. Magnitude − 1·8.

♄ SATURN, now in the constellation Scorpius, rises in the two hours before sunrise S.E. by E.

---

conical movement about an axis at right angles to the plane of the Ecliptic, which it completes in 25,800 years. The effect of this motion, transferred to the Celestial Sphere, is first, that the points in which the Equator intersects the Ecliptic move round the Ecliptic in that period, and secondly, that the Equator moves among the stars, and their distances from that line, *i.e.*, their declinations, change. A star, for instance, if there were one at the intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic, *i.e.*, one whose R.A. was *oh. om.*, and declination zero, would after a time, though it had not itself moved, be off the Equator, and since the point of intersection of the two circles would have removed itself, its R.A. as well as its declination would have changed. Similarly for other stars. The movement of the Earth's axis happens because the Earth is not exactly spherical, and the attractions of the Sun and Moon act on the equatorial ring of matter which projects above the true sphere.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 17 AND 18 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	IX	Union Day, South Africa	May 31
Epact	27	Birth of King George V. (1865) ...	June 3
Solar Cycle...	4	*Whit Sunday*	,, 5
Roman Indiction...	10	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 12
Dominical Letter	B	*Corpus Christi*	,, 16
Julian Period (Year of)	6640	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894) ...	,, 23
New Year's Day (Saturday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada...	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 13	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Ash Wednesday	March 2	Jewish New Year	Sept. 27
Good Friday	April 15	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	,, 17	Sundays after Trinity	23
St. George's Day	,, 23	*First Sunday in Advent*	Nov. 27
Accession of King George V. (1910) ...	May 6	*St. Andrew's Day*	,, 30
Ascension Day	,, 26	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844) ...	Dec. 1
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	,, 26	CHRISTMAS DAY—Sunday	,, 25

The Tropical Year 1927–1928.

Spring Equinox (1927)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March	21*d.* 15*h.* 0*m.*
Summer Solstice	,, ,, ,, Cancer	June	22*d.* 10*h.* 4*m.*
Autumn Equinox	,, ,, ,, Libra	Sept.	24*d.* 1*h.* 3*m.*
Winter Solstice	,, ,, ,, Capricornus	Dec.	22*d.* 20*h.* 3*m.*
Spring Equinox (1928)	,, ,, ,, Aries	March	20*d.* 20*h.* 8*m.*

Phases of the Moon, 1927.

January.				*May.*				*September.*			
New Moon	3*d.*	20*h.*	28*m.*	New Moon	1*d.*	12*h.*	40*m.*	First Quarter	4*d.*	10*h.*	45*m.*
First Quarter	10	14	43	First Quarter	8	15	27	Full Moon	11	12	54
Full Moon	17	22	27	Full Moon	16	19	3	Last Quarter	18	3	30
Last Quarter	26	2	5	Last Quarter	24	5	34	New Moon	25	22	11
February.				New Moon	30	21	16	*October.*			
New Moon	2*d.*	8*h.*	54*m.*	*June.*				First Quarter	4*d.*	2*h.*	2*m.*
First Quarter	8	23	54	First Quarter	7*d.*	7*h.*	49*m.*	Full Moon	10	21	15
Full Moon	16	16	18	Full Moon	15	8	19	Last Quarter	17	14	32
Last Quarter	24	20	42	Last Quarter	22	10	29	New Moon	25	15	37
March.				New Moon	29	16	32	*November.*			
New Moon	3*d.*	19*h.*	25*m.*	*July.*				First Quarter	2*d.*	15*h.*	16*m.*
First Quarter	10	11	3	First Quarter	7*d.*	0*h.*	53*m.*	Full Moon	9	6	36
Full Moon	18	10	24	Full Moon	14	19	23	Last Quarter	16	5	28
Last Quarter	26	11	35	Last Quarter	21	14	43	New Moon	24	10	9
April.				New Moon	28	17	36	*December.*			
New Moon	2*d.*	4*h.*	24*m.*	*August.*				First Quarter	2*d.*	2*h.*	15*m.*
First Quarter	9	0	21	First Quarter	5*d.*	18*h.*	5*m.*	Full Moon	8	17	32
Full Moon	17	3	35	Full Moon	13	4	37	Last Quarter	16	0	4
Last Quarter	24	22	21	Last Quarter	19	19	55	New Moon	24	4	13
				New Moon	27	6	46	First Quarter	31	11	22

Calendar for the Year 1927.

January.						*February.*						*March.*						*April.*					
Su. ...	2	9	16	23	30	Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24
M. ...	3	10	17	24	31	M. ...	—	7	14	21	28	M. ...	—	7	14	21	28	M. ...	—	4	11	18	25
Tu. ...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	—	Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26
W. ...	5	12	19	26	—	W. ...	2	9	16	23	—	W. ...	2	9	16	23	30	W. ...	—	6	13	20	27
Th. ...	6	13	20	27	—	Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—	Th. ...	3	10	17	24	31	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28
F. ...	7	14	21	28	—	F. ...	4	11	18	25	—	F. ...	4	11	18	25	—	F. ...	1	8	15	22	29
S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	S. ...	5	12	19	26	—	S. ...	5	12	19	26	—	S. ...	2	9	16	23	30
May.						*June.*						*July.*						*August.*					
Su. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Su. ...	—	5	12	19	26	Su. ...	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su. ...	—	7	14	21	28
M. ...	2	9	16	23	30	M. ...	—	6	13	20	27	M. ...	—	4	11	18	25	—	M. ...	1	8	15	22	29
Tu. ...	3	10	17	24	31	Tu. ...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu. ...	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu. ...	2	9	16	23	30
W. ...	4	11	18	25	—	W. ...	1	8	15	22	29	W. ...	—	6	13	20	27	—	W. ...	3	10	17	24	31
Th. ...	5	12	19	26	—	Th. ...	2	9	16	23	30	Th. ...	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th. ...	4	11	18	25	—
F. ...	6	13	20	27	—	F. ...	3	10	17	24	—	F. ...	1	8	15	22	29	—	F. ...	5	12	19	26	—
S. ...	7	14	21	28	—	S. ...	4	11	18	25	—	S. ...	2	9	16	23	30	—	S. ...	6	13	20	27	—
September.						*October.*						*November.*						*December.*					
Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25	Su. ...	2	9	16	23	30	Su. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Su. ...	—	4	11	18	25
M. ...	—	5	12	19	26	M. ...	3	10	17	24	31	M. ...	—	7	14	21	28	M. ...	—	5	12	19	26
Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27	Tu. ...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Tu. ...	—	6	13	20	27
W. ...	—	7	14	21	28	W. ...	5	12	19	26	—	W. ...	2	9	16	23	30	W. ...	—	7	14	21	28
Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29	Th. ...	6	13	20	27	—	Th. ...	3	10	17	24	—	Th. ...	1	8	15	22	29
F. ...	2	9	16	23	30	F. ...	7	14	21	28	—	F. ...	4	11	18	25	—	F. ...	2	9	16	23	30
S. ...	3	10	17	24	—	S. ...	1	8	15	22	29	S. ...	5	12	19	26	—	S. ...	3	10	17	24	31

Day.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Right Ascens n.	Sun (Mean Noon). Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at oh. Sidereal T
	H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	8 15	59	3 19	18 43 52	23 3·9 S	18 40 34	17 18 34
2	8 16	0	3 47	18 48 17	22 59·1	18 44 30	17 14 38
3	8 16	1	4 15	18 52 42	22 53·7	18 48 27	17 10 42
4	8 16	2	4 43	18 57 7	22 48·0	18 52 23	17 6 46
5	8 16	3	5 11	19 1 31	22 41·7	18 56 20	17 2 50
6	8 16	4	5 38	19 5 54	22 35·1	19 0 17	16 58 54
7	8 16	6	6 4	19 10 17	22 27·9	19 4 13	16 54 58
8	8 16	7	6 30	19 14 40	22 20·4	19 8 10	16 51 3
9	8 16	8	6 56	19 19 2	22 12·4	19 12 6	16 47 7
10	8 15	10	7 21	19 23 23	22 3·9	19 16 3	16 43 11
11	8 15	11	7 45	19 27 44	21 55·0	19 19 59	16 39 15
12	8 14	13	8 9	19 32 5	21 45·7	19 23 56	16 35 19
13	8 13	14	8 32	19 36 25	21 36·0	19 27 52	16 31 23
14	8 13	16	8 55	19 40 44	21 25·9	19 31 49	16 27 27
15	8 12	17	9 16	19 45 2	21 15·3	19 35 46	16 23 31
16	8 11	19	9 38	19 49 20	21 4·4	19 39 42	16 19 35
17	8 10	20	9 58	19 53 37	20 53·0	19 43 39	16 15 39
18	7 59	22	10 18	19 57 53	20 41·2	19 47 35	16 11 43
19	7 58	23	10 37	20 2 9	20 29·1	19 51 32	16 7 47
20	7 57	25	10 56	20 6 24	20 16·5	19 55 28	16 3 52
21	7 56	26	11 13	20 10 38	20 3·6	19 59 25	15 59 56
22	7 55	28	11 30	20 14 52	19 50·3	20 3 21	15 56 0
23	7 54	30	11 46	20 19 4	19 36·7	20 7 18	15 52 4
24	7 53	32	12 2	20 23 16	19 22·6	20 11 15	15 48 8
25	7 52	34	12 16	20 27 28	19 8·3	20 15 11	15 44 12
26	7 50	35	12 30	20 31 38	18 53·5	20 19 8	15 40 16
27	7 49	36	12 43	20 35 48	18 38·4	20 23 4	15 36 20
28	7 48	39	12 56	20 39 56	18 23·0	20 27 1	15 32 24
29	7 46	41	13 7	20 44 5	18 7·3	20 30 57	15 28 28
30	7 45	42	13 18	20 48 12	17 51·2	20 34 54	15 24 32
31	7 43	44	13 28	20 52 18	17 34·8 S	20 38 51	15 20 37

See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day.	Rises	Souths	Sets	At Midnight. Right Ascension.	At Midnight. Declination.	Age.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ′	D. H.
1	5 27	9 52	14 10	17 4 38	21 0·5S	27 18
2	6 40	10 46	14 48	18 2 51	22 50·5S	28 18
3	7 49	11 44	15 39	19 3 29	23 19·6	0 4
4	8 48	12 44	16 42	20 5 3	22 19·6	1 4
5	9 36	13 43	17 57	21 5 52	19 52·2	2 4
6	10 14	14 41	19 19	22 4 43	16 9·1	3 4
7	10 43	15 37	20 42	23 1 4	11 28·4	4 4
8	11 8	16 29	22 5	23 55 8	6 10·8	5 4
9	11 29	17 20	23 26	0 47 35	0 36·5S	6 4
10	11 50	18 10	0 46	1 39 17	4 55·6N	7 4
11	12 10	18 59	2 5	2 31 8	8·6	8 4
12	12 32	19 49	3 23	3 23 51	14 46·7	9 4
13	12 58	20 41	4 39	4 17 54	18 35·4	10 4
14	13 29	21 34	5 50	5 13 15	21 22·2	11 4
15	14 8	22 28	6 54	6 9 25	22 58·0	12 4
16	14 56	23 22	7 48	7 5 30	23 18·9	13 4
17	15 53	0 15	8 31	8 0 27	22 26·6	14 4
18	16 56	1 6	9 5	8 53 24	20 28·4	15 4
19	18 3	1 54	9 31	9 43 52	17 35·3	16 4
20	19 11	2 39	9 53	10 31 51	13 59·4	17 4
21	20 18	3 22	10 12	11 17 41	9 52·4	18 4
22	21 25	4 3	10 29	12 2 0	5 25·0	19 4
23	22 31	4 44	10 45	12 45 31	0 46·5N	20 4
24	23 37	5 25	11 2	13 29 6	3 54·7S	21 4
25	.....	.....	.....	14 13 37	8 30·1	22 4
26	0 44	6 7	11 19	15 0 0	12 50·5	23 4
27	1 53	6 51	11 40	15 49 4	16 44·5	24 6
28	3 4	7 39	12 6	16 41 30	19 58·1	25 4
29	4 16	8 31	12 39	17 37 35	22 15·3	26 4

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY. R.A.	☿ MERCURY. Dec.	♀ VENUS. R.A.	♀ VENUS. Dec.	♂ MARS. R.A.	♂ MARS. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	17 36 39	23 25·4S	19 27 5	23 2·2S	2 21 51	15 38·5N
6	18 9 24	24 5·6	19 54 0	22 6·4	2 27 36	10 10·9
11	18 43 9	24 14·9	20 20 29	20 54·0	2 34 7	16 45·6
16	19 17 38	23 50·7	20 46 28	19 26·2	2 41 19	17 21·9
21	19 52 36	22 50·9	21 11 56	17 44·5	2 49 9	17 59·3
26	20 27 50	21 13·9	21 36 50	15 50·3	2 57 33	18 37·3
31	21 3 9	18 58·9S	22 1 14	13 45·2S	3 6 27	19 15·4S

D.	♃ JUPITER. R.A.	♃ JUPITER. Dec.	♄ SATURN. R.A.	♄ SATURN. Dec.	♅ NEPTUNE. R.A.	♅ NEPTUNE. Dec.
	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′	H. M. S.	° ′
1	21 55 51	13 37·0S	16 6 37	19 0·7S	9 56 20	13 2·6N
6	21 59 48	13 15·7	16 8 43	19 6·1	9 55 59	13 4·5
11	22 3 52	12 53·6	16 10 44	19 11·0	9 55 36	13 6·7
16	22 8 2	12 30·6	16 12 40	19 15·6	9 55 10	13 9·1
21	22 12 17	12 7·0	16 14 28	19 19·8	9 54 43	13 11·6
26	22 16 37	11 42·7	16 16 10	19 23·5	9 54 14	13 14·3
31	22 21 0	11 17·8S	16 17 44	19 26·8S	9 53 44	13 17·0N

Mercury is a morning star, but will not be visible. Venus may be seen low in the S.W. in the twilight at the end of the month. Mars is a bright object of the evening sky. Jupiter sets in the early evening. Saturn may be seen in the S.E. before sunrise.

Jan. 3. Earth in Perihelion. Distance 91,345,000 miles.

Jan. 3. 20*h.* 28*m.* New Moon.

Jan. 3. Annular eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich.

Jan. 4. 16*h.* Venus in conjunction with ☽. ♀ 0·4° N.

Jan. 6. 22*h.* Jupiter in conjunction with ☽. ♃ 3′ N.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 *h.*)

D.	☿ MERCURY. Rises	☿ MERCURY. Souths	☿ MERCURY. Sets	♀ VENUS. Rises	♀ VENUS. Souths	♀ VENUS. Sets	♂ MARS. Rises	♂ MARS. Souths	♂ MARS. Sets	♃ JUPITER. Rises	♃ JUPITER. Souths	♃ JUPITER. Sets	♄ SATURN. Rises	♄ SATURN. S'ths	♄ SATURN. Sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2	7 6	10 58	14 50	8 51 12	43	16 45	12 11	19 37	3 4	10 19	15 12	20 5	5 2	9 23	13 44
9	7 30	11 17	15 5	8 52 12	58	17 5	11 48	19 18	2 50	9 54	14 50	19 45	4 38	8 58	13 18
16	7 48	11 38	15 28	8 48 13	7	17 27	11 25	19 1	2 37	9 29	14 28	19 27	4 14	8 33	12 53
23	7 59	11 59	16 1	8 41 13	15	17 49	11 3	18 44	2 26	9 5	14 6	19 8	3 49	8 8	12 27
30	8 18	12 21	16 25	8 32 13	21	18 12	10 42	18 29	2 17	8 40	13 45	18 50	3 25	7 43	12 2

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER *at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be* approximately *found by taking the Time of High Water at the* Standard Port (*as shown on pp. 5, 9, etc.*) *and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be* Greenwich Time *for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and* Amsterdam Time *for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns.*

Port or Place.		Constants.	Springs.	Neaps.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen	Leith	sub.	1 33	12¼	9¼
Aberdovey	Lpl	sub.	3 28	14¼	10
Aberystwyth	Lpl	sub.	3 42	14½	10
Air Point	Lpl	sub.	0 28	25	19
Aldeburgh	Lon	sub.	3 19	8	6½
Alderney	Lon	add	4 57	20	15½
Alloa	Leith	add	0 49	17½	15
Amlwch	Lpl	sub.	1 3	20	15½
Antwerp	Lon	add	1 59	16¾	14½
Appledore	Btol	sub.	1 13	23	16½
Arasaig	Grak	add	5 37	13½	10
Arbroath	Leith	sub.	0 59	14	11
Ardrishaig	Grak	sub.	0 9	9	7½
Ardrossan	Grak	sub.	0 16	10	7½
Arundel	Lon	sub.	1 31	10	7
Ayr	Grak	sub.	0 15	10	8¼
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	Lpl	sub.	0 11	20	16
Avonmouth	Btol	sub.	0 2	41¾	31½
Ballycotton	Btol	sub.	2 12	9½	7
Banff	Leith	sub.	2 3	10½	8
Bantry Harbour	Lpl	add	4 50	10¼	7¾
Bardsey Island	Lpl	sub.	3 36	15	10¼
Barmouth	Lpl	sub.	3 33	14¼	10½
Barnstaple Bridge	Btol	sub.	0 44	10½	
Barrow Pier	Lpl	sub.	0 8	18¼	14¾
Barry Island	Btol	sub.	0 37	37½	28½
Beachy Head	Lon	sub.	2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	Lpl	sub.	0 49	23¼	16½
Belfast	Dub	sub.	0 58	11	9½
Berwick	Leith	sub.	0 18	15	11½
Bideford	Btol	sub.	1 4	16	
Blakeney	Hull	add	0 26	8½	6¼
Blyth	Leith	add	0 37	15	11
Bolt Head	Lon	add	4 2	15	11
Boscastle	Btol	sub.	1 54	22	17
Boulogne	Lon	sub.	2 42	26	21
Brest	Lon	add	5 6	20	14¾
Bridgwater Bar	Btol	sub.	0 26	35	26½
Bridlington	Leith	add	0 59	16	12
Bridport	Lon	add	4 18	11¼	7¾
Brielle	Lon	add	1 35	5	
Brighton	Lon	sub.	2 42	19¾	16
Broughty Ferry	Leith	sub.	0 8	14½	11
Budehaven	Btol	sub.	1 25	23	17
Burntisland	Leith	add	0 6	18	14½
Burryport	Btol	sub.	1 8	26¼	19¾
Caen	Lon	sub.	3 0		
Calais	Lon	sub.	2 21	21	17½
Campbelton	Grak	sub.	0 17	8¾	6
Cape Cornwall *Lizard* Btol		sub.	2 7	17	13¼
Cardiff	Btol	sub.	0 15	36½	27
Cardigan	Lpl	sub.	4 15	12	9
Carmarthen Bar	Btol	sub.	1 1	26	19½
Carnarvon	Lpl	sub.	1 48	15¼	12
Chatham (N. Lock)	Lon	sub.	1 15	18½	15
Chelsea	Lon	add	0 8		
Chepstow	Btol	add	0 13	38	28½
Cherbourg	Lon	sub.	5 56	17¼	13¼
Chester	Lpl	add	0 53	10	
Chesilton	Lon	add	4 25	10½	7
Chichester Harbour	Lon	sub.	2 24	14	11
Christchurch Harbour	Lon	sub.	4 51	5	
Cowes (West)	Lon	sub.	3 43	12½	9½
Cromarty	Leith	sub.	2 36	13½	11
Cromer	Hull	add	0 35	14¾	11
Dartmouth	Lon	add	4 32	14½	10½
Deal	Lon	sub.	2 49	16	12½
Devonport Dock	Lon	add	4 2	15½	12
Dieppe	Lon	sub.	2 59	27½	21
Dingle Bay	Lpl	add	4 57	10¼	7½
Donegal Harbour	Lpl	sub.	5 44	11½	8½
Douglas	Lpl	sub.	0 5	22½	17½
Dover	Lon	sub.	2 52	18	14½
Dumbarton	Grak	sub.	0 4	11¾	9½
Dumfries	Lpl	add	0 39	6	
Dunbar	Leith	sub.	0 23	14½	11
Dundalk	Lpl	sub.	0 13	15	11½
Dundee	Leith	add	0 3	14½	11½
Dungeness	Lon	sub.	3 17	21	19
Dunkerque	Lon	sub.	1 43	16½	13½
Exmouth	Lon	add	4 43	11	8½
Eyemouth	Leith	sub.	0 18	15	11
Falmouth	Lon	add	3 19	17½	14¼
Fareham	Lon	sub.	2 5	11¾	8½
Fifeness	Leith	sub.	0 21	15	12
Filey Bay	Leith	add	1 36	15½	12¼
Fishguard	Lpl	sub.	4 17	13½	8¼
Flamborough	Leith	add	1 49	16	12
Fleetwood	Lpl	sub.	0 12	28¾	22¼
Flushing	Lon	sub.	0 17	13	10
Folkestone	Lon	sub.	2 56	20	16½
Formby Point	Lpl	sub.	0 48	27½	21¼
Fowey	Lon	add	3 35	15	11¾
Fraserburgh	Leith	sub.	1 56	11	8
Galway Bay	Lpl	add	5 36	15½	11½
Glasgow	Grak	add	0 23	13¾	10½
Glasson Dock	Lpl	sub.	0 8	28¼	23
Goole	Hull	add	1 9	13	
Granton Pier	Leith	add	0 3	18	14½
Granville	Lon	add	4 17	37	27½
Gravesend	Lon	sub.	1 4	19¼	16
Greenwich	Lon	sub.	0 16	20½	17½
Grimsby	Hull	sub.	0 37	19¼	15½
Hartlepool	Leith	add	0 52	16	12½
Harwich	Lon	sub.	2 4	12½	10½
Hastings	Lon	sub.	3 7	24	17½
Haverfordwest	Lpl	sub.	4 33	7¾	2½
Havre	Lon	sub.	4 49	22	17
Hilbre Island	Lpl	sub.	0 22	27½	23½
Holyhead	Lpl	sub.	1 6	16	12½
Honfleur Harbour	Lon	sub.	4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	Lon	add	0 46	6	5
Hurst Camber	Lon	sub.	3 52	7½	6
Hythe (Hants)	Lon	sub.	2 42	23½	9½
Ilfracombe	Btol	sub.	1 30	27½	21½
Immingham	Hull	sub.	0 26	20½	16½
Inverary	Grak	sub.	0 4	10	
Ipswich	Lon	sub.	1 28	13	
Kew Bridge	Lon	add	0 53		
Kingsbridge	Lon	add	4 3	10	
Kingstown Harbour	Dub	sub.	0 20	11	9
Kinsale Harbour	Lpl	add	5 42	11	6
Kirkcudbright	Lpl	sub.	0 9	23	17
Kirkwall	Leith	sub.	4 12	8½	6
Lamlash	Grak	sub.	0 15	10	7
Lancaster	Lpl	sub.	0 8	28	23
Langston Harbour	Lon	sub.	2 14	13½	10½
Lerwick Harbour	Leith	sub.	3 31	5	4

Port or Place.	Constants.	h. m.	Springs. ft.	Neaps. ft.
Limerick	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 50	18¼	14½
Littlehampton Bar ...	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 36	16	11½
Lizard	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 7	17	13¾
Llanelly Bar	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 55	25	18¾
Loch Long	*Grnk*	*sub.*	0 12	12	9
Looe	*Lon*	*add*	3 46	16¾	13½
Lossiemouth	*Leith*	*sub.*	2 18	12	9
Lowestoft	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 8	6½	5¼
Lundy Island	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 54	27	20
Lyme Regis	*Lon*	*add*	4 35	11½	8½
Lymington	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 11	30½	21¾
Lynn Deep	*Hull*	*sub.*	0 21	23½	16¾
Margate Pier	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 19	15½	13
Maryport	*Lpl*	*add*	0 5	25	19
Mevagissey	*Lon*	*add*	3 26	15½	12
Middlesbrough	*Leith*	*add*	1 11	17	12¼
Milford Haven	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 15	21¼	16½
Minehead Pier	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 50	32¼	24½
Montrose	*Leith*	*sub.*	0 14	14	11
Morecambe	*Lpl*	*add*	0 2	28¼	22¼
Nash Point	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 49	33	25
Naze	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 13	12½	10
Neath	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 57	13½	
Needles Point	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 6	7½	5
Newcastle-on-Tyne ...	*Leith*	*add*	0 42	15¾	11¾
Newhaven	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 44	19¼	14
Newport (Mon.)	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 6	38	29
Newquay (Towan)	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 26	21½	15¾
Newquay (Cardigan) ...	*Lpl*	*sub.*	3 48	13	9¾
Nore Light	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 31	16¾	14
North Shields	*Leith*	*add*	0 45	14¼	11
North Sunderland ...	*Leith*	*sub.*	0 4	15	11½
Oban	*Grnk*	*add*	5 32	11¼	8¾
Orfordness	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 49	8	6½
Ostende	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 45	15	12
Padstow	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 55	23	16½
Pembroke Dockyard ...	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 9	22¾	17
Penzance	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 36	18½	14¾
Peterhead	*Leith*	*sub.*	2 0	11½	9¾
Plymouth Breakwater ...	*Lon*	*add*	3 56	15½	12
Poole	*Lon*	*sub.*	5 0	6½	4¾
Port Carlisle	*Lpl*	*add*	0 48	20	14
Port Harrington	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 6	25	19
Port Madoc	*Lpl*	*sub.*	3 43	15¼	10¾
Port Patrick	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 5	15	12
Port Talbot	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 10	29	18¾
Portishead	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 6	42	31¾
Portland Bill	*Lon*	*add*	4 47	9	6½
Portland Breakwater ...	*Lon*	*add*	5 13	6¼	4½
Portsmouth Dockyard ...	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 13	12¼	10¼
Preston	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 4	17	10
Putney Bridge	*Lon*	*add*	0 33		
Pwllheli Bar	*Lpl*	*sub.*	3 26	14¼	10½
Queensferry	*Leith*	*add*	0 10	17½	14
Queenstown	*Lpl*	*add*	5 58	12¼	9¼
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 6	20¼	17½
Ramsgate Harbour ...	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 20	15¾	12¼
Renfrew	*Grnk*	*add*	0 44	11	
Ribble Lighthouse	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 32	25½	19

Port or Place.	Constants.	h. m.	Springs. ft.	Neaps. ft.
Rosslare Point.	*Lpl*	*sub.*	4 40	5	3½
Ryde	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 33	13½	10
St. Agnes	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 33	16	12
St. Helier	*Lon*	*add*	4 35	34½	26
St. Ives	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 37	23	17
St. Malo	*Lon*	*add*	4 10	35½	26
St. Mary	*Btol*	*sub.*	2 45	15¼	11½
St. Peter Port	*Lon*	*add*	4 49	26	18¾
Salcombe	*Lon*	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Saltash	*Lon*	*add*	4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*Leith*	*add*	1 32	15¾	12½
Seaham	*Leith*	*add*	0 48	14½	10¾
Selsea Bill	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 10	16½	12½
Sharpness	*Btol*	*add*	0 40	28	15
Sheerness Dockyard ...	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 21	17	14
Shoreham Harbour ...	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 23	18	13½
Silloth	*Lpl*	*add*	0 19	26	20
Southampton	*Lon*	*sub.*	2 56	13	9½
Southend	*Lon*	*sub.*	1 33	18¼	14½
Southwold	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 45	6½	4½
Spurn Head	*Hull*	*sub.*	0 54	18¾	15
Start Point	*Lon*	*add*	3 58	15	11½
Stirling	*Leith*	*add*	1 27	7½	4
Stockton	*Leith*	*add*	1 4	11	
Stonehaven	*Leith*	*sub.*	1 22	14	11
Stornoway	*Lpl*	*sub.*	4 23	13½	9½
Stranraer	*Grnk*	*sub.*	0 21	9½	7½
Stromness	*Leith*	*sub.*	5 19	10½	7½
Sunderland	*Leith*	*add*	0 46	14½	11
Sutton Bridge	*Hull*	*add*	0 9	20½	15
Swanage	*Lon*	*sub.*	5 30	6½	4½
Swansea Bay	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 12	27½	20½
Tees River Bar	*Leith*	*add*	1 9	16½	12½
Tay River Bar	*Leith*	*sub.*	0 24	16	13½
Teddington Lock ...	*Lon*	*add*	1 27		
Teignmouth	*Lon*	*add*	4 16	13	9½
Tenby	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 31	25½	19½
Thurso	*Leith*	*sub.*	5 59	13½	9½
Tobermory	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 40	14½	10
Torbay	*Lon*	*add*	4 16	13½	10
Troon	*Grnk*	*sub.*	0 15	9	6
Truro	*Lon*	*add*	3 27	10	6
Tynemouth Bar ...	*Leith*	*add*	0 57	14½	11¼
Ushant	*Lon*	*add*	2 8	20	14
Valentia Harbour ...	*Lpl*	*add*	5 48	11	8¼
Waterford Harbour ...	*Lpl*	*sub.*	5 47	13	10½
Weston-super-Mare ...	*Btol*	*sub.*	0 22	37	28½
Wexford.	*Lpl*	*sub.*	3 48	5	3½
Whitby	*Leith*	*add*	1 6	15	11½
Whitehaven	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 7	25¾	18½
Wick	*Leith*	*sub.*	3 7	10	7½
Wisbech	*Hull*	*add*	1 9	15¾	11½
Woolwich	*Lon*	*sub.*	0 28	20½	17¼
Workington	*Lpl*	*sub.*	0 1	25¼	20
Worm's Head	*Btol*	*sub.*	1 10	26½	19½
Yarmouth Road	*Lon*	*sub.*	4 50	6	4½
Yarmouth (I. of W.) ...	*Lon*	*sub.*	3 52	7	5½
Ymuiden	*Lon*	*add*	2 14	5½	5
Youghal	*Lpl*	*sub.*	6 0	12½	9½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at *Aberdeen* on *January 9th*, 1926:—

Time of high water at Leith	*9h.*	58*m.* Morn.
Subtract tide interval	1	33
Time of high water at *Aberdeen* ...	8	25 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at *Chepstow* on *January 26th*, 1926:—

Time of high water at Bristol	*8h.*	38*m.* Morn.
Add tide interval	0	13
Time of high water at *Chepstow*	8	51 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the Standard Port time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the Standard Port morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at Standard Port" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3. Required the time of high water at *Aberdeen, January 25th*, 1926, aft.:—

Time of high water at Leith on *January 25th*	*1h.*	4*m.* Morn.
	(+ 24 hours =	25 4
Subtract tide interval	1	33
Time of high water at *Aberdeen* on *25th*	23	31 After.

Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to 12*h.* give the *local apparent time* of sunset. Subtracting these quantities from 12*h.* will give the *local apparent time* of sunrise. To obtain from this the local *mean* time, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from these apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versâ*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34½′. It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

Declination.	LATITUDE.														
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 12
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 31	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the word "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, on the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign −, that it is earlier.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	− 7	−26	−30	−14	+ 6	+24	+43	+62	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+ 5	−14	−32	−36	−21	− 1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	− 5	−20	−23	−10	+ 6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+ 2	−12	−26	−29	−17	− 2	+11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+ 2	− 8	−10	− 2	+ 9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle ...	+26	+20	+12	+ 3	− 5	−13	−15	− 8	0	+ 8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+ 6	+ 4	+10	+18	+25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+ 6	+ 2	+ 1	+ 4	+ 9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+28	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+ 5	− 1	− 6	−11	−12	− 8	− 3	+ 3	+ 8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+ 9	+ 8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 2	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+ 3	0	− 3	− 7	−10	−13	−14	−11	− 8	− 4	− 1	+ 2	+ 3
Colchester ...	− 2	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 3	− 2	− 2
Dover.....	− 7	− 6	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7
Southampton	+ 3	+ 4	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 9	+ 8	+ 7	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Plymouth.....	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	April 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Jan. 1.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	−26	−10	+ 8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	− 3	−22	−26
Wick	−32	−16	+ 1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	+ 8	−10	−28	−32
Inverness	−20	− 7	+ 8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	+14	− 2	−17	−20
Aberdeen	−26	−14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+ 5	− 9	−23	−26
Glasgow	− 8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+ 4	− 6	− 8
Newcastle ...	−13	− 7	+ 2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+ 5	− 4	−11	−13
Belfast	+ 6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+ 8	+ 6
Liverpool	+ 2	+ 5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	+ 7	+ 3	+ 2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull	−11	− 7	− 2	+ 4	+ 9	+14	+15	+11	+ 5	0	− 5	−10	−11
Holyhead	+ 9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+ 9
Birmingham	+ 2	+ 4	+ 6	+ 9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+ 9	+ 7	+ 5	+ 3	+ 2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	−13	11	− 7	− 4	0	+ 3	+ 3	+ 1	− 3	− 6	−10	−12	−13
Colchester ...	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 3	− 2	− 2	− 1	− 2	− 3	− 4	− 5	− 5	− 6
Dover.....	− 4	− 4	− 5	− 6	− 6	− 7	− 7	− 7	− 6	− 5	− 4	− 4	− 4
Southampton	+ 8	+ 7	+ 6	+ 5	+ 4	+ 3	+ 2	+ 3	+ 5	+ 6	+ 7	+ 8	+ 8
Plymouth ...	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the *same* moment lie in a nearly straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.	H. M.	° ′ ″	H. M.
0 0	−1 0 32+	12 0	4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0
0 10	−1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	−0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19−	20 10
0 20	−1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	−0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10−	20 20
0 30	−1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	−0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58−	20 30
0 40	−1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	−0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45−	20 40
0 50	−1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	−0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30−	20 50
1 0	−1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	−0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11−	21 0
1 10	−1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	−0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51−	21 10
1 20	−1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	−0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27−	21 20
1 30	−1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	−0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0−	21 30
1 40	−1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	−0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29−	21 40
1 50	−1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	−0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55−	21 50
2 0	−1 5 35−	14 0	6 0	−0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16−	22 0
2 10	−1 5 12−	14 10	6 10	−0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32−	22 10
2 20	−1 4 42+	14 20	6 20	−0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44−	22 20
2 30	−1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	−0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51−	22 30
2 40	−1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	−0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53−	22 40
2 50	−1 2 28+	14 50	6 50	−0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49−	22 50
3 0	−1 1 35+	15 0	7 0	−0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39−	23 0
3 10	−1 0 38+	15 10	7 10	−0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24−	23 10
3 20	−0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	−0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2−	23 20
3 30	−0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	−0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35−	23 30
3 40	−0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44−	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0−	23 40
3 50	−0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37−	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19−	23 50
4 0	−0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28−	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32−	0 0

The sign on the left-hand side of the *correction* is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versâ*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and − that it is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

Local Sidereal Time.	Altitude.																					Local Sidereal Time.
	0 0	0 5	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 40	0 45	0 50	0 55	1 0	1 5	1 10	1 15	1 20	1 25	1 30	1 35	1 40	
H. M.	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	12 0
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	12 30
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	13 0
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	14 0
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	14 30
3 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	15 0
3 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 25	15 30
4 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 29	0 37	16 0
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 3	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 39	0 50	16 30
5 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 50	1 4	17 0
5 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 24	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 48	1 0	1 17	17 30
6 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 46	0 56	1 9	1 28	18 0
6 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 15	1 37	18 30
7 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 37	0 44	0 53	1 5	1 20	1 42	19 0
7 30	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 6	1 22	1 44	19 30
8 0	0 0	0 3	0 7	0 10	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 32	0 38	0 45	0 54	1 5	1 21	1 43	20 0
8 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 51	1 2	1 17	1 38	20 30
9 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 57	1 11	1 31	21 0
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 51	1 2	1 20	21 30
10 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 9	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 29	0 35	0 43	0 53	1 8	22 0
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 23	0 28	0 34	0 42	0 54	22 30
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 15	0 18	0 21	0 26	0 32	0 41	23 0
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 18	0 22	0 28	23 30
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 17	24 0

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1926.)

Local Sidereal Time.	Jan. ♑	Feb. ♒	Mar. ♓	April ♈	May ♉	June ♊	July ♋	Aug. ♌	Sept. ♍	Oct. ♎	Nov. ♏	Dec. ♐	Dec. 31d.
H.	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s	m s
0	1 47	1 44	1 36	1 26	1 18	1 14	1 16	1 22	1 31	1 43	1 55	2 4	2 6
2	1 40	1 42	1 39	1 30	1 21	1 14	1 11	1 12	1 18	1 27	1 39	1 49	1 57
4	1 22	1 29	1 30	1 26	1 19	1 9	1 3	0 58	0 59	1 4	1 12	1 23	1 33
6	0 59	1 9	1 15	1 16	1 11	1 3	0 54	0 46	0 39	0 39	0 43	0 51	1 0
8	0 35	0 46	0 55	1 1	1 1	0 55	0 47	0 36	0 27	0 21	0 18	0 20	0 27
10	0 19	0 28	0 36	0 45	0 50	0 50	0 43	0 34	0 23	0 13	0 5	0 1	0 3
12	0 13	0 16	0 24	0 34	0 42	0 46	0 44	0 38	0 29	0 17	0 5	(0 4)	(0 6)
14	0 20	0 18	0 21	0 30	0 39	0 46	0 49	0 48	0 42	0 33	0 21	0 11	0 3
16	0 38	0 31	0 30	0 34	0 41	0 51	0 57	1 2	1 1	0 56	0 48	0 37	0 27
18	1 1	0 51	0 45	0 44	0 49	0 57	1 6	1 14	1 21	1 21	1 17	1 9	1 0
20	1 25	1 14	1 5	0 59	0 59	1 5	1 13	1 24	1 33	1 39	1 42	1 40	1 33
22	1 41	1 32	1 24	1 15	1 10	1 10	1 17	1 26	1 37	1 47	1 55	1 59	1 57
24	1 47	1 44	1 36	1 26	1 18	1 14	1 16	1 22	1 31	1 43	1 55	2 4	2 6

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added (with the exception of the figures in italic in the last two columns of Table III.); 1′ is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND *VICE VERSÂ*.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23*h*. 56*m*. 4·09*s*. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is, therefore, equivalent to 59*m*. 50·17*s*. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1*h*. 0*m*. 9·86*s*. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9·83*s*. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9·86*s*. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
m. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9·85	1	0 9·83	0·16	1	0·16	5·09	31	5·08	1	0·00	31	0·08
0 19·71	2	0 19·66	0·33	2	0·33	5·26	32	5·24	2	0·01	32	0·09
0 29·57	3	0 29·49	0·49	3	0·49	5·42	33	5·41	3	0·01	33	0·09
0 39·43	4	0 39·32	0·66	4	0·66	5·59	34	5·57	4	0·01	34	0·09
0 49·28	5	0 49·15	0·82	5	0·82	5·75	35	5·73	5	0·01	35	0·10
0 59·14	6	0 58·98	0·99	6	0·98	5·91	36	5·90	6	0·02	36	0·10
1 9·00	7	1 8·81	1·15	7	1·15	6·08	37	6·06	7	0·02	37	0·10
1 18·85	8	1 18·64	1·31	8	1·31	6·24	38	6·23	8	0·02	38	0·10
1 28·71	9	1 28·47	1·48	9	1·47	6·41	39	6·39	9	0·02	39	0·11
1 38·56	10	1 38·30	1·64	10	1·64	6·57	40	6·55	10	0·03	40	0·11
1 48·42	11	1 48·13	1·81	11	1·80	6·74	41	6·72	11	0·03	41	0·11
1 58·28	12	1 57·95	1·97	12	1·97	6·90	42	6·88	12	0·03	42	0·11
2 8·13	13	2 7·78	2·14	13	2·13	7·06	43	7·04	13	0·04	43	0·12
2 17·99	14	2 17·61	2·30	14	2·29	7·23	44	7·21	14	0·04	44	0·12
2 27·85	15	2 27·44	2·46	15	2·46	7·39	45	7·37	15	0·04	45	0·12
2 37·70	16	2 37·27	2·63	16	2·62	7·56	46	7·54	16	0·04	46	0·13
2 47·56	17	2 47·10	2·79	17	2·78	7·72	47	7·70	17	0·05	47	0·13
2 57·42	18	2 56·93	2·96	18	2·95	7·89	48	7·86	18	0·05	48	0·13
3 7·27	19	3 6·76	3·12	19	3·11	8·05	49	8·03	19	0·05	49	0·13
3 17·13	20	3 16·59	3·29	20	3·28	8·21	50	8·19	20	0·05	50	0·14
3 26·99	21	3 26·42	3·45	21	3·44	8·38	51	8·36	21	0·06	51	0·14
3 36·84	22	3 36·25	3·61	22	3·60	8·54	52	8·52	22	0·06	52	0·14
3 46·70	23	3 46·08	3·78	23	3·77	8·71	53	8·68	23	0·06	53	0·15
3 56·56	24	3 55·91	3·94	24	3·93	8·87	54	8·85	24	0·07	54	0·15
			4·11	25	4·10	9·04	55	9·01	25	0·07	55	0·15
			4·27	26	4·26	9·20	56	9·17	26	0·07	56	0·15
			4·44	27	4·42	9·36	57	9·34	27	0·07	57	0·16
			4·60	28	4·59	9·53	58	9·50	28	0·08	58	0·16
			4·76	29	4·75	9·69	59	9·67	29	0·08	59	0·16
			4·93	30	4·91	9·86	60	9·83	30	0·08	60	0·16

See p. 77.

ECLIPSES IN 1926.

In the year 1926 there will be *two* Eclipses, both of the *Sun*.

I. A *Total Eclipse of the Sun* on January 14. Invisible at Greenwich and throughout Europe. The path of totality begins its course in Central Africa, leaves that Continent not far south of the Equator and, when at a point in the Indian Ocean due south of India in latitude 10° S., turns northward, and crosses the islands of Sumatra (Benkoolen being within the track), Borneo and Mindanao in the Philippines. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be *4m.* 10*s.* in longitude 82° E., latitude 10° S. The duration in Sumatra will be about 3 minutes. A Partial Eclipse will be seen from Mauritius (mag. 0·61); Johannesburg (mag. 0·13); Bombay (mag. 0·16); Madras (mag. 0·32); Hong Kong (mag. 0·43); and Perth (mag. 0·03). The Greenwich Time of Greatest Phase at these places being between 5*h.* and 8*h.*, according to position.

Eclipse begins January 14, 3*h.* 58·6*m.* Central Eclipse begins 4*h.* 55·1*m.* Central Eclipse happens at Local Mean Noon at a place in longitude 82° 45′ E., latitude 10° 5′ S. at 6*h.* 37·9*m.*, Central Eclipse ends 8*h.* 17·8*m.*, Eclipse ends, 9*h.* 14·3*m.* by Greenwich Mean Time in all cases.

II. An *Annular Eclipse of the Sun* about midnight of July 9. Invisible at Greenwich. The path from which the Annular Eclipse may be seen lies wholly in the South Pacific Ocean, beginning its course in longitude about 147° E., latitude 11° N., at 21*h.* 15*m.* G.M.T., and ending in longitude 111° W., latitude 5° N. an hour after midnight. The middle of the path lies in the neighbourhood of the Hawaii or Sandwich Islands, longitude 170° W., latitude 25° N., approximately, but the larger of these islands are south of the path. It is possible that the Annulus may be seen from Gardner Island and from some others of the group. The duration of Annular Phase on the central line in this longitude is about 3*m.* 50*s.* At Hong Kong the Sun will rise with about a quarter of its diameter eclipsed, and the Eclipse will end for that place 20 minutes later.

Two Eclipses, both of the Sun, is the minimum number that can happen in any calendar year. The greatest number is seven, five of the Sun and two of the Moon, or four of the Sun and three of the Moon. In the year 1927 there will be five Eclipses, and one of them, on June 29, is remarkable, for it will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun *visible in England*, an event which has not occurred since the year 1724. The duration of Totality will be short, and the central line of the path from which totality may be seen runs in a north-easterly direction across the North of England, passing just south and east of Richmond in Yorkshire, where it will last about 25 seconds. Totality, seen from the north of Norway, will last about 45 seconds.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1926, with a few additional just beyond that limit, and the times of some occultations as mentioned below. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is *East* of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is *West*. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From March to the Opposition of Jupiter (August 15) the Eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I., and sometimes II. and III., disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances from occultation (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite referred to being that of the *preceding* line. From Aug. 15 to December, these Satellites disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after Eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances by occultation are given (Oc. D.), the reappearance after Eclipse being in the following line. The times of the phases of an occultation of IV. on July 23, which happens soon after an Eclipse, are specially added.

Date. G.M.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.			Satellite and Phase.	Date. G.M.T.			Satellite and Phase.
Mar.	H.	M.		*July*	H.	M.		*Aug.*	H.	M.		*Sept.*	H.	M.		*Oct.*	H.	M.	
26	4	25	I. D.	6	3	14	II. D.	13	2	23	Oc. R.	18	21	23	II. R.	29	23	24	I. R.
28	5	13	III. D.	6	22	22	IV. D.	17	21	38	II. R.	20	21	42	Oc. D.	31	17	53	I. R.
Apr.				7	3	12	IV. R.	20	1	49	Oc. D.	21	0	50	I. R.	*Nov.*			
1	4	37	II. D.	12	3	25	I. D.	20	4	13	I. R.	22	19	19	I. R.	7	19	48	I. R.
14	3	52	IV. D.	13	21	53	I. D.	21	20	14	Oc. D.	25	19	13	Oc. D.	14	18	27	II. R.
18	4	35	I. D.	14	0	59	Oc. R.	21	22	41	I. R.	26	0	0	II. R.	14	21	43	I. R.
May				20	21	11	III. D.	24	20	53	Oc. D.	28	17	12	IV. D.	19	17	33	III. D.
1	2	42	IV. R.	20	23	47	I. D.	25	0	14	II. R.	28	21	59	IV. R.	19	21	6	III. R.
3	4	9	II. D.	23	21	20	IV. R.	25	20	52	III. R.	29	17	56	Oc. D.	21	21	6	II. R.
4	2	52	I. D.	23	21	52	Oc. D.	28	21	59	Oc. D.	29	21	14	I. R.	23	18	7	I. R.
20	1	8	I. D.	24	2	35	Oc. R.	29	0	36	I. R.	*Oct.*				26	21	35	III. D.
27	3	3	I. D.	23	21	41	II. D.	31	23	8	Oc. D.	6	19	45	Oc. D.	30	16	30	Oc. D.
28	1	7	II. D.	24	1	41	Oc. R.	*Sept.*				6	23	9	I. R.	30	20	2	I. R.
June				28	1	11	III. D.	1	2	51	II. R.	7	17	23	III. D.	*Dec.*			
12	1	19	I. D.	28	1	42	I. D.	1	19	31	Oc. D.	7	20	58	III. R.	4	18	7	IV. D.
15	1	11	III. D.	31	0	16	II. D.	2	0	52	III. R.	13	18	35	II. R.	4	22	44	IV. R.
19	3	13	I. D.	*Aug.*				4	23	43	Oc. D.	14	21	24	III. D.	16	18	22	I. R.
27	23	36	I. D.	4	3	36	I. D.	5	2	31	I. R.	15	0	59	III. R.	16	18	22	II. R.
28	2	59	Oc. R.	5	22	5	I. D.	6	21	0	I. R.	15	19	33	I. R.	21	16	55	IV. R.
29	0	40	II. D.	6	0	39	Oc. R.	11	23	0	IV. D.	20	21	13	II. R.	23	20	17	I. R.
July				7	2	51	II. D.	13	19	55	Oc. D.	22	21	28	I. R.	23	21	0	II. R.
5	1	30	I. D.	13	0	0	I. D.	13	22	55	I. R.	29	19	48	Oc. D.	25	17	11	III. R.

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			h. m.	°	h. m.	°
4	ℓ Leonis	5·3	4 27	175	4 57	213
17	ψ^3 Aquarii	5·2	19 18	91	20 11	220
21	μ Ceti	4·4	17 53	29	18 58	277
26	15 Geminor	6·5	3 59	98	4 56	269
27	56 Geminor	5·2	5 37	171	5 52	203
Feb.						
14	-7° 6086	6·3	19 9	339	19 12	332
17	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	17 46	115	18 33	195
20	63 Tauri	5·7	0 32	151	0 53	194
21	χ^1 Orionis	4·5	16 39	133	17 22	203
25	$+17^\circ$ 2078	6·3	21 24	141	22 31	250
Mar.						
4	13 Librae	5·7	...	...	23 5	359
6	θ Librae	4·4	3 16	100	4 31	304
9	28 Sagittar	5·6	...	...	4 16	320
19	ι Tauri	5·1	20 59	44	21 51	302
25	ℓ Leonis	5·3	23 33	161	24 30	253
Apr.						
15	δ Tauri	3·9	17 9	73	18 21	262
15	64 Tauri	4·9	...	...	18 48	228
15	$+17^\circ$ 750	6·2	22 17	58	...	...
16	$+19^\circ$ 893	6·2	...	...	19 14	284
18	120 B. Gem.	6·5	20 13	172	20 30	200
20	139 B. Cancri	6·1	...	...	19 32	274
26	80 Virginis	5·6	20 48	158	21 46	261
29	-17° 4502	6·4	22 34	195	22 42	208
30	-18° 4249	6·4	0 35	118	1 50	282
May.						
3	Cord. 26199	6·5	...	...	0 55	232
8	30 Piscium	4·7	...	...	3 59	240
15	δ Geminor	3·2	20 19	76	21 16	296
17	ϵ Cancri	6·2	22 49	17	22 53	9
19	37 Leonis	5·5	21 59	93	23 2	315
28	-20° 4572	5·9	1 32	49	2 16	335
30	Cord. 25895	5·5	2 16	57	3 19	301
June						
12	149 B. Gem.	6·4	20 28	76	21 19	301
12	63 Geminor	5·5	20 50	89	21 42	287
July.						
1	-10° 6120	6·3	...	...	0 23	289
21	-20° 4572	5·9	20 9	71	21 11	321
23	-22° 4503	5·7	0 42	85	...	...
23	Cord. 25895	5·5	20 18	59	21 15	309
24	Cord. 27406	6·1	21 10	159	21 30	194
24	-22° 5318	6·5	22 0	122	22 56	227
25	η Capricorn	4·8	20 50	26	21 26	316
28	-11° 6032	6·3	1 38	67	2 49	240
28	30 Piscium	4·7	...	...	22 12	299
28	33 Piscium	4·7	23 7	27	23 54	287

Day	Star.	Mag.	Disappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Reappearance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
July.			h. m.	°	h. m.	°
29	-6° 11	6·0	1 35	51	2 44	252
31	μ Ceti	4·4	23 52	44	24 44	271
Aug.						
3	$+17^\circ$ 750	6·2	1 46	44	2 37	280
27	ξ^2 Ceti	4·3	23 26	114	24 6	195
30	δ Tauri	3·9	3 22	94	4 28	223
30	68 Tauri	4·3	4 58	62	6 16	260
30	107 Tauri	6·5	23 42	29	24 18	303
31	$+19^\circ$ 893	6·2	4 43	127	...	...
Sept.						
10	88 Virginis	6·5	19 28	114	...	...
14	-21° 4512	6·3	18 56	124	20 5	255
17	-22° 5318	6·5	...	...	19 29	265
20	-11° 6032	6·3	22 52	88	23 54	217
21	33 Piscium	4·7	19 17	56	20 15	256
21	-6° 11	6·0	21 43	77	22 48	227
26	$+18^\circ$ 719	6·1	21 5	105	21 50	224
27	312 B. Tauri	6·2	1 1	76	2 9	247
28	Lal. 12712	6·2	...	...	23 15	277
Oct.						
1	η Cancri	5·5	2 25	30	2 53	337
15	17 Capricorn	5·8	19 45	148	20 5	179
22	85 Ceti	6·3	3 50	65	4 53	253
23	30 B. Tauri	6·4	3 20	37	4 19	284
23	68 Tauri	4·3	21 55	115	22 39	204
25	μ Geminor.	3·2	23 58	14	24 25	326
Nov.						
10	49 Sagittar	5·5	...	...	17 16	239
11	-22° 5442	6·2	19 6	158	19 11	166
13	56 Aquarii	6·1	21 56	63	22 58	247
14	-10° 6120	6·3	23 49	78	24 47	229
15	-6° 11	6·0	16 36	25	17 26	284
20	$+16^\circ$ 560	6·1	2 25	93	3 30	236
21	ℓ Tauri	5·2	3 34	117	4 31	226
22	141 Tauri	6·3	1 15	43	2 16	301
22	$+22^\circ$ 1198	6·0	5 29	119	6 27	242
22	η Geminor	3·2	8 8	29	8 34	335
23	44 Geminor	5·9	4 39	105	5 52	266
Dec.						
9	27 Capricorn	6·1	16 15	89	17 25	234
12	30 Piscium	4·7	20 3	35	21 6	264
13	33 Piscium	4·7	21 50	69	22 53	235
15	85 Ceti	6·3	21 30	26	22 29	279
16	30 B. Tauri	6·4	21 56	22	22 49	290
17	68 Tauri	4·3	17 12	121	17 49	200
19	μ Geminor	3·2	18 31	49	19 32	287
23	107 B. Leonis	6·3	23 3	55	23 47	335
23	ν Virginis	4·2	4 19	116	5 41	306

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. 6·5) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East, but an occultation visible from one place is not necessarily to be seen from some other. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West, so that before Full Moon the star disappears at the dark edge, and reappears at the bright, these circumstances being reversed in the latter half of the lunation. The exact position is shown by the angle from N. Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. The stars B. D. + 17° 750 and B. D. + 19° 893 are double stars. B. D. -22° 5403 have faint companions, which may not be visible except in large telescopes. When Disappearance and Reappearance occur on opposite sides of midnight, the hour of the latter is printed *24*.

Alternative names of stars (see next page)—Polaris = α Ursae Minoris; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigae; Betelgeuse = α Orionis; Sirius = α Canis Majoris; Castor = α Geminorum; Procyon = α Canis Majoris; Pollux = β Geminorum; Regulus = α Leonis; Spica = α Virginis; Arcturus = α Bootis; Antares = α Scorpii; Vega = α Lyrae; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis; Altair = α Aquilae; Markab = α Pegasi; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = α Argûs.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1926, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

Name of Star.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precession.	Declination.	An. Precession.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	+ ″		s.	″	″	
α Andromedæ	2·2	0 4 33·5	3·09	+28 40 55	20·0	Aop	+·011	−0·16	·028	35·7
γ Pegasi	2·9	0 9 25·4	3·09	+14 46 20	20·0	Bz	000	−0·01	·082	12·2
β Ceti	2·2	0 39 52·6	3·00	−18 23 33	19·7	Ko	+·016	+0·04	·000	...
θ Ceti	3·8	1 20 19·4	3·00	− 8 33 53	18·8	Ko	−·006	−0·22	...	...
ι Piscium	3·7	1 27 31·2	3·21	+14 57 54	18·6	G5	+·002	00	·020	50·0
Polaris	2·1	1 34 44·8	31·24	+88 54 20	18·4	F8	+·153	00	·007	143
3 Arietis	2·7	1 50 32·8	3 30	+20 26 40	17·8	A5	+·006	−0·11	·057	17·5
α Arietis	2·2	2 2 59·8	3·36	+23 6 48	17·2	Ka	+·014	−0·14	·034	29·4
γ Ceti	3·6	2 39 27·8	3·12	+ 2 55 29	15·4	Ao	−·010	−0·15	...	...
α Ceti	2·8	2 58 24·5	3·14	+ 3 48 1	14·3	Ma	−·001	−0·08	·013	76·9
			+		+					
α Persei	1·9	3 19 1·8	4·27	+49 35 57	12·9	F5	+·003	−0·03	·017	58·8
δ Persei	3·1	3 37 38·9	4·26	+47 33 9	11·7	B5	+·004	−0·04	...	...
ζ Tauri	3·0	3 43 4·9	3·56	+23 52 39	11·3	B5	+·002	−0·05	...	...
ε Persei	2·9	3 49 28·5	3·77	+31 39 55	10·8	B1	+·001	−0·01	...	...
Aldebaran	1·1	4 31 40·3	3·44	+16 21 43	7·5	K5	+·005	−0·19	·052	19·2
ι Aurigæ	2·9	4 52 10·3	3·90	+33 3 2	5·8	Ka	+·001	−0·02	·021	47·6
Rigel	0·3	5 10 58·8	2·88	− 8 17 9	4·3	B8p	000	00	·007	143
Capella	0·2	5 11 13·2	4·42	+45 55 28	4·2	Go	+·009	−0·43	·067	14·9
γ Orionis	1·7	5 21 9·7	3·22	+ 6 17 2	3·4	Ba	000	−0·02	·005	200
β Tauri	1·8	5 21 36·8	3·79	+28 32 47	3·3	B8	+·003	−0·18	000	...
			+		+					
δ Orionis	2·5	5 28 13·5	3·06	− 0 21 10	2·8	Bo	000	00	000	...
α Leporis	2·7	5 29 28·0	2·65	−17 52 27	2·7	Fo	000	00	·014	71·4
ζ Orionis	1·7	5 32 27·5	3·04	− 1 14 52	2·4	Bo	000	00	·008	125
ε Orionis	1·8	5 37 1·5	3·03	− 1 58 50	2·0	Bo	+·001	−0·01	·006	167
Betelgeuse	var	5 51 9·9	3·25	+ 7 23 41	0·8	Ma	+·002	+0·01	·017	58·8
			+		−					
α Geminorum	2·8	6 18 29·1	3·63	+22 33 11	1·6	Ma	+·005	−0·11	·026	38·5
γ Geminorum	1·9	6 33 26·3	3·46	+16 27 50	2·9	Ao	+·003	−0·05	·072	13·9
Sirius	1·6	6 41 53·2	2·68	−16 36 49	3·6	Ao	−·037	−1·21	·366	2·73
51 H. Cephei	5·3	7 6 25·4	28·96	+87 10 5	5·7	Ma	−·058	−0·03	·027	37·0
δ Geminorum	3·5	7 15 42·4	3·59	+22 7 12	6·5	Fo	−·001	−0·02	·062	16·1
			+		−					
Castor (α^2)	2·0	7 29 52·9	3·85	+32 3 10	7·7	Ao	−·014	−0·08	·058	17·2
Procyon	0·5	7 35 25·8	3·19	+ 5 24 56	8·1	F5	−·047	−1·04	·307	3·26
Pollux	1·2	7 40 47·4	3·72	+28 12 23	8·5	Ko	−·047	−0·05	·064	15·6
ε Hydræ	3·5	8 42 51·5	3·19	+ 6 41 29	13·1	F8	−·013	−0·05	·017	58·8
ι Urs. Maj.	3·1	8 54 9·0	4·16	+48 20 0	13·8	A5	−·044	−0·25	·090	11·1
α Hydræ	2·2	9 23 57·1	2·95	− 8 20 13	15·6	Ka	−·001	+0·03	·004	250
β Urs. Maj.	3·3	9 27 55·2	4·13	+52 0 56	15·8	F8	−·103	−0·54	·065	15·4
ε Leonis	3·1	9 41 39·3	3·41	+24 6 56	16·5	Gop	−·003	−0·02	...	...
Regulus	1·3	10 4 26·0	3·21	+12 19 46	17·5	B8	−·017	00	·033	30·3
γ Leonis	2·6	10 15 53·7	3·29	+20 12 59	18·0	Ko	+·021	−0·15	006	167
			+		−					
β Urs. Maj.	2·4	10 57 23·3	3·62	+56 46 46	19·3	Ao	+·011	+0·03	·074	13·5
ζ Urs. Maj.	2·0	10 59 10·6	3·74	+62 9 3	19·3	Ko	−·016	−0·07	·037	27·0
δ Leonis	2·6	11 10 10·6	3·18	+20 55 46	19·6	Az	+·011	−0·14	...	...
θ Leonis	3·2	11 45 17·2	3·10	+14 59 9	20·0	Az	−·034	−0·12	·085	11·8
η Urs. Maj.	2·5	11 49 56·9	3·15	+54 6 22	20·0	Ao	+·012	00	·043	23·3
γ Corvi	2·8	12 11 59·3	3·09	+17 7 52	20·0	B8	−·011	+0·02	...	...
η Virginis	4·0	12 16 7·2	3·07	− 0 15 21	20·0	Ao	−·004	−0·03	...	...
γ Virg. (mean)	2·9	12 37 54·6	3·08	− 1 2 38	19·8	Fo	−·038	+0·01	·063	15·9
ε Urs. Maj.	1·7	12 50 46·8	2·63	+56 21 40	19·6	Aop	+·014	−0·01	·047	21·3
12 Can. Ven.	2·9	12 52 34·1	2·83	+38 43 4	19·5	Aop	−·020	+0·05	...	...

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

		H. M. S.	+ s.	° ′ ″	+ ″		s.	″	″	
β Hydri	2·9	0 21 53·3	2·49	−77 40 16	20·0	Go	+·694	+0·32	·201	5·0
Achernar	0·6	1 34 57·6	2·22	−57 36 45	18·4	B5	+·010	−0·04	·096	10·4
γ Hydri	3·2	3 48 21·9	−·00	−74 27 58	10·9	Ma	+·010	+0·12	...	...
			+		−					
Canopus	−·9	6 22 18·6	1·33	−52 39 17	1·9	Fo	+·002	+0·01	·007	143
ι Argûs	2·3	9 15 6·5	1·61	−58 57 51	1·1	Fo	−·004	00	...	...
Argus	1·0	10 42 11·1	2·32	−59 17 43	18·9	Pec	000	−0·01	...	...
β Chamæl.	4·4	12 13 58·0	3·49	−78 54 5	20·0	B5	−·019	+0·02	...	...

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. For reasons known by the word Precession (*see* page 48), the lines of reference on the celestial sphere are continually changing, hence these coordinates, Right Ascension and Declination of each star change, each by the annual amount shown in the Table. Observations of position of the stars show that they do not conform precisely to this change by precession, and the outstanding amount for individual stars, which is known as Proper Motion (*see* page 64) is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is inversely proportional to its distance, it being the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star. The determination of a star's parallax is attended with some difficulty, and the results by different observers and methods are to be considered possibly of unequal value. The parallaxes in the adjoining table have been collected from various sources, preference being given to the more recent adoptions. The entry ooo indicates that attempts to find the parallax have shown that the star is very distant, For some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to this parallax in parsecs. A parsec is equivalent to about twenty billion miles.

There are in the list certain stars which are double,

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1926, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.	Ann. Precess.	Declination.	Ann. Precess.	Spectrum.	Annual Proper Motion. R.A.	Annual Proper Motion. Dec.	Parallax.	Distance Parsecs.
		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
ζ¹ Urs. Maj.		2·4 13 20 57·0	+3·41	+55 18 41·8	−19·8	A0p	+·015	−0·03	·037	27·0
Spica		1·2 13 21 17·5	+3·16	−10 46 32·1	+28·8	B2	−·003	−0·03	·000	...
ζ Virginis		3·4 13 30 55·2	+3·07	− 0 13 5·8	+5·5	A2	−·020	+0·04	...	...
η Urs. Maj.		1·9 13 44 37·6	+2·38	+49 40 55·1	−8·0	B3	−·012	−0·03	·020	50·0
η Bootis		2·8 13 51 9·7	+2·86	+18 46 5·1	−7·7	G0	−·004	−0·36	·111	9·00
Arcturus		0·2 14 12 17·1	+2·81	+19 34 1·6	−8·8	K0	−·078	−2·00	·121	8·26
ε Bootis		2·7 14 41 45·3	+2·62	+27 23 7·5	−3·5	K0p	−·004	+0·01	.014	7·14
α Librae		2·9 14 46 46·8	+3·32	−15 44 7·5	−0·6	A2	−·008	−0·08	...	...
β Urs. Min.		2·2 14 50 54·3	−0·10	+74 27 28·1	−4·7	K5	−·007	00	.014	7·14
δ Libræ		2·7 15 13 1·3	+3·23	− 9 39 13·3	−8·8	B8	−·007	−0·02	...	...
γ² Urs. Min.		3·1 15 20 50·1	−0·11	+72 5 50 12·8	−4·2	A2	−·002	+0·01	...	...
ι Coronæ		2·3 15 31 33·2	+2·53	+26 57 46 12·1	−2·0	A0	+·009	−0·10	·054	18·5
α Serpentis		2·8 15 40 37·3	+2·94	+ 6 39 27 11·5	−3·0	K0	+·009	+0·04	·046	21·7
β¹ Scorpii		2·9 16 1 7·8	+3·49	−19 36 15 9·9	−3·0	B1	−·001	−0·03	·000	...
δ Ophiuchi		3·0 16 10 27·9	+3·15	− 3 30 28 9·2	−3·0	M2	−·003	−0·14	·045	22·2
η Draconis		2·9 16 22 59·2	+0·81	+61 40 53 8·2	−3·0	G5	−·002	+0·06	·007	143
Antares		1·2 16 24 52·0	+3·63	−26 16 9 8·1	−3·0	M1p	−·001	−0·03	·026	38·5
β Herculis		2·8 16 27 2·2	+2·50	+21 38 59 7·9	−3·0	K0	−·008	−0·03	·036	27·8
ζ Herculis		3·0 16 38 29·8	+2·30	+31 44 9 7·0	−3·0	G0	−·036	+0·39	·112	8·93
ε Ophiuchi		3·4 16 54 9·9	+2·86	+ 9 29 20 5·7	−3·0	K0	−·020	−0·01	...	...
α Herculis	*var*	3·7 17 11 16·3	+2·74	+14 28 25 4·2	−3·0	M5	−·001	+0·03	·000	...
θ Draconis		3·0 17 28 45·6	+1·36	+52 21 20 2·7	−3·0	G0	−·002	+0·01	·004	250
α Ophiuchi		2·1 17 31 29·9	+2·78	+12 36 45 2·5	−3·0	A5	+·008	−0·24	·088	11·4
β Ophiuchi		2·9 17 39 49·0	+2·97	+ 4 35 49 1·8	−3·0	K0	−·003	+0·16	·025	40·0
ι Herculis		3·5 17 43 33·7	+2·37	+27 45 47 1·4	−3·0	G5	−·024	−0·75	·107	9·35
γ Draconis		2·4 17 54 53·3	+1·39	+51 29 49 0·4	−3·0	K5	−·001	−0·02	·017	58·8
δ Urs. Min.		4·4 17 56 5·8	−10·5	+86 36 50 0·3	−3·0	A0	+·017	+0·05	·068	14·7
Vega		0·1 18 34 26·0	+2·01	+38 42 50 3·0	−3·0	A0	+·018	+0·28	·123	8·13
β Lyræ	*var*	4·8 18 47 20·9	+2·21	+33 16 33 4·1	−3·0	B2p	·000	−0·01	...	...
λ Urs. Min.		6·6 18 51 42·5	−7·38	+89 1 47 4·5	−3·0	M0	−·114	00	...	...
ζ Aquilæ		3·0 19 2 0·5	+2·76	+13 45 8 5·4	−3·0	A0	−·001	−0·10	...	...
δ Aquilæ		3·4 19 21 46·0	+3·01	+ 2 57 58 7·0	−3·0	F0	+·017	+0·08	·057	17·5
β Cygni		3·2 19 27 44·2	+2·42	+27 48 12 7·5	−3·0	K0p	·000	−0·01	·002	500
γ Aquilæ		2·8 19 42 44·5	+2·85	+10 25 55 8·7	−3·0	K2	+·001	00	·020	50
Altair		0·9 19 47 10·4	+2·89	+ 8 40 18 9·0	−3·0	A5	+·036	+0·38	·204	4·90
β Aquilæ		3·9 19 51 40·7	+2·94	+ 6 13 15 9·4	−3·0	K0	+·003	−0·48	·076	13·2
θ Aquilæ		3·4 20 7 29·2	+3·09	− 1 2 31 10·6	−3·0	A0	+·002	+0·01	...	...
α² Capricorni		3·8 20 13 57·0	+3·32	−12 46 31 11·1	−3·0	K0	+·004	+0·01	·000	...
γ Cygni		2·3 20 19 34·3	+2·15	+40 1 9 11·5	−3·0	F8p	·000	00	·000	...
α Cygni		1·3 20 38 54·5	+2·04	+45 0 55 12·8	−3·0	A2p	·000	00	·000	...
ε Cygni		2·6 20 43 13·0	+2·40	+33 41 32 13·1	−3·0	K0	+·029	+0·33	·037	27·0
ζ Cygni		3·4 21 9 47·1	+2·52	+29 55 21 14·8	−3·0	K0	·000	−0·06	·028	38·5
ι Cephei		3·6 21 16 48·9	+1·41	+62 16 18 15·2	−3·0	A5	+·022	+0·05	·085	11·8
ε Pegasi		2·5 21 40 33·1	+2·94	+ 9 32 6 16·4	−3·0	K0	+·002	00	·003	333
α Aquarii		3·1 22 1 59·0	+3·08	− 0 40 48 17·4	−3·0	G0	+·001	00	·009	111
η Pegasi		3·1 22 39 31·9	+2·81	+29 50 1 18·8	−3·0	G0	+·001	−0·04	·000	...
Fomalhaut		1·3 22 53 33·9	+3·29	−30 0 54 19·2	−3·0	A3	+·025	−0·17	·111	9·00
Markab		2·6 23 1 4·4	+2·98	+14 48 24 19·4	−3·0	A0	+·004	−0·04	·036	27·8
γ Piscium		3·7 23 13 19·7	+3·06	+ 2 52 39 19·6	−3·0	K0	+·050	+0·02	·021	47·6
ω Piscium		4·0 23 55 30·6	+3·07	+ 6 27 13 20·0	−3·0	F5	+·010	−0·11	·013	76·9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		h. m. s.	s.	° ′ ″	″		s.	″	″	
γ Crucis		1·6 12 27 3·0	+3·31	−56 41 57 19·9	−8·0	M0	+·003	−0·28	...	...
β Centauri		0·9 13 58 35·1	+4·22	−60 1 1 17·4	−8·0	B1	−·003	−0·03	·037	27·0
α Centauri		0·3 14 34 33·6	+4·55	−60 31 51 15·7	−8·0	G0	−·487	+0·72	·758	1·32
α Tri. Aust.		1·9 16 40 48·7	+6·33	−68 53 39 6·8	−8·0	K2	+·003	−0·05	·030	33·3
σ Octantis		5·5 19 41 34·5	+9·00	−89 12 16 8·6	−8·0	F0	+·105	0·00	...	...
α Pavonis		2·1 20 19 48·2	+4·76	−56 58 26 11·5	−8·0	B3	·000	−0·09	...	...
α Gruis		2·2 22 3 34·6	+3·78	−47 19 13 17·5	−8·0	B5	+·011	−0·17	·024	41·7

and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star. In the case of Castor (α^2 Geminorum) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and α Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R.A. h. m.	Dec. ° ′ ″
	1 34 88	
Jan. 1	67·5	54′7
Jan. 21	44·4	54·7
Feb. 10	22·2	54·7
Mar. 2	2·4	54·6
	1 33	
Mar. 22	50·4	54·6
April 11	45·3	54·5
May 1	49·7	54·4
May 21	61·0	54·3
June 10	78·8	54·2
June 30	99·8	54·2
	1 35	
July 20	2·2	54·2
Aug. 9	24·3	54·3
Aug. 29	43·3	54·3
Sept. 18	58·4	54·4
Oct. 8	67·1	54·6
Oct. 28	70·2	54·7
Nov. 17	64·5	54·8
Dec. 7	52·8	54·9
Dec. 27	33·7	55·0

Magnitudes.

Sirius	−1·6
Betelgeuse	*Irreg.* 0·2 to 1·5
α Herculis	*Irreg.* 3·1 to 3·9
β Lyre	3·4 to 4·1

For note on Stellar Magnitude see p. 36.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements, their sizes, their physical condition as to temperature and density, the methods of mathematical physics being invoked to show how these conditions have been brought about. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible being included. The number actually seen naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if the stars to magnitude 6·0 and no fainter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility are counted. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars are divided according to their apparent brightness into series known as magnitudes (*see* page 36), and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, for all to this order have been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe be supposed to be an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each of the varying degrees of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it is to be expected that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared, it is found that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 16th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens, known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar systems are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find, as we should expect, the stars crowding together, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they, too, are arranged in a flattened spheroidal system in which the star-density, more or less uniform at its centre, diminishes as we go outward. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this Universe of bright stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question. A more modern view pictures the total Universe as a number of local clusters, such as the aforesaid Universe of bright stars of which our own Sun is a unit, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not precisely at the centre of the whole Universe, but that its boundaries are more remote in Sagittarius than elsewhere. The fact that the central line of the Milky Way deviates slightly from a great circle and that the southern Galactic hemisphere is slightly richer in stars than the northern, is generally assumed to indicate that the position of our Sun is a little north of the Galactic plane.

Attempts have been made to estimate the probable dimensions of this Universe of stars. The diameter of our own local system is generally regarded as about 3,000, or 4,000 light years. As to the larger system comprehending all the faint stars we know of, Newcomb derived a diameter of about 30,000 light-years in the Galactic plane, the shorter diameter at right-angles to this plane being about ⅛th of this amount, and there have been other estimates of the same order, whilst more recently, Shapley approaching the question from an entirely different point of view has given 300,000 light-years as the larger diameter of the Stellar Universe, the dimension at right-angles to the Galactic plane being one twentieth of this. It will be gathered from this that the matter is highly conjectural. There is a type of body called Spiral Nebulae (*see* p. 65) which do not inhabit the region of space about the central Galactic plane, and are supposed by some to be Island Universes, not forming part of the Galactic system, but this again is a point still under discussion. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS. FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

Star.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Luminosity.	Star.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Absolute Mag.	Luminosity.
Sirius	−1·6	100	A	2·73	32	α^1 Centauri*.....	0·3	G	1·32	4·7	1·3
Canopus ...	−0·9	52	F	143·0	47,000	Munich I. 15040	9·7	M	1·84	13·4	0·0004
α^1 Centauri	0·3	17	G	1·32	1·3	ϵ Indi	4·7	K	2·22	8·0	0·064
Vega.....	0·1	21	A	8·1	65	Lalande 21185 ...	7·6	M	2·44	10·7	0·006
Capella	0·2	19	G	14·9	180	Sirius*	−1·6	A	2·73	1·2	31·9
Arcturus...	0·2	19	K	8·3	60	Innes' Star	11·7	—	2·96	14·3	0·0002
Rigel	0·3	17	B	143·0	15,500	Lacaille 9352	7·4	M	3·03	10·0	0·010
Procyon*...	0·5	14	F	3·26	6·6	τ Ceti	3·6	K	3·04	6·2	0·33
Achernar .	0·6	13	B	10·4	62	ϵ Eridani	3·8	K	3·17	6·3	0·30
β Centauri	0·9	10	B	27·0	320	Lacaille 8760	6·6	M	3·22	9·1	0·23
Altair.....	0·9	10	A	4·9	11	Cord. Z. $5h.$ 243...	9·2	K	3·24	11·7	0·002
Betelgeuse	0·9	10	Ma	58·8	1,500	Procyon*.....	0·5	F	3·26	2·9	6·6
Aldebaran	1·1	9	K	19·2	134	61 Cygni*	5·6	K	3·33	8·0	0·06
Spica	1·2	8	B	100·0	3,300	Struve 2764*	8·8	—	3·40	11·1	0·003
Antares	1·2	8	Map	38·5	490	Groombridge 34*	8·1	M	3·55	10·4	0·007

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude −26·57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system; a small star of the Centaurus group is the nearest star to us so far known.

Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulæ. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (*See* Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The classification of the stars according to their type of spectrum is purely empirical, but there is strong evidence that the principal differences in stellar spectra arise in the main from the variation in a simple physical condition in the stellar atmosphere. It is now generally agreed that this dominant physical condition is temperature, and there is definite knowledge from observation that the intense white Class B stars are the hottest, the red Class M, the coolest in our series. These facts point to a genetic or evolutionary relationship between the stars of the different spectral classes, and the question arises as to how, and in which direction, the evolution proceeds. Formerly, the idea obtained, perhaps rather vaguely, that each star passed through stages from hot to cold, its spectrum changing in type in the order above indicated. The system of evolution which is now propounded assumes that in the beginning of their stellar stage, all stars are of Class M. They are then bodies of gas of extraordinarily low density, and of low temperature and surface brightness. They contract, grow continually hotter, and pass through the successive spectral classes towards B, but only the more massive stars can generate enough heat to reach the white hot state required to produce spectra of that class, the others reach their critical density at spectral Class A, F, G, or even K. After this critical point in their contraction is reached the stars begin to fall off in temperature and in luminosity, and gradually pass through the spectral classes in the reverse order until they have again become red stars of Class M before they finally sink to invisibility. The stars on the ascending branch are, according to the adopted terminology, chiefly "giants," those on the descending branch "dwarfs," the words referring to intensive brightness rather than to mass, though they involve difference in volume. This theory, so far as its fundamental principle goes, was conceived by Sir Norman Lockyer from general physical considerations, but it emerged about twelve years ago from a research by Prof. H. N. Russell of Princeton, U.S.A., correlating absolute magnitude with spectral type, and is generally associated with his name.

The question is being attacked on the theoretical side by analysing on general physical principles the constitution of a mass of gravitating matter and the probable sequence of its changes, and some modification of this new theory is being found necessary. That the low surface temperature of the denser dwarf stars is to be ascribed not to low internal temperature, but to increase of opacity, which prevents the heat from passing outwards to the surface, is one point of theory

that modifies the views derived from observation; but in its main features the scheme of stellar evolution above outlined still stands, and is, in fact, supported by the physical theory.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and on its surface brightness, which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. It is found that the colour-index of a star, which is the name given to the difference of its magnitude determined photographically and visually, is independent of its size and distance, and depends, assuming ideal radiation only, on its temperature. Consequently a determination of the colour-index is equivalent to determining the temperature and hence the surface-brightness, and with this the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area. A more direct way of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by utilizing an optical principle as proposed by Fizeau, and elaborated more recently by Michelson, and an apparatus known as an "interferometer," has been invented and constructed for the purpose. It is satisfactory that the angular diameters, as measured with this instrument, agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness. Since the distances of these large stars that have been thus measured are known approximately, the following values of their diameters in miles have been deduced:—

Betelgeuse	240	million	miles
Antares	120	,,	,,
Aldebaran	32	,,	,,
Arcturus	17	,,	,,

The distance of Antares being somewhat uncertain, a larger value of its diameter than the above is sometimes given. Measures with the interferometer have shown that Mira Ceti at maximum is as large as Betelgeuse.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (*see* p. 36), the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0·1″). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the star with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars of like type the ratio of the intensity of the two components of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars intrinsically brilliant, for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to Iron is very weak, but in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted, and by help of the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance.

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the following. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallactic movement (*see Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 60 and 61. To express these large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros: another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1″ (parallax = one second). This is 3¼ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is estimated from knowledge of the general density of stars in space that there are nearly twice that number. The others remain to be discovered.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallactic motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19·5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle

known as Doppler's, it is possible to find by a spectroscope the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us from certain peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulæ, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
		h. m.	° ′		
224	M 31	0 38	+40 50	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	1 29	+29 38	Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
869 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	2 15	+56 45	Perseus	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	5 30	+22 0	Taurus	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 31	− 5 27	Orion	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2070	.....	5 39	−69 19	Dorado.....	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47	+32 30	Auriga.....	A fine cluster of stars.
2168	M 35	6 4	+24 20	Gemini.....	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35	+20 15	Cancer.....	Called "Præsepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42	−59 16	Argo	Great nebula surrounding η Argûs.
5194	M 51	13 26	+47 35	Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38	+28 45	Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39	+36 35	Hercules.....	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52	−19 0	Ophiuchus	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59	+66 35	Draco	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51	+32 55	Lyra.....	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56	+22 30	Aquila.....	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29	− 1 10	Aquarius.....	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26	+11 49	Pegasus	Magnificent cluster of stars.

There are nebulæ called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulæ. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulæ into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulæ are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulæ with continuous spectrum are called "white" nebulæ, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulæ are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The larger gaseous nebulæ lie mostly in the Milky Way, and the smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulæ, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. The gaseous green nebulæ are in a small minority. There are also masses of Dark nebulæ in space.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1926.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
2 10	2 23	3 15	1 8	2 2	2 15	3 4	1 20	2 9	1 1
5 7	5 20	6 12	4 4	4 23	5 11	6 0	4 16	5 5	3 22
8 4	8 17	9 9	7 1	7 20	8 8	8 21	7 13	8 2	6 18
11 1	11 14	12 6	9 22	10 17	11 5	11 18	10 10	10 23	9 15
13 21	14 11	15 3	12 19	13 13	14 2	14 15	13 7	13 20	12 12
16 18	17 7	17 23	15 16	16 10	16 23	17 12	16 4	16 17	15 9
19 15	20 4	20 20	18 13	19 7	19 20	20 8	19 1	19 13	18 6
22 12	23 1	23 17	21 9	22 4	22 16	23 5	21 21	22 10	21 2
25 9	25 22	26 14	24 6	24 1	25 13	26 2	24 18	25 7	23 23
28 6	28 19	29 11	27 3	27 21	28 10	28 23	27 15	28 4	26 20
31 2	...	...	30 0	30 18	31 7	...	30 12	...	29 17

These are *approximate* times of the middle of minimum phase.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains

its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. *3h. 3m.*, Declination 40° 39′ N.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the *β* Lyræ type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of a class with periods varying from 30 to over 500 days, a large proportion of which, however, are in the neighbourhood of 330 days, whose range of apparent brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. *2h. 16m.*, Declination 3° 19′ S.) is the most famous of these. It will be at maximum in the month of October, 1926, and again in September, 1927. Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxta-position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. A few observations made during the increase of brightness have shown a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapour is very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (13 in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1848. Several of these are still visible as faint stars of tenth to fifteenth magnitude and are being systematically observed. Their light generally shows some trace of variability. The Nova that appeared in Pictor last year differed from the majority of the others in the list, in that it was placed at a distance of several degrees outside the Milky Way. Its maximum brightness was not reached until 15 days after discovery, during which interval (May 25 to June 9), it brightened from magnitude 2·4 to 1·1. It then declined rapidly, and on June 25 its magnitude was about 3·3, which was followed by a temporary brightening. Its spectrum appeared in the main according to the above description, but differed in several respects from that of the average Nova.

Discoverer.	Date.	Mag. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5·0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2·0	Corona Borealis.
3. Schmidt	1876, Nov. 24	3·0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson	1892, Jan. 24	4·0	Auriga.
5. Fleming	1898, March	4·7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson	1901, Feb. 21	−0·8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5·1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5·0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3·9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5·4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet	1918, June 8	−1·0	Aquila.
12. Denning	1920, Aug. 20	1·8	Cygnus.
13. Watson	1925, May 25	1·1	Pictor.

ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8·80″
Precession for the year 1926	50·262
Constant of Nutation	9·21
Constant of Aberration	20·47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1926)	23° 26′ 56·08″
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax (*Mean*)	57′ 2·70″
Earth's Orbital speed *per sec.*	29·766 km. 18·496 miles.
Velocity of Light in vacuo *per sec.*	299·860 km. 186·325 miles.
Solar motion *per sec.* (*Campbell*)	19·5 km. = 12·1 miles.
Pole of Galactic Plane (*Newcomb*)	R.A. 191·1′ (or 12h. 44 m.) Dec. 26° 8′ N.
Solar Apex (*Boss*)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Vertex of Star-streaming (*Eddington*)	R.A. 90°, Dec. 12° N.

The Angstrom, or tenth-metre, the unit of wave-length is the length of a metre divided by 10^{10}.

Ultra-red light waves have been measured as long as 15,000 tenth-metres.

Length of light waves at different parts of the spectrum, in tenth-metres.

Red (A)	7594	Blue (F)	4861
Red (C)	6563	Violet (G)	4308
Yellow (D_1)	5896	Ultra-Violet (H)	3968
Green (E)	5270	,, ,, (K)	3933
Green (b)	5184		

X rays are as short as 200 tenth-metres.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution, is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major and more than a thousand minor planets, or asteroids, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but perhaps shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (*see* p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. The bright streaks are also seen unassociated with spots and when these are scattered over the disc are generally called flocculi. There are also seen pervading the solar surface brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectroheliograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere; modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time, between certain exhibitions of its variations and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, which increase and decrease somewhat uniformly and arrive at a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in these extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years or more the spot regions converge towards the solar equator, and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots since they cross the visible disc. But the rate of angular rotation is not the same in all latitudes. According to Carrington's investigations made in the middle of last century the rotation periods found from spots in different latitudes are :—

	°	*d.*	*h.*		°	*d.*	*h.*
Lat.	35 N.	26	19	Lat.	35 S.	26	20
,,	30	26	5	,,	30	26	13
,,	25	26	0	,,	25	26	3
,,	20	25	17	,,	20	25	18
,,	15	25	8	,,	15	25	13
,,	10	25	4	,,	10	25	6
,,	5 N.	25	1	,,	5 S.	24	23

Equator 24*d.* 2*h.*

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805·2	1870·6	1810·6	1878·9
1816·4	1883·9	1823·3	1889·6
1829·9	1894·1	1833·9	1901·7
1837·2	1906·1	1843·5	1913·1
1848·1	1917·7	1856·0	1923·6
1860·1		1867·2	

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this path of totality, because the change in the observer's position places him out of the direct line joining the Moon to the Sun. Total eclipses

of the Sun visible from any given place are rare. The last total solar eclipse, visible in England, was on May 22, 1724. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on June 29 of next year, which will be seen total for a few seconds from the north of England (*see* page 58).

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28°. The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth —like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (*See* p. 72.)

This planet will be visible to the naked eye in the evenings in the middle of March and possibly at the end of June and in the mornings of the last week in August.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47°. The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she is seen in the telescope as a crescent like the Moon about 5 days from or before New. She will be presented to good effect in 1926 at the opening of the year, when she will be seen as an evening star.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and will be favourably placed for observation in the autumnal months of 1926, being in opposition to the Sun on November 4. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year considerable additions are made to the list. At present the total number known is more than a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are —Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or 4½ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35°, whilst that of Juno is only 13°. Many are smaller, the mean of all being about 8°. One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about 2½ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. Eros will be in Opposition in the middle of 1926, when it will be not far from aphelion and therefore distant, but there will be a very close approach in 1931, when the minimum distance will be about 16 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only ¼th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at

the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV., which escapes under some circumstances.

The five fainter satellites are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892, the remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

The surface of Jupiter presents features of interest because of their varying changes, though at the same time they possess considerable permanence. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664 which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It was subsequently seen by several others, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above-named belt has been visible since 1831, when it was seen by Schwabe, and if we conclude that the one now perceptible is identical with it then the mean rotation of the object and of the red spot near it has been $9^h.\ 55^m.\ 37^s.$ during the last 95 years.

Early in 1901 a series of dark spots were detected in the same latitude as the red spot, but moving with greater velocity. These markings are still visible, and they have had the effect of causing considerable irregularities in the motion of the red spot. As they overtake the latter formation they push it forward, and its rate of rotation is accelerated. In 1923 and 1924 this peculiarity was exhibited in striking fashion, and the rotation period of the red spot was quickened to the extent of 3 seconds. The effect of the recurring conjunctions of the red spot and south tropical disturbance has been to nearly equalize the rates of motion as will be seen by the following comparison :—

Object.	1901. Period of Rotation. H. M. S.	1924. Period of Rotation. H. M. S.
Red spot and Hollow ...	=9 55 40·6	9 55 36·6
South Tropical Disturbance	=9 55 18·5	9 55 32·0
Difference in rate.....	=22·1 secs.	4·6 secs.

From recent observations it appears that the South Tropical Disturbance is now moving at a slower rate than the Red Spot.

At the opening of the year 1926 the longitude of the great red spot will be approximately 58 degrees, and will follow the zero meridian (system II.) in 96 minutes of time. There are frequent irregularities, however, in the rate of motion of the spot, and these render it impossible to predict its exact position. As a guide to the probable place of the object, the following times are given when it may be expected to be either near or on the central meridian of the planet. It is to be hoped that observers will obtain a number of good transit times of the spot during the summer months :—

1926.	Red spot follows Zero meridian in degrees.	Red spot follows Zero meridian in time.	Transit time of spot. H. M.
May 1.....	28	46 min.	14 10 G.M.T.
June 1	22	36 ,,	14 40 ,,
Sept. 1	4	7 ,,	9 58 ,,

The middle of the red spot will nearly correspond with the zero meridian in Sept.-Oct. 1926, should its recent rate of movement be prolonged, and it will be interesting to determine the exact time of conjunction. The last two conjunctions occurred in the spring of 1919 (March) and in the summer of 1913. The more rapid motion of the spot (mean period $9h.\ 55m.\ 36{\cdot}6s.$) has enabled it to complete 7 revolutions of Jupiter relatively to the zero meridian ($9h.\ 55m.\ 40{\cdot}63s.$) in about 26½ years.

The following are a few computed times for the passage of the zero meridian system II. :—

1926.	H. M.	1926.	H. M.
May 3.....	15 3	Aug. 27.....	10 46
June 1.....	14 4	Sept. 25.....	9 40
,, 30.....	13 1	Oct. 26.....	10 16
July 29.....	11 55	Nov. 22.....	7 39

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9h.\ 50m.\ 30s.$ System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9h.\ 55m.\ 40{\cdot}63s.$

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Ecliptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as 13½ to 15. This planet will be favourably placed for observation in the early months of summer, being in opposition to the Sun at the middle of May, and will be visible in the clear evening skies of the ensuing months.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (*see* table p. 72) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September, 1848. The

most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. In 1926 it will be in opposition to the Sun on September 21, and may be favourably viewed in the evenings of autumn. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4″ in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of his four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde. He will be in a good position for telescopic scrutiny in February and March amongst the stars on the western region of Leo.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament 13° 10′ 35″ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around the sky is 27*d.* 7*h.* 43*m.* 11·5*s.*, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is 29*d.* 12*h.* 44*m.* 3*s.* When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors forms an interesting subject for discussion.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

The Full Moon, which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and 3½-5¾ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre,

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
			Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ′	Miles.		d. h. m.
Sun	—	—	—	—	—	864, 000	333,432	25 9 7
Mercury ☿	0·39	36·0	0 88	116	7 0	3,000	0·04	25 42 ?
Venus ♀ ...	0·72	67·2	0 225	584	3 24	7,600	0·83	23 21 ?
Earth ⊕ ...	1·00	92·9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927eq.	1·00	23 56
Mars ♂.....	1·52	141·5	1 322	780	1 51	4,200	0·11	24 37½
Jupiter ♃ .	5·20	483·3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700eq.	318	9 50
						82,800 *p.*		9 56
Saturn ♄ ...	9·54	886·1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100eq.	95	10 14½
						67,200 *p.*		
Uranus ♅...	19·19	1,782·8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 49
Neptune ♆	30·07	2,793·5	164 280	367½	1 47	33,000	17	?

and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This *mare* is visible to naked eye.

Clavius.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and return at intervals which, in the case of those that have confirmed the periods computed for them returning, range from 3½ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from 3½ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases.

Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from this circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

The comets in the following list have already been seen at least once since discovery, and are expected to return in 1926 or 1927. The month of perihelion passage given in the second column is to be considered as approximate :—

Name.	Last Appearance.	Period in Years.
Kopff	1926 Jan.	1910	6·58
Finlay	,, Apr.	1906	6·54
Tempel-Swift	,, Mar.	1908	5·84
Mechain-Tuttle	,, May	1912	13·6
Holmes	,, Oct.	1906	6·86
Giacobini	,, Oct.	1913	6·5
Neujmin	1927 Jan.	—	5·4
Pons-Winnecke	,, June	1921	6·01

Four of the expected periodic comets were observed in the year 1925 (up to Oct. 1) and three others that are believed to be non-periodic.

There are other families of comets, none so numerous as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family, while the comet of the November meteors (Leonids) belongs to the Uranian family.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the Solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1916 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, but the expectation of a fine meteoric shower was not realized. There seems, however, a good prospect that one may occur at the comet's next return in June 1927. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A.	Radiant Point. Dec.	Name of Shower.
		°	°	
1	January 2—4 ...	230	+53	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331	+56	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19—Mar. 1	155	+14	α Leonids.
4	March 1—4	166	+ 4	τ Leonids.
5	March 11—12 ...	218	+12	ζ Boötids.
6	March 17—18 ...	310	+78	γ Cepheids.
7	April 20—22.....	271	+33	Lyrids.
8	April 30.....	291	+59	o Draconids.
9	May 1—6	338	− 2	γ Aquarids.
10	May 18—26	246	+29	ζ Herculids.
11	May 29—June 1	353	+39	ι Andromedids.
12	June 2—10	253	−22	α Scorpiids.
13	June 8—29	282	−26	δ Sagittarids.
14	June 27—30.....	228	+58	ι Draconids.
15	June 27—30.....	245	+64	η Draconids.
16	July 7—11	343	+12	α Pegasids.
17	July 19—Aug. 10	303	−10	α Capricornids.
18	July 25—30	339	−11	δ Aquarids. Perseids.
19	August 10—12...	45	+57	
20	August 20—25...	291	+60	o Draconids.
21	Aug. 21—Sept. 2	262	+63	ζ Draconids.
22	August 25.....	6	+11	γ Pegasids.
23	September 3—16	61	+36	ε Perseids.
24	September 4—14	348	+2	γ Piscids.
25	Sept. 19—27.....	272	+23	Herculids.
26	October 11—24...	42	+21	ε Arietids.
27	October 13	14	+ 7	ε Piscids.
28	October 14—21..	33	+19	α Arietids.
29	October 17—24...	92	+15	Orionids.
30	Oct. 30—Nov. 14	55	+12	ε Taurids.
31	Nov. 1—10	61	+34	ε Perseids.
32	Nov. 13—15	150	+23	Leonids.
33	Nov. 14—25	64	+22	ε Taurids.
34	Nov. 17—23	25	+43	Andromedids.
35	Nov. 25—Dec. 4	155	+39	μ Ursids Maj.
36	Dec. 1—14.....	108	+33	Geminids.
37	Dec. 18—21	161	+58	β Ursids Maj.
38	Dec. 18—22	218	+76	β Ursids Min.
39	Dec. 18—28	194	+68	κ Draconids.
40	Dec. 25—31	103	+34	θ Geminids.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows, when the moon is absent, as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not easily explained on the evidence before us. We may, however, easily conclude that we should observe a decided shimmering E. and W. of the Sun resulting from this reflected light upon the host of minor planets, comets and cometary débris revolving around him, chiefly in orbits of little inclination.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. A feature of special note is the prominent bright line in the green in its spectrum which is identified with a faint yellow-green line to be observed in the background of the sky on nights when no auroral display is visible. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27¼ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

THE SATELLITES.

Name.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary.	Period of Sidereal Revolution.		
		Miles.	D.	H.	M.
The Earth.					
Luna	...	238,840	27	7	43
Mars.					
Phobos	14	5,850	0	7	39
Deimos	13	14,650	1	6	18
Jupiter.					
V. Unnamed	13	112,500	0	11	57½
I. Io	5½	261,000	1	18	27½
II. Europa	5½	415,000	3	13	13½
III. Ganymede	5	664,000	7	3	42½
IV. Callisto	6	1,167,000	16	16	32
VI. Unnamed	14	7,110,000	250	14	40
VII. Unnamed	17½	7,390,000	260	1	24
VIII. Unnamed	17	14,940,000	738	21	36
IX. Unnamed	18½	14,940,000	745	0	0
Saturn.					
Mimas	12	117,000	0	22	37
Enceladus	12	157,000	1	8	53
Tethys	11	186,000	1	21	18
Dione	11	238,000	2	17	41
Rhea	10	332,000	4	12	25
Titan	8½	771,000	15	22	41
Themis	17	906,000	20	20	24
Hyperion	16	934,000	21	6	39
Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79	7	54
Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546	12	0
Uranus.					
Ariel	16	120,000	2	12	29
Umbriel	16½	167,000	4	3	28
Titania	14½	273,000	8	16	56
Oberon	14½	365,000	13	11	7
Neptune.					
Unnamed	13	221,500	5	21	3

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1926.

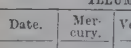
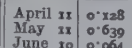
Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
	"	"		"	"		"	"		"	"
Jan. 11	36·05	+14·22	April 9	41·25	+16·31	July 14	39·90	+15·05	Oct. 10	35·01	+13·95
Feb. 12	37·87	+15·13	May 11	42·09	+16 37	Aug. 7	38·35	+14·53	Nov. 11	34·34	+14·10
Mar. 16	39·93	+15·94	June 12	41·54	+15·8c	Sept. 8	36·43	+14·08	Dec. 13	34·48	+14·52

This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1926.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 11	0·816	0·192	April 11	0·128	0·452	July 10	0·436	0·812	Oct. 8	0·935	0·982
Feb. 10	0·990	0·012	May 11	0·639	0·601	Aug. 9	0·013	0·887	Nov. 7	0·590	0·998
Mar. 12	0·542	0·237	June 10	0·964	0·717	Sept. 8	0·906	0·944	Dec. 7	0·372	0·998

When the above numbers are less than 0·500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0·500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 18*h*. to 6*h*. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year are  one of each pair being used according as it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these reduce to  .

Wireless Time-Signals.—In accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Cambridge in 1925, the wireless time-signals that are issued under the auspices of that organisation are under revision as to their time and method of sending at the time of preparation of this Almanack. No list is, therefore, included this year.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1924–1925.

THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and Kew)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1924 to September 1925 inclusive.

Month.	Temperature		Rainfall.			Pressure. (Sea Level.)		Wind.	Sunshine.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Prevalent Direction.	Percentage.
	°F.	°F.		inches.	inches.	inches.	inch.		
1924 October.....	53·1	1·9 above	16	3·63	1·22 above	29·92	0·02 below	SW	19
,, November..	46·9	1·9 ,,	13	2·22	0·11 ,,	30·07	0·11 above	SW	8
,, December..	45·3	4·0 ,,	15	2·88	0·74 ,,	29·98	0·04 ,,	S	14
,, Year	...	...							
1925 January ...	42·9	3·3 ,,	11	1·64	0·02 ,,	30·25	0·20 ,,	SW	11
,, February ...	43·3	2·6 ,,	15	2·68	1·22 ,,	29·68	0·32 below	SW	20
,, March	42·3	0·8 below	10	0·73	0·90 below	30·18	0·25 above	N	19
,, April.....	48·0	0·2 ,,	16	1·75	0·38 above	29·86	0·10 below	WSW	28
,, May	56·1	2·0 above	17	1·44	0·17 below	29·81	0·19 ,,	SW	42
,, June	62·4	2·7 ,,	1	0·08	1·82 ,,	30·13	0·11 ,,	N	52
,, July	65·7	2·5 ,,	11	3·22	1·03 above	29·94	0·06 ,,	SW	35
,, August	62·6	0·1 ,,	13	2·26	0·02 below	29·99	0·01 above	SW	31
,, September.	55·6	2·6 below	18	1·99	0·34 above	29·98	0·06 below	SW	31

Temperature and Rainfall Records.

Year.	TEMPERATURE. Hottest and Coldest Days (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).				RAINFALL. British Isles.			London. (Camden Square.)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year.	No. of Rain-days. 0·01 and upwards.	Total Duration in Hours.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.			
					Ins.			Ins.		
1903	87°5	July 11 ..	23°6	Jan. 16 ..	4·78	Jan. 29 ..	Ben Nevis	38·10	179	689
1904	91·0	Aug. 4	23·2	Nov. 26 ..	5·62	Nov. 8 ..	Ambleside	20·65	160	492
1905	89·2	July 26	19·5	Jan. 1	5·72	Aug. 25 ..	Glen-na-Smoel	22·97	162	456
1906	94·3	Aug. 31	19·8	Dec. 30	6·15	Jan. 28 ..	Borrowdale	24·26	163	420
1907	83·7	Sept. 25...	22·4	Jan. 24	4·86	Oct. 16 ..	Kingsbridge	23·01	175	419
1908	84·0	July 3	12·1	Dec. 30	4·80	Oct. 19....	Treharris.....	23·67	157	501
1909	86·2	Aug. 12	13·6	Mar. 5.....	6·46	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	26·75	190	577
1910	82·2	June 20....	20·3	Jan. 27	4·52	Aug. 26 ..	Borrowdale.....	25·36	186	491
1911	100·0	Aug. 9.....	21·6	Feb. 1	7·00	Oct. 29	Borrowdale.....	24·79	155	473
1912	90·0	July 12	19·1	Jan. 29 .. / Feb. 3	7·31	Aug. 26 ..	Brundall	27·88	180	516
1913	87·1	June 17....	24·2	Feb. 23	6·06	Sept. 17 ..	Doncaster	22·41	163	453
1914	92·1	July 1	19·9	Jan. 24	6·35	Aug. 8	Snowdon	25·72	168	514
1915	87·2	June 8.....	22·3	Jan. 23	7·06	Sept. 25 ..	Dalcross.....	32·18	152	569
1916	83·9	July 31	23·4	Dec. 19	8·20	Oct. 11..	Kinlochquoich	34·01	192	628
1917	93·2	June 17....	17·2	Dec. 19	9·56	June 28 ..	Bruton	30·05	175	476
1918	89·8	Aug. 22....	18·5	Jan. 9	4·95	Sept. 15 ..	Douglas	26·69	195	520
1919	87·5	Aug. 12....	15·5	Feb. 9	4·50	April 10 ..	Corran	26·21	182	611
1920	86·5	May 25	15·7	Dec. 13	6·81	Feb. 9	Dungeon Ghyll	23·59	175	520
1921	94·0	July 11	25·3	Jan. 24 .... / Dec. 13	6·10	Jan. 8	Dungeon Ghyll	14·60	115	269
1922	90·6	May 24.....	24·4	Oct. 26.... / Dec. 9	4·70	Aug. 7 ..	Doncaster ..... / (Carr House How.)	25·60	177	503·4
1923	92·2	July 11 ..	22·7	Nov. 26 ..	5·57	Nov. 12 ..	Llechwedd Quarries	27·03	182	479
1924	88·8	July 12	21·2	Feb. 15 ..	9·40	Aug. 18 ..	Cwm Glyn (Brymore)	30·08	188	540
1925	89·5	July 22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

BRITISH ISLANDS: The *maximum temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The *lowest temperature* of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is —23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The *greatest rainfall* in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9·56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The *total rainfall* for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246·92 inches at Llyn Llydaw (Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247·30 inches at the Stye, Cumberland in 1923, to 9·29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The *maximum temperature* on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The *wettest station* in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114·14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22·83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40·80 inches fell in 24 hours.

Ready Reference Calendar for 200 Years.

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,† to 1952 inclusive.

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1952.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795			*															
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6*	2	4	7	2
						1903	1914	1925	1931	1942												
1762	1773	1779	1790																			
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
						1909	1915	1926	1937	1943												
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791																		
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
						1910	1921	1927	1938	1949												
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799																	
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
					1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946												
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800																	
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1873	1879	1890	..	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
					1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947												
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797																		
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
					1905	1911	1922	1933	1939	1950												
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1798																	
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
						1906	1917	1923	1934	1945												
										1951												
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928				7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932				5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936				3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940				1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944				6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948				4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952				2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week Aug. 4 fell in the year 1914, in the table of years look for 1914, and in a parallel line, under Aug., is fig. 6, which directs to col. 6, in which it will be seen that Aug. 4 fell on Tuesday.

† 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3–13 were omitted).

1		2		3		4		5		6*		7	
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesd.	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	*Sunday*	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesd.	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	*Sunday*	2	Monday	2
Wednesd.	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	*Sunday*	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	*Sunday*	4	Monday	4	Tuesday°	4	Wednesd.	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	*Sunday*	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesd.	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	*Sunday*	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesd.	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesd.	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesd.	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	*Sunday*	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesd.	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	*Sunday*	9	Monday	9
Wednesd.	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	*Sunday*	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	*Sunday*	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesd.	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	*Sunday*	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesd.	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	*Sunday*	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesd.	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesd.	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesd.	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	*Sunday*	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesd.	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	*Sunday*	16	Monday	16
Wednesd.	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	*Sunday*	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	*Sunday*	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesd.	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	*Sunday*	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesd.	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	*Sunday*	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesd.	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesd.	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesd.	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	*Sunday*	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesd.	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	*Sunday*	23	Monday	23
Wednesd.	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	*Sunday*	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	*Sunday*	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesd.	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	*Sunday*	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesd.	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	*Sunday*	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesd.	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesd.	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesd.	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	*Sunday*	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesd.	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	*Sunday*	30	Monday	30
Wednesd.	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	*Sunday*	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900·0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926·7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5·5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of 23½°, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versâ*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approx. *see* p. 48). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is 18½ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (*see* p. 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs 2½ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a line parallel to this through Dover the West declination is now about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about 1½° greater; whilst at Dublin the declination West is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. Their positions apparently undergo secular change, and for the epoch 1922 the position of the North Magnetic Pole was about lat. 72°, long. 96° W., that of the South, lat. 73°, long. 156° E. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.	°	′	
1580	11	15	East.
1665	1	30	West.
1765	20	0	West.
1800	24	0	West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about 24° 25′, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1925 are provisional only, and for 1926 are inferred.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
	° ′		° ′
1900	16 29·0	·1846	67 8·5
1910	15 41·2	·1855	66 52·6
1920	14 8·6	·18454	66 53·6
1922	13 46·7	·18447	66 52·3
1923	13 35·1	·18431	66 51·9
1924	13 22·8	·1843	66 51·6
1925	13 9·5	·1843	66 51·5
1926	12 56	·1842	66 51

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about 12′ in summer and 7′ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about 10*h.*, and again about 18*h.*, throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about 14*h.*, and its most easterly position at an hour of the night which varies with the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation and perhaps on the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. When these storms occur there is frequently a large spot on the Sun, which leads to the suggestion of a solar emanation, perhaps a direct stream, which affects the Earth.

GRAVITY.

It is deduced as a consequence of Newton's laws that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large. Because this variation of gravity is due to the shape of the Earth as well as to the so-called centrifugal force, it is possible to deduce the ellipticity of meridians from these determined values of g.

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places—g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre-seconds, l is given in centimetres.

	g.	*l.*
Equator	978·05	99·097
Latitude 45°	980·63	99·359
Greenwich	981·21	99·418
Edinburgh	981·60	99·457
Pole	983·23	99·622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which the meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (*see* Zone Standard Time p. 78).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. The letters G.M.T. now specify Time of this system, but the letters U.T. (Universal Time) are sometimes added to distinguish from the earlier system. (*See* p. 4.)

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian (*see* p. 57). In observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus :—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of* 10 *secs. per hour, or by the* Table on p. 57. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24*h.* must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12*h.* must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on March 15?

	H.	M.	S.
R.A. of Sirius + 24*h.*	30	41	53
Sid. Time at Mean Noon (subt.)	23	29	20
	7	12	33
Retardation from p. 57		1	11
	7	11	22
G.M.T. (U.T.) of Southing	19	11	22

It will be noted that it might have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for March 14.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock *which precedes* that to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month; *e.g.* :—

	H.	M.	S.
G.M.T. (U.T.) March 15	19	11	22
From Col. 9, p. 11	12	30	35
Interval of Mean Time	6	40	47
Acceleration from p. 57 (add) ...	0	1	6
Corresponding Sidereal Time ...	6	41	53

Summer Time.

Following are the periods in which Summer Time has been used since its adoption. (*See* note, p. 17.)

1916.	May 21*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct.	1*d.* 2*h.*
1917.	April 8*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept.	17*d.* 2*h.*
1918.	Mar. 24*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept.	30*d.* 2*h.*
1919.	Mar. 30*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept.	29*d.* 2*h.*
1920.	Mar. 28*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct.	25*d.* 2*h.*
1921.	April 3*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct.	3*d.* 2*h.*
1922.	Mar. 26*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct.	8*d.* 2*h.*
1923.	April 22*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept.	16*d.* 2*h.*
1924.	April 13*d.* 2*h.*	to Sept.	21*d.* 2*h.*
1925.	April 19*d.* 2*h.*	to Oct.	4*d.* 2*h.*

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case.

The Act now in force applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (*See* p. 78, note.)

The scheme has been adopted in other countries. In France the dates of the beginning of the period in the successive years 1916 to 1925 have been June 15, March 25, March 10, March 2, Feb. 15, March 15, March 26, May 27, March 30 and April 5 (inclusive); the dates of ending, October 1, 7, 6, 5, 25, 26, 8, 7, 5 and 4, these not being included in the period. In 1923 a law was passed on May 24, fixing the period for France and Algeria as from 23*h.* on the last Saturday in March to 24*h.* on the first Saturday in October, subject to future alteration.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians, the towns and cities near the dividing lines adopting which of the times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			
12	hrs.	F.	Fiji Islands.
11½	,,	F.	New Zealand.
11	,,	F.	New Caledonia and dependencies, Caroline Is., east of 154° E., Marshall Is., Nauru.
10	,,	F.	Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, New Guinea, Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west of 154° E., Marianne Is. (except Guam).
9½	,,	F.	South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia.
9	,,	F.	Japar, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.).
8	,,	F.	Port Arthur, East China, Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and Pescadores Is., North Borneo and Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor, West Australia.
7	,,	F.	French Indo-China, Hoihau and Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay States, Straits Settlements.
6½	,,	F.	Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is.
5½	,,	F.	India (except Calcutta and Portuguese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is.
5	,,	F.	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
4	,,	F.	Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion.
3	,,	F.	French Somaliland, Madagascar, ItalianSomaliland, Eritrea, Russia.
2½	,,	F.	British East Africa, Uganda.
2	,,	F.	Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Roumania, Latvia (except Reval), Estonia, Egypt, Rhodesia and Union of South Africa, Portuguese East Africa, Cyprus, Finland, Palestine.
1	hr.	F.	Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho-Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo, Portuguese West Africa, South-West Africa, Angola, Libya, Sardinia, Lithuania.
Greenwich Time			...Great Britain, Ireland, France, Channel Is., Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Faröe Is., Gibraltar, Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica, St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold Coast (Jan.–Aug.).
Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.			
1	hr.	S.	Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea, Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is., Canary Is., Mauretania.
2	hrs.	S.	Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando and Trinidad Is. (Brazil).
3	,,	S.	Eastern Brazil.
4	,,	S.	New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia, Quebec (East), Prince Edward Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the Leeward Is., Grenada, Guadeloupe, Tobago, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre, Central Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana.
4½	,,	S.	Venezuela.
5	,,	S.	Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30′ W., New Brunswick (Western), Eastern Zone of the United States, Jamaica, Bahama Is., Peru, Panama, Western Brazil.
6	,,	S.	Central Zones of Canada and United States and Florida, Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras.
7	,,	S.	Mountain Zones of Canada and the United States.
8	,,	S.	British Columbia, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
9	,,	S.	Yukon, Sitka.
10	,,	S.	Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Alaska.
10½	,,	S.	Hawaiian or Sandwich Is.
11	,,	S.	Tutuila (Samoa).
11½	,,	S.	Apia (Samoa).

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 20m. fast on Greenwich is used: though the longitude of these islands is about 11h. 40m. West of Greenwich, the Date line (*see* below) passes to the East of them. The time of Aden 2h. 59m. 54s. fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called Maritime, Inter-Colonial, or Atlantic Time. The times used in the other zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points :—

(1) Lat. 60° S., long. 180°.
(2) ,, 51½° S., long. 180°.
(3) ,, 45½° S., long. 172½° W.
(4) ,, 15½° S., long. 172½° W.
(5) ,, 5° S., long. 180°.
(6) ,, 48° N., long. 180°.
(7) ,, 52½° N., long. 170° E.
(8) ,, 65° N., long. 169° W.

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (*See* p. 17.)

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the abode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1921) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.

II. EOZOIC ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.

III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life :—
- i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc. — the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
- ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
- iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
- iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
- v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, Millstone Grit and Mountain Limestone.
- vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.

IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life :—
- i. *Triassic*, from the *three* (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
- ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
- iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.

V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life :—
- i. *Eocene*, the *dawn* or beginning of *new* forms of life, *i.e.*, existing species.
- ii. *Oligocene*, containing a *few* still existing species.
- iii. *Miocene*, containing a *minority* of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
- iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a *majority* of still existing species.

VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY :—
- i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the *greatest number* of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great *Ice* Age.
- ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.

Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of *human* life are first found in V. iv. (*See also* col. ii.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropos erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (*see* Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of *human* life may yet be discovered in *Miocene* times (*see* col. i., v., iii.).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull (Eo anthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at *Spy*, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near *Tagbha*, Palestine.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brüx and Brünn, Moravia, and at Galley Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithic* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow-heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were

found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was reintroduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian.— The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post.*)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is said to have been 4th April of the year 4 B.C.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1642 and part of 1643 is appended :—

Year 1642.	A.D. 1925.	Year 1642.	A.D. 1926.
Tūt	Sept. 11	Būnah	June 8
Bābah	Oct. 11	Abīb	July 8
Hātur	Nov. 10	Masrī	August 7
Kīhak	Dec. 10	Complementary days ...	Sept. 6–10
	A.D. 1926.	Year 1642.	
Tubah	Jan. 9	Tūt	Sept. 11
Amshīr.....	Feb. 8	Bābah	Oct. 11
Barmahāt ...	March 10	Hātur	Nov. 10
Barmūdah ...	April 9	Kīhak	Dec. 10
Bashuns	May 9		

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyu-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1926 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1983 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1926 A.D. is 1848 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 954 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1926 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5686–7 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5686–5687 is appended :—

(A.M. 5686 and part of A.M. 5687.)

A.M. 5686.			A.D. 1925.
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 19
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 20
,,	3	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 21
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,, 28
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 3
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 4
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 9
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 10
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	,, 11
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 19*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 18*
,,	25	Hanucah, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 12
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 18*
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,, 27
			A.D. 1926.
Shebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 16
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 15*
,,	11	Fast of Esther	,, 25
,,	14	Purim	,, 28
,,	15	Shushan Purim	Mar. 1
Nisan	1	New Moon	,, 16
,,	15	Festival of the Passover	,, 30
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 31
,,	21	,, ,, 7th day	April 5
,,	22	,, ,, 8th day	,, 6
Iyar	1	New Moon	,, 15*
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 14
,,	6	Pentecost. Feast of Weeks	,, 19
,,	7	,, 2nd day	,, 20
Tammuz	1	New Moon	June 13*
,,	17	Fast of Tammuz	,, 29
Ab	1	New Moon	July 12
,,	9	Fast of Ab	,, 20
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 11*
A.M. 5687.			
Tishri	1	Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 9
,,	2	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 10
,,	4	Fast of Gedaliah	,, 12
,,	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).	,, 18
,,	15	Feast of Tabernacles	,, 23
,,	16	,, ,, 2nd day	,, 24
,,	21	Hoshana Rabba	,, 29
,,	22	Feast of Solemn Assembly	,, 30
,,	23	Rejoicing of the Law	Oct. 1
Marheshvan	1	New Moon	,, 9*
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 7
,,	25	Hanucah, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 1
Tebet	1	New Moon	,, 6*
,,	10	Fast of Tebet	,, 15

* The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadan.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar. The year consists of 12 months of 30 or 29 days alternately, the last being sometimes 30, and is therefore either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1926 is therefore 1344–5 of the Hegira, a calendar for which year is appended :—

Year of Hegira		A.D. 1925.
1344.		
Muharram		July 22
Saphar		August 21
Rabia I.		September 19
Rabia II.		October 19
Jomada I.		November 17
Jomada II.		December 17
		A.D. 1926.
Rajab		January 15
Shaaban		February 14
Ramadan		March 15
Shawall		April 14
Dulkaada		May 13
Dulheggia		June 12
1345.		
Muharram		July 12
Saphar		August 11
Rabia I.		September 9
Rabia II.		October 9
Jomada I		November 7
Jomada II		December 7

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1926 is, therefore, 1295 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length, which developed into the famous Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days *before* the next coming point. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones (*nine* days before the Ides, the first *and* last being counted) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 13th or 15th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Pridie Kalendas Januarias*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The *Day, Week and Month.*—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day see* p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365·2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (*e.g.* the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (*see above*). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (*see* above). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This "Gregorian" Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The *difference* between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th March, which practice was also adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with "Lady Day" until 1752. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, and the "Financial Year" is still reckoned as beginning on "Old Lady Day," April 5. *Scotland* in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence that after 19 years the Phases of the Moon will recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the Golden Number of that Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23, p. 751). and further explanation is given in the preamble to the Act which speaks of "Tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared." These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the Moon of the heavens. The artificial Moon is accounted to be full on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, but this point is immaterial. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon.*

A proposed reform of the calendar that would cause Easter-day to fall on a fixed date has received strong support. (*See* p. 12.)

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—"A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$)."

The day of the Julian Period is used in astronomy, and begins at noon.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The Equatorial *Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America ...	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,000,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Palæontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2200, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921) ...	7,476,168
New York (Greater), U.S.A.(1925) ...	6,103,384
BERLIN, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
TOKIO, Japan (1917)	2,270,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	2,000,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	1,842,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,722,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,633,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,292
Canton, China	1,250,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	1,200,000
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	1,000,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	993,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920)	808,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897
MADRID, Spain (1920)	750,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917)	708,000
ROME, Italy (1921)	700,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922)	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922)	670,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918)	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Kobé, Japan (1922)	637,000
Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Kioto, Japan (1922)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1920)	590,090
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920)	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918)	501,281
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	450,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off Mindanao, 32,089 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each :—

Name.	Area of Basin (sq. miles).	Greatest Depth (feet).
Oceans.		
Pacific	63,986,000	Off Mindanao, 32,089
Atlantic	31,530,000	Porto Rico Trench, 31,366
Indian	28,350,000	Sunda Trench, 22,968
Arctic	5,541,600	North Polar, 13,200
Seas.		
Malay	3,137,000	Kei Trench, 21,342
Central American	1,770,170	Caribbean, 20,568
Mediterranean	1,145,000	*Pola* Deep, 12,276
Behring	878,000	Buldir Trough, 13,422
Okhotsk	582,000	Kurile Trough, 10,554
East China	480,000	*about* 10,500
Hudson Bay	472,000	*about* 1,500
Japan	405,000	*about* 10,200
Andaman	305,000	*about* 11,000
North Sea	221,000	Skaggerak, 1,998
Red Sea	178,000	20° N., 7,254
Baltic	158,000	*about* 12,000

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name.	Range.	Height in Feet.
Everest	Himalayas	29,000
Godwin-Austen (K 2)	,,	28,250
Kanchanganga I.	,,	28,146
,, II.	,,	27,803
Makalu	,,	27,790
Illampu (Sorata)	Andes	25,248
Illimani	,,	24,633
Aconcagua	,,	23,025
*Sahama	,,	21,480
Chimborazo	,,	20,498
Lullialluco	,,	20,244
McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Kilima Njaro	Tanganyika	19,720
*Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
Mount Logan	Rockies	19,539
*Mount Elias	,,	19,500
Elburg	Caucasus	18,526
Demavend	,,	18,464
Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
*Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Citlaltepetl	,,	17,360
*Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Ararat	Armenia	16,916
Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
Kazbek	Caucasus	16,546
Mont Blanc	Alps	15,781

* *Volcanoes.* In addition to those marked, Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in Europe, Erebus and Terror in the Antarctic, Hecla and Skaptar Jokul in Iceland, Mauna Loa, Kea and Hualalai in Hawaii, Tomboro in Japan, and Le Souffrier and La Pelée in the West Indies.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island.	Ocean.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Borneo (Brit.-Netherlands)	,,	280,000
Baffin Land (British)	Arctic	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Netherlands)	,,	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Honshiu (Japan)	Pacific	87,500
Celébes (Netherlands)	Indian	72,000
Prince Albert, &c. (British)	Arctic	60,000
South Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	58,500
Java (Netherlands)	Indian	48,400
North Island, N.Z. (British)	Pacific	44,500
Cuba (Independent)	Atlantic	44,000
Luzon (U.S.A.)	Pacific	41,000
Newfoundland (British)	Atlantic	40,200
Iceland (Independent)	,,	40,000
Ellesmere (British)	Arctic	40,000
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	Pacific	37,000
Hokkaido (Japan)	,,	36,500
Ireland	Atlantic	32,600
Novaya Zemlya (Russian)	Arctic	30,000
Sakhalin (Russo-Japanese)	Pacific	29,100
Haiti (Independent)	Atlantic	28,200
Tasmania (British)	Pacific	26,215
Ceylon (British)	Indian	25,400
Banks (British)	Arctic	25,000
North Devon (British)	,,	24,000
Vancouver (British)	Pacific	20,000
Melville Land (British)	Arctic	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	Atlantic	18,500
Southampton (British)	Arctic	17,800
West Spitsbergen (Norway)	,,	15,260
Prince of Wales (British)	,,	15,000
Formosa (Japanese)	Pacific	13,500
North Somerset (British)	Arctic	12,000
Sicily (Italian)	Medit.	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtse	North Pacific	3,400
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Obi	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	,,	2,500
Paraná	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,000
Arkansas	Mississippi	2,000
Madeira	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio del Norte	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Mocambique	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are *Niagara*, between the Province of Ontario and New York State, on the Niagara River; the *Victoria Falls* on the Zambesi River; *Iguassu*, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the *Yosemite Valley* in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
(*a*) Majestic (1)	56,551	915×100×58
(*a*) Leviathan (2)	59,957	907×100×58
Berengaria (1)	52,226	883× 98×57
Olympic (1)	46,439	852× 92×59
Aquitania (1)	45,647	868× 97×49
Paris (3)	34,569	735× 85×59
Homeric (1)	34,351	751× 83×48
Columbus (6)	32,354	749× 83×49
Mauretania (1)	30,696	762× 88×57
Statendam (4)	28,150	670× 81×49
Belgenland (1)	27,132	670× 78×44
Empress of Scotland (1)	25,128	677× 77×50
Adriatic (1)	24,541	709× 75×52
Duilio (5)	24,281	602× 76×46
Rotterdam (4)	24,149	650× 77×43
Baltic (1)	23,884	709× 75×52
George Washington (2)	23,788	699× 78×50
France (3)	23,769	690× 75×48
Carnarvon Castle (1)	22,000	600× 73×40
Minnetonka (1)	21,998	600× 80×49
Empress of Australia (1)	21,861	589× 75×41
Minnewaska (1)	21,716	600× 80×49
Giulio Cesare (5)	21,657	602× 76×46
Empress of Canada (1)	21,517	627× 77×42
America (2)	21,144	668× 74×47
Cedric (1)	21,073	680× 75×44
Celtic (1)	21,026	680× 75×44
Mooltan (1)	20,847	600× 73×48
Maloja (1)	20,837	600× 73×48
Albert Ballin (6)	20,815	602× 78×41
Deutschland (6)	20,602	602× 78×51
Cap Polonio (6)	20,576	637× 72×39

NOTE.—(*a*) The *Leviathan* is 8 ft. shorter than the *Majestic*, and if measured according to the rules adopted by British Lines her tonnage would be 54,282; the *Majestic*, measured according to the rules adopted by the U.S. Shipping Board would be 61,206 tons. (1) Brit. (2) U.S. (3) France. (4) Neth. (5) Italy. (6) Germ.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, between main abutments—*i.e.*, length of *waterway*.)

Name.	Metres.
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria, Canada	1,623
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Trade £
New York	18,280,975	18,858,693	641,038,000
London	17,288,195	9,324,907	*677,342,399
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338	*582,463,696
Hamburg	11,591,340	9,867,945	...
Antwerp	15,047,634	...	...
Manchester	2,370,601	2,024,735	*114,556,561
Hull	4,898,678	4,498,216	*121,186,307
Marseilles	8,638,113	7,452,750	...
Glasgow	3,309,395	4,152,645	*84,324,816
Montreal	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Philadelphia	3,126,399	2,601,711	68,140,000
Hong Kong	14,910,026	14,922,232	*167,613,388
Colombo	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Genoa	4,038,246	4,054,278	101,707,000
Kobé	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans	4,831,422	5,066,258	102,560,000
Calcutta	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco	1,493,836	1,538,741	68,870,000
Yokohama	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore	6,602,009	6,612,000	101,686,212
Buenos Aires	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Shanghai	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton	6,690,785	6,638,421	*81,226,133
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312	*71,486,779
Sydney, N.S.W.	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Newcastle	7,228,799	8,141,750	*69,445,161
Grimsby	2,463,433	2,450,855	*58,835,505
Alexandria	3,107,966	3,103,481	56,840,000
Rangoon	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff	6,891,293	8,857,550	*57,871,170
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,668	*45,714,250
Monte Video	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1924 figures, others 1922 or latest available.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are generally enumerated as follows:—
The Pyramids.
The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
The Tomb of Mausolus.
The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
The Colossus of Rhodes.
The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Language.	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth. feet.	Width,§ feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26·25	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt–Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20·50	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35·5	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50·5	45	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1·6	22	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1·11	20·25	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

† Reconstructed 1914. § At the bottom.

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1925-1926.)

COUNTRY.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).								STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS Grand Totals.	
	STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD & COMP.		TOTAL.		STEEL.		IRON.		WOOD AND COMP.		TOTAL			
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,441	19,099,858	546	173,878	174	30,934	8,161	19,304,670	238	105,706	43	10,487	117	19,848	398	136,041	8,559	19,440,711
Dominions	1,367	2,410,746	143	74,480	397	118,028	1,907	2,603,254	41	35,615	17	8,744	465	133,874	523	178,233	2,430	2,781,487
Total British	8,808	21,510,604	689	248,358	571	148,962	10,068	21,907,924	279	141,321	60	19,231	582	153,722	921	314,274	10,989	22,222,198
U.S.A. :—Sea	2,707	11,442,109	88	108,424	534	381,029	3,329	11,931,562	97	184,661	33	50,270	800	782,139	936	1,017,070	4,265	12,948,632
N'thern Lakes	492	2,267,723	8	9,116	...	...	500	2,276,839	25	88,081	...	...	...	...	25	88,081	525	2,364,920
Philippines	32	34,473	22	19,776	38	9,679	92	63,928	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	63,928
Total U.S.A.	3,231	13,744,305	118	137,316	572	390,708	3,921	14,272,329	122	272,742	33	50,270	806	782,139	961	1,105,151	4,882	15,377,480
Argentine	168	191,912	18	6,752	6	4,028	192	202,692	25	15,592	4	2,449	5	2,026	34	20,067	226	222,759
Belgium	232	535,245	3	2,401	2	547	237	538,193	1	2,738	1	1,423	1	229	3	4,390	240	542,583
Brazil	298	414,702	26	27,348	6	2,504	330	447,554	9	3,772	3	4,751	32	9,566	44	18,089	374	465,643
Chile	82	138,602	17	20,141	24	7,157	123	165,900	5	12,039	3	4,183	13	3,636	21	19,858	144	185,758
China	137	234,370	17	24,005	19	8,325	173	267,300	3	864	...	...	2	1,733	5	2,637	178	269,937
Danzig	27	88,655	6	4,661	...	...	33	93,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	93,316
Denmark	580	996,517	27	11,921	45	13,179	652	1,021,617	8	7,809	5	6,581	107	23,839	120	38,229	772	1,059,846
Finland	90	102,026	26	7,569	69	19,299	185	128,894	21	39,622	11	12,451	107	29,862	139	81,935	324	210,829
France	1,362	3,209,727	100	51,864	65	58,064	1,527	3,319,645	68	117,880	2	1,992	231	72,467	301	192,339	1,828	3,511,984
Germany	1,830	2,941,679	90	51,297	27	13,294	1,947	3,006,270	57	58,806	...	...	24	8,637	81	67,443	2,028	3,073,713
Greece	328	822,452	106	67,424	14	4,666	448	894,542	...	...	...	...	11	3,336	11	3,336	439	897,878
Italy	846	2,814,563	103	79,650	86	36,623	1,035	2,930,836	19	15,247	8	10,749	291	71,829	318	97,825	1,353	3,028,661
Japan	1,415	3,641,612	71	99,690	601	178,505	2,087	3,919,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,087	3,919,807
Netherlands	992	2,571,025	48	14,421	6	2,343	1,046	2,587,789	42	10,709	...	...	11	2,333	53	13,042	1,099	2,600,831
Norway	1,408	2,491,023	115	64,358	222	63,064	1,745	2,618,445	30	39,178	9	12,141	21	10,878	60	62,197	1,805	2,680,642
Portugal	156	252,111	9	9,488	15	5,721	180	267,310	4	3,209	3	2,880	97	26,441	104	32,611	284	299,921
Russia	248	272,930	103	39,113	10	1,811	361	313,854	5	6,911	...	...	11	1,492	16	8,403	377	322,257
Spain	539	1,025,008	148	95,336	102	22,580	789	1,142,924	5	4,783	5	6,914	131	30,100	141	41,797	930	1,184,721
Sweden	742	1,047,864	263	166,850	198	39,186	1,203	1,253,900	10	5,222	6	6,279	170	35,725	186	47,226	1,389	1,301,126
Turkey	120	88,548	49	39,538	4	3,268	173	131,754	...	...	...	...	1	490	1	490	174	132,244
Yugo-Slavia	116	163,724	10	3,426	3	393	129	167,543	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	167,543
Other Countries	441	637,548	73	54,564	59	24,282	573	716,394	28	21,768	16	15,981	121	30,227	165	67,976	738	784,370
Country not Recorded	27	48,784	10	3,324	11	11,536	48	63,644	3	6,203	6	9,210	17	6,314	26	21,727	74	85,371
Grand Total	24,223	59,985,926	2,245	1,331,415	2,737	1,063,035	29,205	62,380,376	744	786,496	175	167,485	2,792	1,307,061	3,711	2,261,042	32,916	64,641,418

Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 100 tons net, are not included.
Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and *Wood* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.
Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.
In the absence of satisfactory information most of the sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey and Southern Russia are also omitted.

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words :—

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges), waited at least 6 months for the award or decision, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse. "They are debarred," said the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher, "from the tiger's spring."

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 55 nations, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only three great countries which hold aloof are America, Germany and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The Assembly meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The Council meets normally four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are permanent members, and at present 6 other States are annually elected as temporary members. In September, 1924, Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, were elected.

The Secretariat is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*British*).

Under Secretaries-General, J. Avenol (*French*), B. D. Attolico (*Italian*), Inazo Nitobé (*Japanese*)

Political Section, D. Joseph Mantoux (*French*), *Director*.

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director*; Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*.

Legal Section, J. A. Van Hamel (*Netherlands*), *Director*.

Financial Administration, Sir Herbert B. Ames (*Canadian*), *Director*.

The Technical Organisations and Commissions, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments.

The Permanent Court of International Justice, consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. The usual annual session begins on June 15.

The International Labour Office is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Organisation contains delegates from employers and workers as well as from Governments. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of Conventions and Recommendations. There have already been over 120 ratifications by Governments of these labour Conventions. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (*French*), the Deputy-Director H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London office at 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Cost.—At present the League costs about £900,000 annually, to which Great Britain contributes in round figures £87,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria and Hungary, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women and children. After four years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has produced a comprehensive plan resting on the three principles of Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. This plan is now before the Governments for ratification.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., Sc.D.

Country.	Ruler.	Born	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Waizeru Zauditu, *Empress*	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, *Amir*	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Ahmed Zogu, *President*	...	Jan. 31, 1925
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, *President*	...	Oct. 12, 1922
Austria	Dr. M. Hainisch, *President*	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, *King*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, *President*	...	1921
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *President*	...	Nov. 15, 1922
British Dominions	George V., *King-Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., *Tsar*	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	Emilio Figueroa Larrain, *President*	...	Oct. 24, 1925
China	Tuan Chi-jui, *President*	...	Nov. 24, 1924
Colombia	General Pedro Nel Ospina, *President*	...	Aug. 7, 1922
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), *Sovereign*	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, *President*	...	May 8, 1924
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado, *President*	...	May 20, 1925
Czechoslovakia	Tomas G. Masaryk, *President*	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., *King*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Horacio Vásquez, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1924
Ecuador	Gonzalo Cordova, *President*	...	Sept. 1, 1924
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, G.C.B., *King*	Mar. 26, 1868	Mar. 16, 1922
Estonia	Dr. Juri Jaakson, *President*	...	1925
Finland	Luauri Kristian Relander, *President*	1883	April 1925
France	Gaston Doumergue, *President*	1863	June 13, 1924
Germany	Field Marshal von Hindenberg, *President*	Oct. 2, 1847	May 12, 1925
Greece	Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *President*	...	Mar. 25, 1924
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana, *President*	...	Dec. 9, 1921
Haiti	Louis Borno, *President*	...	May 15, 1922
Hejaz	Ali ibn Hussein, *King*	...	Oct. 1924
Honduras	Dr. M. Paz Baraona, *President*	...	1924
Hungary	Nicholaus von Horthy, *Regent*	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., *King of Denmark & Iceland*	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, *Emperor*	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., *King*	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, *Emperor* (Pr. Hirohito, *Reg.*)	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Kerak	Abdullah, *Emir*	...	April 1921
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak, *Sultan*	...	...
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, *President*	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, *Prince*	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, *President*	...	May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, *Grand Duchess*	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Feisal, *King*	...	Aug. 23, 1921
Mexico	General P. E. Calles, *President*	...	Dec. 1, 1924
Monaco	Louis, *Prince*	July 12, 1870	June 25, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *Sultan*	...	Aug. 18, 1912
Najd	Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, *Sultan*	...	...
Nepal	Bir Bikram, *Maharaja*	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, *Queen*	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Carlos Solorzano, *President*	...	1923
Norway	Haakon VII., *King*	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, *Sultan*	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Rodolfo Chiari, *President*	...	Oct. 1, 1924
Paraguay	Eligio Ayala, *President*	...	1924
Persia	Reza Khan Pahlevi, *King*	...	Oct. 31, 1925
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *President*	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	M. Wojciechewski, *President*	1865	Dec. 20, 1922
Portugal	Manoel Teixeira Gomez, G.B.E., *President*	...	Oct. 6, 1923
Rome, See of	Pius XI., *Pope*	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, *King*	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, *President*	...	1924
Salvador	Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Sarawak	H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *Raja*	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Siam	Rama VI., *King*	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., *King*	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., *King*	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	M. H. Häberlin, *President*	...	Jan. 1, 1926
Turkey	Ghazi Mustapha Kemal, *President*	...	1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, *President*	July 4, 1872	Aug. 3, 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato, *President*	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, *President*	...	May 3, 1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, *Imam*	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., *King*	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

Country.	Sq. Miles.	Population.		Vital Statistics.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	6,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50	...	...	Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,000	10,000,000	8	42·1	21·6	Buenos Aires	1,722,000
Armenia	15,000	1,300,000	97	...	...	Erivan	90,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	24·9	9·9	Canberra	...
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31·4	21·9	Vienna	1,842,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23·7	15·2	Brussels	808,000
Bolivia	600,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	111,000
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	40,000	5,000,000	125	40·3	26·4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	8,800,000	2	25·1	10·1	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	4,000,000	13	37·2	31·1	Santiago	550,000
China	4,300,000	450,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	6,000,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	160,000
Costa Rica	23,000	507,000	21	43·8	26·1	San José	52,000
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	49	34·4	11·2	Havana	364,000
Czechoslovakia	54,500	13,600,000	244	38·43	25·65	Prague	677,000
Denmark	15,000	3,300,000	220	25·8	12·9	Copenhagen	666,000
Dominica	19,300	900,000	46	...	...	San Domingo	31,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37·1	20·5	Quito	80,000
Egypt	363,181	14,000,000	31	...	...	Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23·1	13·7	London	8,000,000
Estonia	18,000	1,000,000	70	26·5	18·5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,100,000	21	28·5	16·2	Helsingki	202,000
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18·7	18·4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	182,200	63,000,000	348	29·8	16·2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	49,000	7,000,000	167	...	...	Athens	550,000
Guatemala	42,500	1,600,000	37	...	...	Guatemala	116,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245	...	...	Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	44,275	674,000	13	26·7	17·6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	8,000,000	206	...	...	Budapest	1,200,000
India	1,805,000	320,000,000	158	...	30·9	Delhi	304,000
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	134	20·0	17·6	*See* page 523	...
Italy	120,450	39,000,000	319	31·3	19·2	Rome	692,000
Japan	260,800	81,000,000	339	34·2	21·9	Tokio	2,270,000
Latvia	41,000	2,000,000	48	...	...	Riga	338,000
Liberia	48,000	2,000,000	40	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	20,000	2,000,000	100	...	...	Kovno	91,000
Luxemburg	1,000	270,000	270	...	...	Luxemburg	46,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,213,000	550	27·8	12·8	The Hague	366,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,350,000	11	23·3	8·7	Wellington	120,000
Newfoundland	162,750	270,000	2	28·8	10·6	St. John's	40,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12	...	...	Managua	28,000
Norway	125,000	2,700,000	21	25·9	13·2	Oslo	260,000
Panama	31,890	440,000	13	29·1	14·2	Panama	60,000
Paraguay	62,000	700,000	11	37·5	10·3	Asuncion	70,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	5,500,000	13	...	...	Lima	280,000
Poland	150,000	27,000,000	180	30·1	13·3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30·7	19·4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	160,000	18,000,000	112	46·2	23·4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	8,000,000	140,000,000	17	...	...	Moscow	2,000,000
Salvador	13,176	1,600,000	130	41·5	23·7	San Salvador	80,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21·7	15·4	Edinburgh	420,000
Siam	200,000	9,000,000	45	...	...	Bangkok	450,000
South Africa	795,300	8,000,000	10	28·3	11·1	Pretoria	74,000
Spain	196,700	21,750,000	110	21·4	12·5	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23·8	13·8	Stockholm	439,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22·7	14·3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	210,000	13,000,000	61	...	...	Angora	65,000
United States	3,027,000	106,000,000	35	...	...	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...		
Uruguay	72,200	1,700,000	23	31·7	14·5	Monte Video	450,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32·8	22·1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,206,712	296	22·7	12·8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	120,000

Embassies:	*Ambassadors.*	*Address of Embassy.*
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, *Brussels.*
Brazil	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925)	64, Rua Marquis de Olinda, *Rio de Janeiro.* [*Paris.*
France	Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1922)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré,
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, *Berlin.*
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	84, Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, *Rome.*
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925)	No. 1. Goban-cho Kojimanchi-Ku, *Tokyo.*
Portugal	Rt. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, *Lisbon.* [*cow.*
Russia	(Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Chargé d'Affaires*)	Ulitsa Vorovskovo, 46, *Mos-*
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, *Madrid.*
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	Pera, *Constantinople.*
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	1301-19th Street, N.W., *Washington, D.C.*
	Envoys, Ministers, &c.	
Legations:	E.-E., *Envoy-Extraordinary*; M.-P., *Minister-Plenipotentiary*; C.-A. d'Af., *Chargé d'Affaires*; C.-G., *Consul-General.*	*Address of Legation.*
Abyssinia	C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	*Adis Ababa.*
Afghanistan	Lt.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922	*Kabul.*
Albania	W. E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	Rruga Tomorica, *Durazzo.*
Argentina	Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, K.B.E. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	314 Reconquista, *Buenos Aires*
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	6, Metternichgasse, *Vienna.*
Bolivia	Richard S. Seymour, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	202, Avenida, 6, de Agosto Sopocachi, *La Paz.*
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1921)	Boulevard Christo Boteff 79.
Chile	Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, *San-*
China	Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Peking.* [*tiago.*
Colombia	E. St. J. D. Monson (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	Apartado de Correo No. 17,
Costa Rica	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*See* Panama. [*Bogotá.*
Cuba	T. J. Morris (*Chargé d'Affaires & C.-G.*, 1924)	San Pedro No. 4, *Havana.*
Czechoslovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1919)	Thunovská 12, *Prague*, III.
Denmark	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	Bredgade 26, *Copenhagen.*
Dominica	J. Bowering (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1922)	Calle Mercedes 4, Santo
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*See* Peru. [Domingo.
Egypt	Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.S.I. (1925) (*High Commissioner*)	The Residency, Kasr el Doubara, *Cairo.*
Estonia	Sir John C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Lai Tanav 17, Tallin, *Reval.*
Finland	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	Norra Kajeu, 4, *Helsingfors.*
Greece	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, *Athens.*
Guatemala	A. J. K. Clark Kerr (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	11A, Calle Poniente, No. 24, *Guatemala.*
Haiti	J. E. M. Carvell (*Chargé d'Affaires*, 1923)	133, Rue Verneot, *Port au*
Honduras	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*See* Guatemala. [*Prince.*
Hungary	Sir C. A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	Verboczy, 1, *Budapest.*
Latvia	Sir John C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	71, Valdemara iela, *Riga.*
Liberia	Francis O'Meara (*Cons.-Gen. & Chargé d'Affaires*, 1923)	*Monrovia.*
Lithuania	Sir J. C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (*British Commissioner*, 1922)	Keistuchia gatve, 19, *Kaunas* (*Kovno*).
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*See* Belgium. [*Mexico.*
Mexico	E. Ovey, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	4A, Calle de Lerma, No. 71,
Netherlands	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	12, Hooge Westeinde, *The*
Nicaragua	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*See* Guatemala. [*Hague.*
Norway	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	Drammeneveien, 79, *Oslo.*
Panama	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1923)	*Panama.*
Paraguay		*See* Argentina.
Persia	Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. C.-G.*, 1921)	*Tehran.*
Peru	Lord Herbert Hervey (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1923)	*Lima.*
Poland	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1921)	18, Nowy Swiat, *Warsaw.*
Rhineland	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (*High Commissioner*, 1921)	
Rumania	Sir H. G. Dering, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1920)	24 Strada Jules Michelet,
Salvador	William E. O'Reilly (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1924)	*See* Guatemala. [*Bucharest.*
Siam	Robert Hyde Greg (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	*Bangkok.* [*holm.*
Sweden	Sir A. C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	Laboratoriegatan, 8, *Stock-*
Switzerland	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1924)	48, Thunstrasse, *Berne.*
Uruguay	Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G.*, 1925)	1283 Calle Treinta y Tres, *Monte Video.*
Vatican	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1922)	Via San Nicola de Tolentino, 67, *Rome*, 5. [*Caracas.*
Venezuela	William Seeds (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	Quinta Prosperi El Paraiso,
Yugo-Slavia	H. W. Kennard, C.M.G. (*E.-E. & M.-P.*, 1925)	Gracanicka Vlica 22, *Bel-* *grade.*

Embassies:	*Ambassadors and Embassies.*	*Consulate-General.*
American	Mr. A. B. Houghton, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.
Belgian	Baron Moncheur, 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Brazilian	Senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St. W. 1	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
French	Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2. [S.W. 1.	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
German	Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace,	21A, Bedford Place, W.C. 1.
Italian	Marchesi della Torretta, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	144, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Japanese	Baron Keishiro Matsui, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Portuguese	General J. M. R. Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.	12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.
Russian	L. B. Krassin, *Agent*, Chesham House, S.W. 1.	.....
Spanish	Marqués de Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 2.
Turkish	Ahmed Ferid Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1.	.....
Legations:	*Ministers, &c., and Legations.*	
Abyssinian	.....	.....
Afghan	Shuja Ud Daula, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.	(None.)
Albanian	Mehmed Konitza, 137, Beaufort St., S.W. 3.	.....
Argentine	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 30, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Austrian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [W. 1.	9, George Yd., Lombard St., E.C. 3.
Bolivian	Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 19, Gloucester Place,	20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.
Bulgarian	Monsieur H. Micheff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.	(None.)
Chilean	Señor Don C. Toccornal, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	2 York Gate, Regent's Pk., N.W. 1.
Chinese	(Vacant) 49, Portland Place, W. 1.	31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.
Colombian	Señor Dr. Don L. C. Marquez, 10, De Vere Gardens, W. 8.	7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Costa Rican	(P. G. Harrison, *Consul-General*)	7, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
Cuban	Don Guillermo Patterson, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.	46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Czechoslovak	M. Jan Masaryk, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.	18, Bedford Square, W. 1.
Danish	Count Preben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.	7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Dominican	Señor Don E. Caseaux, *Cons.-Gen.*	19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Ecuadorian	Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide	23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Egyptian	Aziz Izzet Pasha	.....
Estonian	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7	167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Finnish	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5.	57, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.
Greek	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St. W. 1.	36, Gordon Square, W.C. 2.
Guatemalan	Señor Don Francisco Sáuchez Latour	11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Haitian	M. Auguste Magloire	76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Hejaz	Dr. Nogi el Ossil	(None.)
Honduras	(Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, *Consul*)	Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Hungarian	Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 53, Chester Sq., S.W. 1.	(None.)
Latvian	M. Fridricks Vesmans, 87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Liberian	Hon. C.W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W. 2	10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Lithuanian	Monsieur Galvanauskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8.	10, Palace Gate, W. 8.
Luxemburg	(Vacant)	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Mexican	*Offices*, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [S.W. 7.)	.....
Monaco	(P. Crémieu-Javal, *Cons.-Gen.*, 39, Ennismore Gdns.,	37, Conduit Street, W. 1.
Netherlands	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.	28, Langham Street, W. 1.
Nicaraguan	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 90, Holland Park, W. 11.	16, Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.
Norwegian	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.	36, King Street, E.C. 2.
Panama	Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras	232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.
Paraguayan	(Vacant)	14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.
Persian	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.	4, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Peruvian	Señor Don Dr. Agustin G. Ganoza, 28, Holland Park, W. 11.	36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Polish	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.	2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.
Rumanian	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.	4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Salvadorian	Señor Dr. Don A. Arguello Loucel	7, Union Court, E.C. 2.
San Marino	(Commendatore M. A. Jamieson, *Cons.-Gen.*)	17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Serbian	*See* Yugo-Slavian.	
Siamese	Phya Prabha Karavong, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.	23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.
Swedish	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W. 1.	329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Swiss	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St., W. 1.	32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
Ukranian	Dr. N. Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mans., S.W. 5.	3, Portland Place, W. 1.
Uruguayan	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7. [W.C. 2.	Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.
Venezuelan	Señor Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel	104, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Yugo-Slavian	Monsieur G. Diouritch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.	195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

London Representatives of British Dominions.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present; and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

Dominion.	*High Commissioner, &c.*	*Address in London.*
Dominion of Canada	Hon. P. C. Larkin, *High Commissioner*	Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	Hon. Frederick A. Pauline, *Agent-Gen.*	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, *Agent-Gen.*	33 St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, *Agent-Gen.*	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	Hon. L. J. Lemieux, *Agent-Gen.*	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	Hon. J. Huxham, *Agent-Gen.*	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. John Lloyd Price, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. Eccles Snowden, *Agent-Gen.*	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. George Fairbairn, *Agent-Gen.*	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., *Agent-Gen.*	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., *High Commissioner.*	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. J. S. Smit, *High Commissioner*	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Capt. V. Gordon, *High Commissioner*	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British India	Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., *High Commissioner.*	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Irish Free State	James MacNeill, *High Commissioner*	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.C., C.V.O., *High Commissioner.*	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Colonies & Protectorates	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

Dominion or Colony.	*Trade Commissioner.*	*Address.*
Canada	*Grade I.* F. W. Field	285, Beaver Hall Hill, *Montreal.*
	Grade II. G. F. Braddock	901–902, Bank of Hamilton Building, 67, Yonge Street, *Toronto.*
	Grade II. L. B. G. S. Beale	18, Commerce Bldg., *Vancouver.*
	Grade II. A. M. Wiseman, M.C. (*Officer in Charge*)	703, Royal Bank Building, *Winnipeg.*
Newfoundland	*Grade I.* F. W. Field	(*See* Canada).
Australia	*Grade I.* R. W. Dalton	Henty House, Little Collins St., *Melbourne.*
	Grade II. A. Simpson	89 Pitt Street, *Sydney.*
New Zealand	*Grade II.* N. Elmslie	(P.O. Box 369), 11, Grey Street, *Wellington.*
South Africa	*Grade I.* W. G. Wickham	(P. O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, *Johannesburg.*
	Grade II. Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C.	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, *Cape Town.*
East Africa	*Grade II.* Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O.	(P.O. Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, *Nairobi, Kenya*
India and Ceylon	*Grade I.* T. M. Ainscough, C.B.E.	(P.O. Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, *Calcutta.*
	Grade II. W. D. Montgomery Clarke,	
	Grade II. Major R. W. Clarke	(P.O. Box 815) Exchange Bldgs., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, *Bombay.*
British West Indies	*Grade II.* J. L. Wilson Goode	(P.O. Box 225) Broadway House, *Port of Spain, Trinidad.*

NOTE.—H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I* receive £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta, £1,700 fixed), *Grade II* receive £800 to £1,000. There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in NEWFOUNDLAND (at *St John's*); in AUSTRALIA (at *Perth*, W.A.); in SOUTH AFRICA (at *Port Elizabeth*, Cape, *Durban*, Natal, and at *Bulawayo*, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Saxons and Danes.				
EGGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
	The House of Normandy.				
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
	The House of Plantagenet.				
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Egbert	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
	The House of Lancaster.				
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
	The House of York.				
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
	The House of Tudor.				
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-môr	Apr., 1057
Donald Bân	Nov., 1093
Duncan	May, 1094
Donald Bân...rest	Nov., 1095
Edgar	Sept., 1097
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107
David I.	April 27, 1124
Malcolm (*Maiden*)	May 24, 1153
William (*The Lion*)	Dec. 9, 1165
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214
Alexander III.	July 8, 1249
Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286
John Baliol	Nov. 17, 1292
Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306
David II.	June 7, 1329
Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371
Robert III.	April 12, 1390
James I.	April 4, 1406
James II.	Feb. 20, 1437
James III.	Aug. 3, 1460
James IV.	June 11, 1488
James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
James VI.	July 29, 1567
(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	The House of Stuart.				
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.)	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddau. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.				
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653–8. Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658–9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.)	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I. / Eldest daughter of James II.	1689	1702 / 1694	51 / 33	13 / 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
	The House of Hanover.				
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
	The House of Saxe-Coburg.				
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
	The House of Windsor.				
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex (*see* p. 93), Alfred the Great (*see* p. 93) and William the Conqueror (*see* p. 93); also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b.* 742, *d.* 814), Rodrigo the Cid (*b.* 1030, *d.* 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b.* 1123, *d.* 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (*b.* 1215, *d.* 1270).

The Presidents of the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789–1797	1799	67
2. John Adams	Mass.	,,	1735	1797–1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801–1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	,,	1751	1809–1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe	Va.	,,	1758	1817–1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1767	1825–1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829–1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1782	1837–1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (*a*)	Va.	,,	1790	1841–1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845–1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849–1850	1850	65
13. Millard Fillmore (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1800	1850–1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853–1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1791	1857–1861	1868	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861–1865	1865	56
17. Andrew Johnson (*a*)	Tenn.	,,	1808	1865–1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	,,	1822	1869–1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Ohio	,,	1822	1877–1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	,,	1831	March-Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1830	1881–1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885–1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889–1893	1901	67
24. Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893–1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†§	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897–1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (*a*)	N.Y.	,,	1858	1901–1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	,,	1857	1909–1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913–1921	1924	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding†	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921–1923	1923	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (*a*)	Mass.	Rep.	1872	1923–1925 / 1925–1929	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (*a*) Elected as Vice-President.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was *born* at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; *succeeded* to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; *married* Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was *crowned* with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. *died* at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), *see* below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856–1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (*see* "House of Windsor," p. 97), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911.

(a) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (*a*) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (*b*) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort (*see* p. 101); (*c*) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (*d*) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 7th Hussars, *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*see* "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 96), their issue being (*a*) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (*b*) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX. OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (*see* p. 96).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the *Duke of Cumberland*.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADEMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was *born* May 24, 1819; *succeeded* to the Throne June 20, 1837; *crowned* June 28, 1838; *married* Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (*born* Aug. 26, 1819, *died* Dec. 14, 1861); *died* Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married *the late* Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (*m.* and *c.*), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(*a*) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(*b*) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*, born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(*c*) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see* p. 107);

(*d*) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. (and has issue a daughter, born Feb. 14, 1924).

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, *Duke of Edinburgh*, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as *Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha*, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. *Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein* (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*see also* p. 239), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the *late* Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the *Crown Prince of Sweden*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see* p. 95).

(ii) Charles Edward, *Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha*, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, *born* November 9, 1841; *married* March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, *born* December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also* p. 95), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; *succeeded* to the Throne January 22, 1901; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; *died* May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, *Duke of Clarence*, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th–7th D. G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12 1923 Lord Carnegie (see Earl of Southesk, p. 107).

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

The House of Windsor.

HIS MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY **George the Fifth,** by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; *born at Marlborough House,* June 3, 1865; *married* July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, QUEEN MARY, *born* May 26, 1867 (*see* "Family of King George III.," p. 95); *succeeded* to the Throne May 6, 1910; *crowned* at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, *born* June 23, 1894.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a Captain R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, *born* Dec. 14, 1895, *married* April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York).

3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, *born* April 25, 1897, *married* Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue:—

(1) Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, *b.* Feb. 7, 1923.
(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, *born* Aug. 21, 1924.

4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, *born* March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., a Sub-Lieut., R.N., *born* Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, *born* July 12, 1905, *died* Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
The Lord Steward Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
The Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Col. the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Sir Harry Barnston, Bt., M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, C.B.E., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.
Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.
H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major Sir J. D. Ramsay, Bt., M.V.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, E. W. Monkhouse, M.A., M.Inst., C.E.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.
Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept. and Ceremonial Dept., G. W. Green.
Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.
Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.
Store Clerk, H. Mercer.
Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C. Luxon.
Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson.
Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. Shore.

Royal Almonry,
7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.
High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Equerries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.V.O. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Maj. R. H. Seymour, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.V.O., M.C. (*and Assistant Private Secretary*); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.
Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.
Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc., Ph.B., F.R.G.S.
Recorder's Assistants, Miss D. C. Layton; Miss M. Mackenzie; Miss L. Smith.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.
Buckingham Palace.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.
Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O. ; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. ; The Viscount Gage ; Lt.-Col. The Lord Somers, D.S.O., M.C. ; Brig.-Gen. The Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G., A.D.C. ; The Lord Herschell, G.C.V.O.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O. ; Sir E.W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. ; H. L. Verney, C.V.O. ; Maj. P. Hunloke, C.V.O. ; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O. ; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O. ; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, C.V.O. ; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Extra Groom in Waiting, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Earl of Plymouth. *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O. *Standard Bearer*, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Mitford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. *Brig.-Gens.*, Marsdin Newton ; F. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O. ; A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ; B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G. ; R. H. Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey; Edwd. Keppel; Kenyon Mitford, C.M.G., A.D.C. ; Charles R. Burn, A.D.C., M.P. ; Alwyn de B. Paget; Viscount Maitland, O.B.E. ; H. Gore-Brown; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O. ; W. S. Fergusson, C.M.G. ; Ulick Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. ; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O. ; C. de W. Crookshank ; Alan T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O. ; B. E. Spragge, D.S.O. ; J. MacRae-Gilstrap ; Charles H. Villiers ; Raymond Webber ; H. N. Schofield, V.C. ; Rupert Stewart, M.V.O. ; A. G. Maxwell, O.B.E. ; S. H. Pollen, C.M.G. ; G. H. J. Skeffington-Smyth, D.S.O. ; B. Granville, D.S.O. ; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O. ; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E. ; H. M. Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. *Majors*, Harry W. Ricardo ; Edward Milner ; Cyril Potter, O.B.E. *Captains*, Hampden Waller, C.V.O. ; A. F. Liddell, M.V.O. ; E. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E. *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Col. Wilford N. Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.
Sub.-Officer, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, C.V.O.
Yeomen of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Desborough, G.C.V.O. *Lieutenant*, Capt. Houston French, C.V.O. *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O. *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. *Exons*, Maj. Colin W. MacRae, C.B.E. ; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, C.B.E. ; Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont ; Maj. E. B. Frederick, D.S.O.
Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.
Constable & Govr. of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.
Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.
Adviser for the Royal Art Collections, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., Mus.Doc.
Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.
Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., M.A. ; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D. ; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A. ; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A. ; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A. ; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D. ; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A. ; Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock, M.A. ; Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, M.A. ; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A. ; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A. ; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D. ; Ven. Archdeacon E. N. Lovett, C.B.E., M.A. ; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D. ; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D. ; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A. ; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A. ; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A. ; Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw, M.A. ; Rev. Canon G. E. Newsom, M.A. ; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.A. ; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A. ; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D. ; Rev. C. E. Raven, D.D. ; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D. ; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A. ; Rev. T. H. Masters, O.B.E., M.A. ; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A. ; Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A. ; Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D. ; Rev. B. F. Simpson, M.C., M.A. ; Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Precentor of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A. ; Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.A. ; Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, M.A.
Deputy Priests, Rev. G. H. Warde, M.A. ; Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.A.
Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A. ; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A. ; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.
Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.
Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.
Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor) ; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.
Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.V.O., D.D.
HamptonCourt—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.
Organist—Basil Philpott.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir R. D. Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P. ; The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. ; Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S. ; E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.D.
Physician to Household, Herbert French, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Serjeant Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, H. L. Martyn, M.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Honorary Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir William Fairbank, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F. Jenne Willans, M.V.O., M.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Surgeon Dentist, Sir Harry Baldwin, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.
Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Clerk to the Master of the Household, A. E. Hurley.
Inspector, Buckingham Palace, T. D. Williams, D.C.M.
Inspector, Windsor Castle, W. March.
Palace Steward, E. G. Smissen.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Ann Clark.
Do. Windsor Castle, Mrs. Amelia Rawlings.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.
Assistant Comptroller, Major Colin Lindsay Gordon.
Chief Clerk, Austin Hertslet.
Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; Sir G. Montague Critchett, Bt.; A. S. Buchanan; G. A. Titman.
Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.
Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, C.V.O.; Hon. Montague C. Eliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. Brinton, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Vice-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hausell, C.V.O.; Paymaster-Rear-Adm. Sir H.H. Share, K.B.E., C.B.; Wing-Com. Louis Greig, C.V.O.; Vivian Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, M.C.
Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Thomas Kingscote, C.V.O.; Maj. Gerald Ellis; Col. Lord William Cecil, C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, M.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Pages of Honour, M. E. Adeane; A. G. A. A. Mackenzie; Edward A. H. Legge-Bourke; G. N. C. Wigram.
Examiner of Plays, George S. Street, M.V.O.
Keeper of Virginia Water, Paym. Rear-Adm. Henry Horniman, C.B.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.
Inspector of Holyrood Palace,
Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.
Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour; Capt. H. Wells, R.A.; T. Perrins.
Serjeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, [illegible], C.B.E.; Sir Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.; Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (*Kensington Palace*); Miss A. Symonds (*Hampton Court Palace*).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Col. Arthur Edward Erskine, D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj. F. H. W. Fetherstonhaugh; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Alwyne Greville, C.V.O.; Sir Edward Henry, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., O.S.I.; Lt.-Col. Sir George Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.; Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow, M.V.O.
Do. do. Windsor, Ernest H. Lucking.
Storekeeper, James H. Jones, M.C., D.C.M.
Clerk, Ralph C. Isard.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday, C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.
Registrar, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Clerk, A. C. Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey.
Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Harry L Verney, C.V.O.
Equerry, Colonel Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Ampthill, G.B.E., C.I.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.; The Lady Desborough.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington; The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Countess Fortescue, C.B.E.
Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale; The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Elizabeth Hesketh-Prichard.
Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.
Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Assistant Private Sec., Capt. A. F. Lascelles, M.C.
Equerries, Maj. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Ogilvy, M.V.O., M.C.; Lieut. W. D. C. Greenacre (*temp.*).
Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B; Sir Thomas Horder, Bt., M.D.; John Weir, M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K.C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Victor Smith.
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.
Clerks, Frank H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Capt. Basil Vernon Brooke, C.V.O., R.N.
Equerry, Lt.-Com. Colin Buist, R.N.
Lady in Waiting,

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Antrim; The Dowager Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. E. Seymour, D.S.O., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., D.D.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, F. J. Willans, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D., D.H.P.
Clerks, A. G. Smalley; R. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).

Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Equerry, Col. B. W. L. McMahon, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, O.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (*extra*); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (*extra*).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; Sir Alfred Rice Oxley, O.B.E., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are as under :—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
	£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Duke of York	25,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
His Majesty's Younger Children	13,666
	£163,666

The Peerage.

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland. But there are about an equal number of Peers of Scotland and Ireland who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—*S.* or *I.* appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Engl.*, *Brit.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to *S.* or *I.* implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark ‡ see heading to Marquesses; *b.*, signifies born; *s.*, succeeded; *m.*, married; *w.*, widower or widow; *M.*, minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

1337 *Cornwall*, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398) K.G., P.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1910.
1920 *York*, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1895
1874 *Connaught & Strathearn*, Arthur, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1850, *w.*

ARCHBISHOPS.—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

Trans.
1903 *Canterbury*, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester* 1891; *transl. to Winchester* 1895.
1909 *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., *b.* 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney* 1901.

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1868 I.*	*Abercorn*, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.P. (*Brit. Marq.* and *Scott. Earl*, both *Abercorn*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Marq. of Hamilton, *b.* 1904
1701 S. 1892*	*Argyll*, Niall Diarmaid Campbell (*U.K. Duke, Argyll*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914	Douglas Walter *C.*, *b.* 1877
1703 S.*	*Atholl*, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (*Brit. Earl, Strange*). *b.* 1871, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord James *S.-M.*, *b.* 1879
1682	*Beaufort*, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Henry, *s.*, *b.* 1849.
1694	*Bedford*, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Marq. of Tavistock, *b.* 1888
1711	*Brandon*. *See* "Hamilton," *Scott. Duke*, below	(As Scottish)
1663 S.*	*Buccleuch & Queensberry* (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (*Engl. Earl, Doncaster*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., *b.* 1894
1694	*Devonshire*, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., *b.* 1895
1675	*Grafton*, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Euston, *b.* 1914
1643 S.*	*Hamilton*, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (*Brit. Duke, Brandon*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, *b.* 1903
1694	*Leeds*, George Godolphin Osborne (*Scott. Visct., Dunblane*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Marquess of Carmarthen, *b.* 1901
1766 I.*	*Leinster*, Edward FitzGerald (*Brit. Visct. Leinster*) *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Marquess of Kildare, *b.* '14
1675 S.*	*Lennox*. *See* "Richmond and Gordon," *Engl. Duke*, below	(As English)
1719	*Manchester*, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Mandeville, *b.* 1903
1702	*Marlborough*, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marquess of Blandford, *b.* 1897
1707 S.*	*Montrose*, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (*Brit. Earl, Graham*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1874, *m.*	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1878
1756	*Newcastle* (*u. Lyne*), Henry P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, *b.* 1864, *s.* '79, *m.*	Lord Francis Hope, *b.* 1866
1483	*Norfolk*, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Viscount FitzAlan, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855
1766	*Northumberland*, Alan Ian Percy, K.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 80, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl Percy, *b.* 1912
1716	*Portland*, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., *b.* 1893
1675	*Richmond & Gordon* (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*Scott. Duke, Lennox*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1903, *w.*	Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1870
1707 S.*	*Roxburghe*, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Innes*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Marq. of Bowmont, *b.* 1913

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1703	*Rutland*, John Henry Montagu Manners, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1925, *m.* ...	Marq. of Granby, *b.* 1919
1684	*St. Albans*, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, *b* 1870, *s.* '98	Ld. Osborne *B.*, *b.* 1874
1547	*Somerset*, Edward H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Lord Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1833	*Sutherland*, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (*Scott. Earl, Sutherland*), *b.* 1888, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Fredk. N. *S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1874
1814	*Wellington*, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Mornington*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Marquess Douro, *b.* 1876
1874	*Westminster*, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1899.	Lord Arthur *G.*, *b.* 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

1900	*Fife*, Alexandra, Duchess (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), *b.* 1891, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Earl of Macduff, *b.* 1914

MARQUESSES.—*Style*, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is *not* used.

1790	*Abercorn*. *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*.....	(As Irish)
1915	*Aberdeen and Temair*, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Scott. Earl, Aberdeen*), *b.* 1847, 1st Marquess, *m.*	Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1876	*Abergavenny*, Reginald William Bransby Nevill, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1915	Lord Henry G. R. *N.*, *b.* 1854
1821	*Ailesbury*, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Earl of Cardigan, *b.* 1904
1831	*Ailsa*, Arch. Kennedy (*Scott. Earl, Cassillis*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1870, *m.*	Earl of Cassillis, *b.* 1872
1815	*Anglesey*, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Earl of Uxbridge, *b.* 1922
1789	*Bath*, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., C.B., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Visct. Weymouth, *b.* 1905
1826	*Bristol*, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., *b* 1863, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Walter *H.*, *b.* 1865
1796	*Bute*, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (*Scott. Earl, Dumfries*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1900, *m.*.....	Earl of Dumfries, *b.* 1907
1917	*Cambridge*, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* 1868, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 100)...	Earl of Eltham, *b.* 1895
1812	°*Camden*, John Charles Pratt, *b.* & *s.* 1872, *m.*.....	Earl of Brecknock, *b.* 1899
1917	*Carisbrooke*, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1886, 1st Marquess, *m.* (*see* p. 101)	(None)
1815	*Cholmondeley*, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (*Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Earl of Rocksavage, *b.* 1919
1816 I.	°*Conyngham*, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (*U.K. Baron, Minster*), *b.* 1890, *s.* 1918, *div.*.....	Earl of Mount Charles, *b.* 1924
1911	*Crewe*, Robt. Offley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Marquess, *m.*.....	(None)
1791 I.	*Donegall*, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (*Brit. Baron, Fisherwick*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1904	Lord Henry FitzWarrine *C.*, *b.* 1834
1789 I.	*Downshire*, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (*Brit. Earl, Hillsborough*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918.....	Lord Arthur F. Hy. *H.*, *b.* 1895
1888	*Dufferin & Ava*, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (*Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Earl of Ava, *b.* 1909
1800 I.	*Ely*, John Henry Loftus (*U.K. Baron, Loftus*), *b.* 1851, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Lord George *L.*, *b.* 1854
1801	*Exeter*, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Burghley, *b.* 1905
1800 I.	*Headfort*, Geoffrey Thomas Taylour (*U.K. Baron, Kenlis*), *b.* '78 *s.* 1894, *m.*	Earl of Bective, *b.* 1902
1793	*Hertford*, George Francis Alexander Seymour (*Irish Baron, Conway*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry *S.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1599 S.	*Huntly*, Charles Gordon, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Meldrum*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Lieut.-Col. Douglas *G.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1784	*Lansdowne*, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Vict. Chain (*Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne*), *b.* 1845, *s.* 1866, *m.*	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1872
1912	*Lincolnshire*. Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (*Irish Baron, Carrington*), *b.* 1843, 1st *M.*, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1852 (to Buy only)
1902	*Linlithgow*, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (*Scott. Earl, Hopetoun*), *b.* 1887, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Earl of Hopetoun, *b.* 1912
1816 I.	*Londonderry*, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (*U.K. Earl, Vane*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Castlereagh, *b.* 1902
1701 S.	*Lothian*, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (*U.K. Baron, Ker*), *b.* '74, *s.* '00	Philip Henry *K.*, C.H., *b.* '82
1917	*Milford Haven*, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921, *m.* (*see* p. 101)	Earl of Medina, *b.* 1919
1838	*Normanby*, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (*Irish Baron, Mulgrave*), *b.* 1846, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Earl of Mulgrave, *b.* 1912
1812	*Northampton*, William Bingham [Douglas-Maclean] Compton, D.S.O., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1913, *m.*.....	Edward Robt. Compton, *b.* 1891

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1825 I.*	*Ormonde*, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (*U.K. Baron, Ormonde*), *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Earl of Ossory, *b.* 1890
1682 S.†	*Queensberry*, Francis Archibald Kelhead Douglas, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Cecil C. *D.*, *b.* 1898
1789	*Salisbury*, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Viscount Cranborne, *b.* '93
1800 I.*	*Sligo*, George Ulick Browne (*U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Earl of Altamont, *b.* 1898
1787	*Townshend*, George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, *b.* 1916, *s.* 1921, *M.*	George Ferrars, *T.*, *b.* 1854
1694 S.*	*Tweeddale*, Wm. George Montagu Hay (*U.K. Baron, Tweeddale*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Edward *H.*, *b.*, 1888
1789 I.*	*Waterford*, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (*Brit. Baron, Tyrone*), *b.* 1901, *s.* 1911	Lord William de la P. *B.*, *b.* 1905 (*b.* 1873
1551	*Winchester*, Henry William Montagu Paulet, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Maj. Charles S. *P.*, M.V.O.,
1892	*Zetland*, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., *b.* 1844, 1st Marq., *m.*	Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876

EARLS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.

1606 S.*	*Abercorn.* *See* "Abercorn," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1682 S.	*Aberdeen.* *See* "Aberdeen and Temair" (*U.K. Marq.*)	Earl of Haddo, *b.* 1879
1682	*Abingdon*, Montagu Arthur Bertie, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Lord Norreys, *b.* 1887
1639 S.†	*Airlie*, David Lyulph Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., *b.* '93, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Bruce *O.*, M.C., *b.* 1895
1697	*Albemarle*, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., *b.* '58, *s.* '94, *m.*	Visct. Bury, M.C., *b.* 1882
1826	°*Amherst*, Hugh Amherst, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., *b.* '96
1892	*Ancaster*, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *b.* 1907
1789 I.	°*Annesley*, Walter Beresford Annesley, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Glerawly, *b.* 1894
1785 I.	*Antrim*, Randal Mark Kerr McDonnell, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Viscount Dunluce, *b.* 1911
1762 I.*	*Arran*, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (*U.K. Baron, Sudley*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Sudley, *b.* 1903
1917	*Athlone*, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*), *b.* 1874, 1st Earl, *m.* (*See* p. 100)	Visct. Trematon, *b.* 1907
1714	*Aylesford*, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. C. D. *Finch-Knightley*, *b.* 1886
1922	*Balfour*, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1848, 1st Earl	Rt. Hon. G. W. *B.*, *b.* 1853
1800 I.	*Bandon*, Percy R. G. Bernard, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Charles B. A. *B.*, *b.* 1904
1772	°*Bathurst*, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.P., [*b.* 1895
1919	°*Beatty*, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1871, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Borodale, *b.* 1905
1815	*Beauchamp*, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Elmley, *b.* 1903
1797 I.	*Belmore*, Armar Lowry-Corry, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1913	Hon. Cecil *L.-C.*, *b.* 1873
1679	*Berkeley*, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1888, *m.*	(None)
1739 I.*	*Bessborough*, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (*Brit. Baron, Ponsonby*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Viscount Duncannon, *b.* 1913
1922	*Birkenhead*, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C., *b.* 1872, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Furneaux, *b.* 1907
1815	*Bradford*, Orlando Bridgeman, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Newport, *b.* 1911
1677 S.†	*Breadalbane and Holland.* Charles William Campbell, M.C., *b.*	Lord Glenorchy, *b.* 1919
1746	*Brooke.* *See* "Warwick."	[1888, *s.* 1923, *m.*
1469 S.	*Buchan*, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Lord Cardross, *b.* 1878
1746	*Buckinghamshire*, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Lord Hobart, *b.* 1906
1920	°*Buxton*, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1853, 1st Earl, *m.*	(None)
1800	°*Cadogan*, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Chelsea, *b.* 1914
1878	°*Cairns*, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Visct. Garmoyle, *b.* 1907
1543 S.†	*Caithness*, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Rev Hon. Chas. *Sinclair*, *b.* '65
1801 I.	*Caledon*, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand *A.*, [D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1888
1831	*Camperdown*, George Alexander Philips Haldane-Duncan, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1918, *w.*	(None)
1661	*Carlisle*, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Viscount Morpeth, *b.* 1923
1793	*Carnarvon*, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Lord Porchester, *b.* 1924
1639 S.	*Carnwath*, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. *D.*, C.B.,
1748 I.*	*Carrick*, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Butler*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	[*b.* 1851
1509 S.*	*Cassillis.* *See* "Ailsa," *U.K. Marquess*	Viscount Ikerrin, *b.* 1903 (As U.K.)
1800 I.	°*Castlestewart*, Arthur Stuart, M.C., *b.* 1889, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Viscount Stuart, *b.* 1921
1814	*Cathcart*, Geo. Cathcart (*Scott. Baron, Cathcart*), *b.* 1862, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Lord Greenock, *b.* 1919
1647 I.†	*Cavan*, General Frederick Rudolph Lambart, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C.GEN., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Lionel *L.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* 1873
1827	°*Cawdor*, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1914	Hon. Andrew C., *b.* 1907
1628	*Chesterfield*, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Henry *S.-S.*, *b.* 1855

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1801	*Chichester*, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Pelham, *b.* 1905
1803 I.*	*Clancarty*, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (*U.K. Visct., Clancarty*), *b.* 1868, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilconnel, *b.* 1891
1776 I.*	*Clanwilliam*, Arthur Vesey Meade (*U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam*), M.C., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Lord Gillford, *b.* 1914
1776	*Clarendon*, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Hyde, *b.* 1906
1793 I.	*Clonmell*, Rupert Charles Scott, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Dudley *S.*, *b.* 1853
1620 I.*	*Cork & Orrery* (1660), Robert John Lascelles Boyle (*Brit. Baron, Boyle*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Col. Gerald, *B.*, *b.* 1840
1850	*Cottenham*, Mark Everard Pepys, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. John *P.*, *b.* 1907
1762 I.*	*Courtown*, James Walter Milles Stopford (*Brit. Baron, Saltersford*), *b.* 1853, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., *b.* 1877
1697	*Coventry*, George William Coventry, P.C., *b.* 1838, *s.* 1843, *m.*	Visct. Deerhurst, *b.* 1865
1857	°*Cowley*, Christian Arthur Wellesley, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Viscount Dangan, *b.* 1921
1892	*Cranbrook*, John David Gathorne-Hardy, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915	Hon. Ralph *G.-H.*, *b.* 1901
1801	*Craven*, William George Bradley Craven, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Uffington, *b.* 1917
1398 S.*	*Crawford*, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (*U.K. Baron, Wigan*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Lord Balniel, M.P., *b.* 1900
1901	*Cromer*, Rowland Thomas Baring, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Errington, *b.* 1918
1633 S.*	*Dalhousie*, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (*U.K. Baron, Ramsay*), *b.* 1878, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Lord Ramsay, *b.* 1904
1725 I.†	*Darnley*, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Lord Clifton, *b.* 1886
1711	*Dartmouth*, William Heneage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., *b.* 51, *s.* 91, *m.*	Visct. Lewisham, *b.* 1881
1866	*Dartrey*, Anthony Lucius Dawson (*Irish Baron, Cremorne*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1920, *m.*	(None to Earldom)
1761	°*De La Warr*, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Lord Buckhurst, *b.* 1921
1622	*Denbigh*, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (*Irish Earl, Desmond*), *b.* 1859, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1885
1485	*Derby*, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1894
1793 I.	*Desart*, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.P., K.C.B. (*U.K., Baron, Desart*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1622 I.*	*Desmond*. *See* "Denbigh," *Eng. Earl* ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	*Devon*, Charles Pepys Courtenay, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry *C.*, *b.* 1872
1663	*Doncaster*. *See* "Buccleuch and Q.," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	*Donoughmore*, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (*U.K. Visct., Hutchinson*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Suirdale, *b.* 1902
1661 I.†	*Drogheda*, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Viscount Moore, *b.* 1910
1837	*Ducie*, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Algernon H. *M.*, *b.* [1880
1860	*Dudley*, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Visct. Ednam, M.C., *b.* 1894
1633 S.*	*Dumfries & Bute* (1703). *See* "Bute," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1669 S.†	*Dundonald*, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Lord Cochrane, *b.* 1886
1686 S.*	*Dunmore*, Alexander Edward Murray, T.D., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dunmore*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Viscount Fincastle, *b.* 1908
1822 I.*	*Dunraven & Mount Earl*, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (*U.K. Bn., Kenry*), *b.* 1841, *s.* '71, *w.*	Windham Henry *W.-Q.*, C.B., D.S.O., *b.* 1857
1833	*Durham*, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., *b.* 55, *s.* 79, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1855
1643 S.	*Dysart*, William John Manners Tollemache, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Mrs. Owain *Greaves*, *b.* 1889
1837	*Effingham*, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1898	Gordon *H.*, *b.* 1873
1508 S.*	*Eglinton & Winton* (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (*U.K. Earl Winton*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Lord Montgomerie, *b.* 1914
1733 I.*	*Egmont*, Charles John Perceval (*Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland*), *b.* 1858, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Fredk. J. T. *P.*, *b.* 1873
1821	*Eldon*, John Scott, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1854, *w.*	Viscount Encombe, *b.* 1899
1633 S.*	*Elgin & Kincardine* (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Elgin*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lord Bruce, *b.* 1924
1846	*Ellesmere*, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., *b.* 1872, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Brackley, *b.* 1915
1789 I.*	*Enniskillen*, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Grinstead*), *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Viscount Cole, *b.* 1921
1789 I.*	*Erne*, John Henry George Crichton (*U.K. Baron, Fermanagh*), *b.* 1907, *s.* 1914, *M.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *C.*, C.V.O., *b.* 1874
1453 S.*	*Erroll*, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock*), *b.* 1852, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G., *b.* 1876
1661	*Essex*, Algernon George de Vere Capell, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Viscount Malden, *b.* 1906
1711	°*Ferrers*, Walter Knight Shirley, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Visct. Tamworth, *b.* 1894
1868	*Feversham*, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1916, *M.*	Hon. David W. E. *D.*, *b.* 1910
1628 I.*	*Fingall*, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Fingall*), *b.* 1850, *s.* 1881, *m.*	Lord Killeen, M.C., *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1716 I. } 1746 * }	°*Fitzwilliam*, { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam*), *b.* **1872**, *s.* **1902**, *m.*	Viscount Milton, *b.* **1910**
1789	°*Fortescue*, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., *b.* '54, *s.* **1905**, *m.*	{ Viscount Ebrington, M.C., *b.* **1888**
1841	*Gainsborough*, Charles William Francis Noel, *b.* **1850**, *s.* **1881**, *m.*	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., [T.D., *b.* **1884**
1623 S.*	*Galloway*, Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (*Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies*), *b.* **1892**, *s.* **1920**, *m.*	Alex. David *S.*, *b.* **1914**
1703 S.*	*Glasgow*, Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Fairlie*), *b.* **1874**, *s.* **1915**, *m.*	Viscount Kelburn, *b.* **1910**
1806 I.*	*Gosford*, Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (*U.K. Baron, Worlingham*), *b.* **1877**, *s.* **1922**, *m.*	Viscount Acheson, *b.* **1911**
1722	°*Graham*. *See* "Montrose," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1684 I.*	*Granard*, Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Granard*), *b.* **1874**, *s.* **1889**, *m.*	Visct. Forbes, *b.* **1915**
1833	°*Granville*, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., *b.* **1872**, *s.* **1891**, *m.*	Capt. Hon. W. *L.-G.*, D.S.O., R.N., *b.* **1880**
1806	°*Grey*, Charles Robert Grey, *b.* **1879**, *s.* **1917**, *m.*	Rev. Harry Geo. *G.*, *b.* **1851**
1752	*Guilford*, Frederick George North, *b.* **1876**, *s.* **1885**, *m.*	Lord North, *b.* **1902**
1619 S.	†*Haddington*, George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., *b.* **1894**, *s.* **1917**, *m.*	Hon. Chas. Wm. *B.-H.*, *b.* '00
1919	°*Haig*, Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* **1861**, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dawick, *b.* **1918**.
1898	*Halsbury*, Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., *b.* **1880**, *s.* **1921**, *m.*	Viscount Tiverton, *b.* **1908**
1754	*Hardwicke*, Charles Alexander Yorke, *b.* **1869**, *s.* **1909**, *m.*	Hon. Alfred E. F. *Y.*, *b.* **1871**
1812	*Harewood*, Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* **1846**, *s.* **1892**, *m.*	{ Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., *b.* **1882**
1742	*Harrington*, Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, *b.* **1859**, *s.* **1917**, *m.* ...	Visct. Petersham, *b.* **1887**
1809	*Harrowby*, John Herbert Dudley Ryder, *b.* **1864**, *s.* **1900**, *m.*	Viscount Sandon, M.P., *b.*
1772	*Hillsborough*. *See* "Downshire," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish) [1892
1605 S.	*Home*, Chas. Cospatrick Archibald Douglas-Home (*U.K. Baron, Douglas*), *b.* **1873**, *s.* **1918**, *m.*	Lord Dunglass, *b.* **1903**
1703 S.*	*Hopetoun*. *See* "Linlithgow," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1821	°*Howe*, Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* **1861**, *s.* **1900**, *w.*	Visct. Curzon, C.B.E., M.P [*b.* **1884**
1529	*Huntingdon*, Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, *b.* **1868**, *s.* **1885**, *m.*	Viscount Hastings, *b.* **1901**
1885	*Iddesleigh*, Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., *b.* **1845**, *s.* **1887**, *m.* ...	Viscount St. Cyres, *b.* **1869**
1756	*Ilchester*, Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., *b.* '74, *s.* '05, *m.*	Lord Stavordale, *b.* **1905**
1837	°*Innes*. *See* "Roxburghe," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1920	*Inverness*. *See* "York," Royal Duke	
1919	*Iveagh*, Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., *b.* **1847**, 1st Earl, *w.*	{ Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., *b.* **1874**
1925	*Jellicoe*, John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., *b.* **1859**, 1st Earl, *Admiral of the Fleet*, *m.*	Viscount Brocas, *b.* **1918**
1697	*Jersey*, George Francis Child-Villiers (*Irish Visct., Grandison*), *b.* **1910**, *s.* **1923**, *M.*	Hon. Edward M. *C-V.*, *b.* **1913**
1801 I.*	*Kenmare*, Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kenmare*), *b.* **1860**, *s.* **1905**, *m.*	Visct. Castlerosse, *b.* **1891**
1723 I.*	*Kerry & Shelburne* (**1753**). *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*, p. **126**	(As British)
1822 I. †	*Kilmorey*, Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, *b.* **1883**, *s.* **1915**, *m.*	{ Capt. Hon. Francis Edward *N.*, M.V.O., *b.* **1886**
1866	*Kimberley*, John Wodehouse, *b.* **1848**, *s.* **1902**, *m.*	{ Lord Wodehouse, C.B.E. M.C., *b.* '83
1768 I. †	*Kingston*, Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, *b.* **1874**, *s.* **1896**, *m.*	{ Visct. Kingsborough, *b.* **1897**
1633 S.*	*Kinnoull*, Geo. Harley Hay (*Brit. Baron, Hay*), *b.* **1902**, *s.* **1916**, *m.*	Hon. Alistair G. *H.*, *b.* **1861**
1677 S.*	*Kintore*, Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Kintore*), *b.* **1852**, *s.* **1880**, *m.*	Lord Falconer, *b.* **1879**
1914	°*Kitchener of Khartoum*, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, *b.* **1846**, *s.* **1916**, *w.*	Viscount Broome, *b.* **1878**
1756 I. †	*Lanesborough*, Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., *b.* '65, *s.* **1905**, *m.*	{ Hon. Hy. Cavendish *B.*, *b.* **1868**
1880	*Lathom*, Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, *b.* **1895**, *s.* **1910** ...	(None to Earldom)
1624 S.	*Lauderdale*, Frederick Colin Maitland, O.B.E., *b.* **1868**, *s.* **1924**, *m.*	Lord Thirlestane, *b.* **1801**
1837	*Leicester*, Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* **1848**, *s.* **1909**, *m.*	Viscount Coke, *b.* **1880**
1795 I.*	*Leitrim*, Charles Clements (*U.K. Clements*), *b.* **1879**, *s.* **1892**, *m.*	(None)
1641 S. †	*Leven & Melville* (**1690**), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, *b.* **1890**, *s.* **1913**, *m.*	Lord Balgonie, *b.* **1924**
1831	*Lichfield*, Thomas Edward Anson, *b.* **1883**, *s.* **1918**, *m.*	Viscount Anson, *b* **1913**
1803 I.*	*Limerick*, William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (*U.K. Baron, Foxford*), *b.* **1863**, *s.* **1896**, *m.*	Hon. Edmund *P.*, *b.* **1888**
1633 S. †	*Lindsay*, Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, *b.* **1867**, *s.* **1917**, *m.*	Hon. Archibald *B.*, *b.* **1872**
1626	*Lindsey*, Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, *b.* **1861**, *s.* **1899**, *m.*	Earl of Abingdon, *b.* **1836**
1776 I.	*Lisburne*, Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, *b.* **1892**, *s.* **1899**, *m.*	Viscount Vaughan, *b.* **1918**

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1822 I.*	*Listowel*, Richard Granville Hare (*U.K. Baron, Hare*), *b.* '66, *s.* 24, *m.*	Visct. Ennismore, *b.* 1906
1905	*Liverpool*, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *F.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	*Londesborough*, Hugo William Cecil Denison, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920	Hon. Francis A. *P.*, *b.* 1905
1785 I.*	*Longford*, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (*U.K. Baron, Silchester*), *b.* 1902, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Lancelot *L.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1867
1807	*Lonsdale*, Hugh Cecil Lowther, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Viscount Ockham *b.* 1905
1838	*Lovelace*, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., *b.* 1865, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Bingham, M.C., *b.* 1898
1795 I.†	*Lucan*, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Viscount Knebworth, *b.* 03
1880	*Lytton*, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Parker, *b.* 1914
1721	*Macclesfield*, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, *b.* 1888 *s.* 1896, *m.*	Viscount FitzHarris, *b.* 1907
1800	*Malmesbury*, James Edward Harris. *b.* 1872, *s.* 1899, *m.*	
1776 & 1792	*Mansfield*, Alan David Murray (*Scott. Visct., Stormont*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Lord Scone, *b.* 1900
1806	*Mauvers*, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont. *b.* 1854. *s.* 1900. *m.*	Viscount Newark, *b.* 1888
1405 S.	*Mar*, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, *b.* 1836, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Lord Garioch, *b.* 1868
1565 S.†	*Mar & Kellie* (1619), Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., *b.* '65, *s.* '88, *m.*	Lord Erskine, M.P., *b.* 1895
1785 I.†	*Mayo*, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., *b.* '51, *s.* '72, *m.*	Maj. Walter W. *B.*, *b.* 1859
1627 I.*	*Meath*, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (*U.K. Baron, Chaworth*), *b.* 1841, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Lord Ardee, C.B., C.B.E., *b.* 1869
1766 I.	*Mexborough*, John Henry Savile, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Visct. Pollington, *b.* 1906
1920	*Midleton*, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1856, 1st Earl, *m.*	Viscount Dunsford. M.C., *b.* 1888
1911	*Midlothian*. *See Rosebery*, below.	
1813	*Minto*, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hubert W. A. *E.*, *b.* 1891
1562 S.*	*Moray*, Morton Gray Stuart (*Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Lord Doune, *b.* 1892
1815	*Morley*, Edmund Robert Parker. *b.* 1877. *s.* 1905	Hon. Montagu *P.*, *b.* 1878 (As U.K.)
1760 I.*	*Mornington*. *See* "Wellington," *U.K. Duke*	Lord Aberdour, *b.* 1907
1458 S.†	*Morton*, Sholto George Watson Douglas, *b.* 1844, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Richd. John F. *E.*, M.V.O., *b.* 43
1789	*Mount Edgcumbe*, Piers A. Hamilton Edgcumbe. *b.* '65. *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Harold *FitzC.*, *b.* 1870
1831	*Munster*, Aubrey FitzClarence, *b.* 1862. *s.* 1902	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1860
1805	*Nelson*, Thomas Horatio Nelson, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1913	Lady Maria Sofia *G.-E.*, *b.*
1660 S.	*Newburgh*, Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Otway S. *G.-T.*, *b.* 1886
1827 I.	*Norbury*, Wm. Brabazon Lindesay Graham-Toler, *b.* '62, *s.* '73, *m.*	Visct. Somerton, *b.* 1910
1806 I.*	*Normanton*, Sidney J. Agar (*U.K. Baron, Somerton*), *b.* '65, *s.* 96, *m.*	Fras. *B.* (to Bny.), *b.* 1882
1876	*Northbrook*, Francis George Baring, *b.* 1850, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Douglas *C.*, *b.* 1870
1647 S.	*Northesk*, David L. G. H. Carnegie, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Visct. Cranley, *b.* 1913
1801	*Onslow*, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Robert Hy. *M. W.*, *b.* 1913 (to Bny. only)
1806	*Orford*, Robert Horace Walpole, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Lady Mary *FitzM.*, *b.* 1903
1696 S.	*Orkney*, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Viscount Asquith, *b.* 19
1925	*Oxford & Asquith*, Herbert Henry Asquith, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1852, 1st Earl, *m.*	Lord Herbert, *b.* 1906
1551	*Pembroke & Montgomery* (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Sir Eric *D.*, K.C.M.G., [*b.* 1876
1605 S.	*Perth*, William Huntly Drummond, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Visct. Windsor, *b.* 1923
1905	*Plymouth*, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (*Eng. Baron, Windsor*,) *b.* 1889, *s.* 1923, *m.*	
1785 I.	*Portarlington*, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Viscount Carlow, *b.* 1904
1743	*Portsmouth*, Oliver Henry Wallop, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1925	Visct. Lymington, *b.* 1898
1706	*Poulett*, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, *b.* 1909, *s.* 1918 *M.*	(None)
1804	*Powis*, George C. Herbert (*Irish Baron, Clive*), *b.* 1862. *s.* 1891, *m.*	Viscount Clive, *b.* 1904
1765	*Radnor*, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., *b.* '68, *s.* 1900. *m.*	Visct. Folkestone, *b.* 1845
1831 I.*	*Ranfurly*, Uchter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Ranfurly*), *b.* 1856, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount Northland, *b.* 1913
1917	*Reading*, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*Viceroy of India*), *b.* 1860, 1st Earl, *m.*	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., *b.* 1889
1771 I.†	*Roden*, Robert Soame Jocelyn, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Viscount Jocelyn, *b.* 1909
1801	*Romney*, Charles Marsham, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Viscount Marsham, *b.* 1892
1703 S.*	*Rosebery*, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (*U.K. Earl of Midlothian*), *b.* 1847, *s.* 1868, *w.*	Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1882
1806 I.	*Rosse*, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1918. *M.*	Hon. Desmond E. *P.*, *b.* '10
1801	*Rosslyn*, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Lord Loughborough, *b.* '92
1458 S.	*Rothes*, Norman Evelyn Leslie, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Lord Leslie, *b.* 1902
1861	*Russell*, John Francis Stanley Russell. *b.* 1865, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Bertrand *R.*, *b.* 1872
1915	*St. Aldwyn*, Michael John Hicks-Beach, *b.* 1912, *s.* 1916, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1870
1815	*St. Germans*, Granville John Eliot, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1922	Montague C. *E.*, O.B.E.,
1660	*Sandwich*, George Charles Montagu, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1916. *m.*	Visct. Hinchingbrooke, *b.* 1906
1690	*Scarbrough*, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (*Irish Visct., Lumley*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Roger, L. *L.*, M.P., *b.* 1896.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1771 I.*	*Sefton*, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (*U.K. Baron, Sefton*), *b.* 1871, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Viscount Molyneux, *b.* 1898
1882	*Selborne*, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 59, *s.* 95, *m.*	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., *b.* 1887
1672	*Shaftesbury*, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Lord Ashley, *b.* 1900
1756 I.*	*Shannon*, Rcbt. Hy. Boyle (*Brit. Bn., Carleton*), *b.* 1900, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Visct. Boyle, *b.* 1924
1442	*Shrewsbury & °Talbot* (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd Chetwynd-Talbot (*Irish Earl, Waterford*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., *b.* 1841. [*b.* 1867
1880	°*Sondes*, Lewis Arthur Milles, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade.
1633 S.*	*Southesk*, Charles Noel Carnegie (*U.K. Baron, Balinhard*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Lord Carnegie, *b.* 1893
1765	°*Spencer*, Albert Edward John Spencer, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Visct. Althorp, *b.* 1924
1703 S.*	*Stair*, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oxenfoord*), *b.* 1879, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Visct. Dalrymple, *b.* 1906
1628	*Stamford*, Roger Grey, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1910	(None)
1713	°*Stanhope*, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Henry A. *S.*, *b.* 1845
1821	*Stradbroke*, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1862, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Viscount Dunwich, *b.* 1903
1847	*Strafford*, Edmund Henry Byng, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Ivo Francis *B.*, *b.* '74
1786	°*Strange. See* "Atholl," *Scott. Duke*	(As Scottish)
1677 S.*	*Strathmore & Kinghorne* (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, G.C.V.O., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Bowes*), *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Lord Glamis, *b.* 1884
1603	*Suffolk & Berkshire* (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1917, *M.*	Hon. Greville R. *H.*, *b.* 1909
1230 S.*	*Sutherland. See* "Sutherland," *U.K. Duke*	*S.-L.-G.*, *b.* 1921
1714	*Tankerville*, George Montagu Bennet, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Lord Ossulston, *b.* 1897
1822	°*Temple of Stowe*, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Langton, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Chandos G. *T.-G.-L.*, *b.* 1909
1823	°*Tyne. See* "Londonderry," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1815	*Verulam*, James Walter Grimston (*Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Viscount Grimston, *b.* 1910
1729	°*Waldegrave*, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 59, *m.*	Viscount Chewton, *b.* 1882
1759	*Warwick & °Brooke* (1745), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, C.M.G., M.V.O., *b.* 1882, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Lord Brooke, *b.* 1911
1446 I.*	*Waterford. See* "Shrewsbury and T.," *Engl. Earl*, above	(As English)
1633 S.*	*Wemyss & March* (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (*U.K. Baron, Wemyss*), *b.* 1857, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Lord Elcho, *b.* 1912
1621 I.†	*Westmeath*, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1883	Hon. Gilbert C. *N.*, *b.* 1880
1624	*Westmorland*, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Lord Burghersh, *b.* 1924
1876	*Wharncliffe*, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Visct. Carlton, *b.* 1892
1793 I.†	*Wicklow*, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1891, *w.*	Lord Clonmore, *b.* 1902
1801	*Wilton*, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Visct. Grey de Wilton, *b.* '21
1628	*Winchilsea & Nottingham* (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1898, *w.*	Visct. Maidstone, *b.* 1885
1766 I.	°*Winterton*, Edward Turnour, P.C., M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Keith *Turnour-Fetherstonhaugh*, *b.* 1848 (As Scottish)
1859	*Winton. See* "Eglinton and W.," *Scott. Earl*, above	Lord Worsley, M.C., *b.* 1888
1837	*Yarborough*, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1875, *m.*	Viscount French, *b.* 1922
1921	*Ypres*, John Richard Lowndes French, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1925, *m.*	

COUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Countess of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1861	*Cromartie*, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Viscount Tarbat, *b.* 1904
1633 S.	*Loudoun*, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Lord Mauchline, *b.* 1918
1688 S.	*Melfort*, Lady Edith Drummond, *b.* 1854. *Title of Countess not used*	Francis M. *D.*, *b.* 1839
1901	°*Roberts of Kandahar*, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1914	Lady Edwina *Lewin*, *b.* 1875
1701 S.	*Seafield*, Nina Caroline Grant, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915	Lord Strathspey, *q.v.* Baron

VISCOUNTS.—*Style*, The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	*Allenby*, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1861, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Capt. Fredk. Claude H. *A.*, C.B.E., R.N., *b.* 1864
1911	*Allendale*, Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., *b.* 1890, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Wentworth *B.*, *b.* 1922
1641 S.	*Arbuthnott*, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon Robin *A.*, *b.* 1884
1751 I.	*Ashbrook*, Llowarch Robert Flower, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Desmond *F.*, *b.* 1905
1917	*Astor*. Waldorf Astor, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. W. Waldorf *A.*, *b.* 1907
1781 I.†	*Bangor*, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Edward *W.*, *b.* 1905
1720 I.*	*Barrington*, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (*U.K. Baron, Shute*), *b.* 1848, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1873
1925	*Bearsted*, Marcus Samuel, *b.* 1853, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Walter *S.*, M.C., *b.* 1882

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1918	*Bertie of Thame*, Vere Frederick Bertie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1919, *m.*	(None)
1712	*Bolingbroke & St. John* (1716), Vernon H. St. John, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1899	Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., *b.* '89
1717 I.*	*Bogne*, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (*U.K. Baron, Brancepeth*), *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Gustavus L. H.-R., *b.* 1907
1868	*Bridport*, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (*Irish Baron, Bridport*), *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Sir Alex. N.H., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854
1919	*Burnham*, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., *b.* 1862, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None to Viscounty)
1835	*Canterbury*, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1918, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Cave*, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*Lord High Chancellor*), *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Cecil of Chelwood*, Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1864, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1916	*Chaplin*, Eric Chaplin, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Anthony, *C.*, *b.* 1906.
1665 I.*	*Charlemont*, James Edward G. Caulfeild, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Chas. Edw. St. G. *C.*, *b.* 1887
1921	*Chelmsford*, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *T.*, *b.* 1903
1717 I.	*Chetwynd*, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *w.*	Hon. Adam D. *C.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Chilston*, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1851, 1st V., *m.* ...	Hon. Aretas *A.-D.*, C.M.G., [*b.* 1876
1661 I.*	*Cholmondeley.* *See* "Cholmondeley," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1902	*Churchill*, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1864, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Victor *S.*, *b.* 1890
1823	*Clancarty.* *See* "Clancarty," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish) [*b.* 1883
1781 I.*	*Clifden*, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (*Brit. Baron, Mendip*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1899, *w.*	Hon. Francis *A.-R.*, M.V.O.,
1718	*Cobham*, John Cavendish Lyttelton (*Irish Baron, Westcote*), *b.* 1881, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Chas. *J. L.*, *b.* 1909
1902	*Colville of Culross*, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (*Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Master of Colville, *b.* 1888
1827	*Combermere*, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1898, *m.* ...	Hon. Richard *S.-C.*, *b.* 1849
1917	*Cowdray*, Weetman D. Pearson, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. W. Harold *P.*, *b.* 1882
1886	*Cross*, Richard Assheton Cross, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Assheton Hy. *C.*, *b.* '20
1776 I.*	*De Vesci*, Ivo Richard Vesey, *b.* 1881, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. Osbert E. *V.*, C.B.E., *b.* '84
1917	*Devonport*, Hudson Ewbanke Kearley, P.C., *b.* 1856, 1st Visct., *m.*	Hon. Gerald, *K.*, *b.* 1890
1622 I.	*Dillon*, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., *b.* 1844, *s.* 1892, *w.*	Maj. Arthur H. *D.*, *b.* 1875
1785 I.	*Doneraile*, Edward St. Leger, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1891	Hon. Hugh *St. L.*, *b.* 1869
1680 I.*	*Dunsany*, John Dawnay, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Dawnay*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Richard *D.*, *b.* 1903
1675 S.*	*Dunblane.* *See* "Leeds," *Engl. Duke*.	(As English)
1911	*Elibank*, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (*Scott. Bn., Elibank*), *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Master of Elibank, *b.* 1877
1897	*Esher*, Reginald Baliol Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Oliver *B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1816	*Exmouth*, Charles Ernest Pellew, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	(Edward I. P. *P.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1868
1620 S.	†*Falkland*, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Falkland, *b.* 1905
1720	*Falmouth*, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, *b.* 1887, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Evelyn F. V. *B.*, *b.* 1916
1919	*Finlay*, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1842, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Sir William *F.*, K.B.E., K.C., *b.* 1875
1921	*FitzAlan of Derwent*, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Hy. E. *F.-A.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Furness*, Marmaduke Furness, *b.* 1883, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Hon. Christopher *F.*, *b.* 1912
1720 I.*	*Gage*, Henry Rainald Gage (*Brit. Baron, Gage*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1912...	Wm. H. St. *G. G.*, *b.* 1880
1727 I.*	*Galway*, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D. (*U.K. Baron, Monckton*), *b.* 1844, *s.* 1876, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. George *M.-A.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1910	*Gladstone*, Herbert John Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1854, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1478 I.*	*Gormanston*, Jenico William Richard Preston, (*U.K. Baron, Gormanston*), *b.* 1914, *s.* 1925, *M.*	Hon. Robert F. H. *P.*, *b* 1915
1816 I.	*Gort*, John Standish S. P. Vereker, V.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Charles S. *V.*, *b.* 1912
1900	*Goschen*, George Joachim Goschen, G.C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Sir W. H. *G.*, K.B.E., *b.* '70
1849	*Gough*, Hugh William Gough, M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh *G.*, *b.* '87
1620 I.*	*Grandison.* *See* "Jersey," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1916	*Grey of Fallodon*, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., *b.* 1862, 1st Visct., *m.*	(None)
1719 I.*	*Grimston.* *See* "Verulam," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1831 I.	*Gutthamore*, Frederick Standish O'Grady, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Maj. Hugh H. M. *O G.*, *b.* 1860
1911	*Haldane*, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., *b.* 1856, 1st Viscount	(None)
1866	*Halifax*, Charles Lindley Wood, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1885, *w.*	Rt. Hon. E. W., M.P., *b.* 1881
1891	*Hambleden*, William Frederick Danvers Smith, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Wm. H. S., *b.* 1903
1884	*Hampden*, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Thomas H. *B.*, *b.* 1900
1791 I.	*Harberton*, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph *P.*, O.B.E.,
1917	*Harcourt*, William Edward Harcourt, *b.* 1908, *s.* 1922, *M.*	(None) [*b.* 1869

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1846	*Hardinge*, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1924, *M.*	(Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, *q.v.*
1793 I.	*Hawarden*, Eustace Wyndham Maude, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Thos. Raymond *M.*, *b.* 1898
1550	*Hereford*, Robert Devereux, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1855, *w.*	Hon. Robert C. *D.*, *b.* 1865
1842	*Hill*, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., *b.* 1876, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *C.-H.*, *b.* 1904
1796	*Hood*, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, C.B.E. (*Ir. Baron, Hood*), *b.* 1868, *s.* '07, *w.*	Samuel *H.*, *b.* 1910
1821	*Hutchinson.* See "Donoughmore," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1924	*Inchcape*, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1852, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Kenneth *M.*, *b.* 1887
1911	*Knollys*, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1924	(None)
1895	*Knutsford*, Sydney George Holland, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arth. *Holland-Hibbert*, *b.* 1855
1922	*Lee of Fareham*, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., K.C.B., *b.* 1868, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1747	*Leinster.* See "Leinster," *Irish Duke*	(As Irish)
1922	*Leverhulme*, William Hulme Lever, *b.* 1888, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Philip, *L.*, *b.* 1915
1781 I.	*Lifford*, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925.	Hon. Edward *H.*, *b.* 1848
1921	*Long of Wraxall*, Francis David Long, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1892
1628 I.	**Lumley.* See "Scarbrough," *Engl. Earl*	(As English)
1660 I.	**Massereene & Ferrard* (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Oriel*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John, C.I.F., *S.*, *b.* 1914
1802	*Melville*, Charles Saunders Dundas, L.S.O., *b.* 1843, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Henry *D.*, *b.* 1873
1916	*Mersey*, John Charles Bigham, P.C., *b.* 1840, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive *B.*, C.M.G., (As English) [C.B.E., *b.* '72
1717 I.	**Midleton.* See "Midleton," English Earl	
1716 I.	*Molesworth*, George Bagot Molesworth, *b* 1867, *s.* 1906.	Hon. Charles R. *M.*, *b.* 1869
1801 I.	**Monck*, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (*U.K. Baron, Monck*), *b.* '49, *s.* '94, *m.*	H. W. Stanley *M.*, *b.* 1905
1550 I.	*Mountgarret*, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (*U.K. Baron, Mountgarret*), *b.* 1903, *s.* 1918	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. *B.*, *b.* 1849
1763 I.	*Mountmorres*, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Rev. Arthur *de M.*, *b.* 1879
1920	*Novar*, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1860, 1st Viscount, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Peel*, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1867, *suc.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *P.*, *b.* 1907
1873	*Portman*, Claud Berkeley Portman, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Edward *P.*, *b.* 1898
1744 I.	**Powerscourt*, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (*U.K. Baron, Powerscourt*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Mervyn *W.*, *b.* 1905
1900	*Ridley*, Matthew White Ridley, *b.* 1902, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. —— *R.*, *b.* 1925
1919	*Rothermere*, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Esmond *H.*, M.P., *b.* '98
1911	*St. Davids*, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1860, 1st Visc., *m.*	Hon. Jestyn R. A. *P.P.*, *b.* '17
1801	*St. Vincent*, Ronald Clarges Jervis, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1908, *w.*	Hon. John C. C. *J.*, *b.* 1898
1911	*Scarsdale*, Francis Nathaniel Curzon, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Francis, J. N. C., *b.* 1924
1905	*Selby*, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, *b.* 1911, *s.* 1923, *M.*	Hon. Edwd. *G.*, C.B., *b.* 1870
1805	*Sidmouth*, Gerald William Addington, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Raymond *A.*, *b.* 1887
1776 I.	*Southwell*, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1878, *m.*	Hon. Robert *S.*, *b.* 1898
1621 S.	**Stormont.* See "Mansfield," *Brit. Earl*	(As British)
1806 I.	†*Templetown*, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, *b.* 1853, *s.* '90, *m.*	Hon. Hy. Aug. *U.*, *b.* 1894
1721	*Torrington*, George Master Byng, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1889, *div.*	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. *B.*, *b.* 1876
1921	*Ullswater*, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1855, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Christopher *L.*, *b.* 1887
1622 I.	**Valentia*, Arthur Annesley, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*U.K. Baron, Annesley*), *b.* 1843, *s.* 1863, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Caryl *A.*, *b.* 1883
1924	*Willingdon*, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1866, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Inigo *F.-T.*, *b.* 1899
1918	*Winborne*, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., *b.* 1873, 1st Viscount, *m.*	Hon. Ivor *G.*, *b.* 1903
1908	*Wolverhampton*, Henry Ernest Fowler, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921	(None)
1923	*Younger of Leckie*, George Younger, *b.* 1851, 1st Viscount, *w.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. James *Y.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1880

VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style*, The Right Hon. Viscountess ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1918	*Rhondda*, Margaret Haig Mackworth, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1918	None)
1885	*Wolseley*, Frances Garnet Wolseley, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913	(None)

BISHOPS (24).—*Style*, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord. [Those marked * always sit—21 others, except (Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses).]

Appld.		*Entd. Lords.*
1921	*Bath & Wells* (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1921	(2)
1924	*Birmingham* (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1924	(10)
1920	*Bradford* (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1920	1923
1914	*Bristol* (49th), George Nickson, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1906, *trans.* 1914	1920
1920	*Carlisle* (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1920	1924
1923	*Chelmsford* (2nd), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., *b* 1872, *cons.* 1919, *trans.* 1923	1921
1919	*Chester* (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1906	1921
1919	*Chichester* (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1912, *trans.* 1919	1919

Appt.		*Entd. Lords.*
1922	*Coventry* (2nd), Charles Lisle Carr, D.D., *b.* 1871, *cons.* 1922	(4)
1920	**Durham* (86th), Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1920
1924	*Ely* (81st), Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1924	(9)
1916	*Exeter* (65th), Lord William Cecil, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1916	1921
1923	*Gloucester* (33rd), Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H., *b.* 1862, *cons.* 1923	(5)
1920	*Hereford* (98th), Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *b.* 1868, *cons.* 1918, *trans.* 1920	1924
1913	*Lichfield* (93rd), John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1910, *trans.* 1913	1919
1920	*Lincoln* (90th), William Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D., *b.* 1860, *cons.* 1920	1923
1923	*Liverpool* (3rd), Albert Augustus David, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1921, *trans.* 1923	(1)
1901	**London* (110th), Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1858, *cons.* 1897, *trans.* 1901	1901
1921	*Manchester* (5th), William Temple, D.D., *b.* 1881, *cons.* 1921	1925
1915	*Newcastle* (5th), Herbert Louis Wild, D.D., *b.* 1864, *cons.* 1915	1920
1910	*Norwich* (90th), Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1910	1916
1925	*Oxford* (36th), Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1861, *cons.* 1920, *trans.* 1925	1923
1923	*Peterborough* (30th), Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D., *b.* 1870, *cons.* 1923	(8)
1925	*Ripon* (6th), Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D., *b.* 1882, *cons.* 1926	(11)
1905	*Rochester* (101st), John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1895, *trans.* 1905	1911
1920	*St. Albans* (4th), Michael Bolton Furse, D.D., *b.* 1872, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1920	1923
1923	*St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich* (3rd), Walter Godfrey Whittingham, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(7)
1921	*Salisbury* (95th), St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1904, *trans.* 1921	(3)
1913	*Sheffield* (1st), Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *b.* 1857, *cons.* 1909, *trans.* 1913	1919
1925	§*Sodor & Man* (72nd), C. L. Thornton-Duesbury, D.D., *b.* 1867, *cons.* 1925	
1919	*Southwark* (3rd), Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D., *b.* 1875, *cons.* 1919	1922
1904	*Southwell* (2nd), Sir Edwin Hoskyns, Bart., D.D., *b.* 1851, *cons.* 1901, *trans.* 1904	1910
1923	*Truro* (7th), Walter Howard Frere, D.D., *b.* 1863, *cons.* 1923	(6)
1897	*Wakefield* (2nd), George Rodney Eden, D.D., *b.* 1853, *cons.* 1890, *trans.* 1897	1904
1923	**Winchester* (89th), Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *b.* 1874, *cons.* 1916, *trans.* 1923	1920
1918	*Worcester* (106th), Ernest Harold Pearce, C.B.E., D.D., *b.* 1865, *cons.* 1918	1921

BARONS—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lord ——. *Addressed as*, My Lord.

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1911	*Aberconway*, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., K.C., *b.* 1850, 1st B., *m.*	Hon. H. D. McL., C.B.E., *b.* 1879
1873	*Aberdare*, Henry Campbell Bruce, V.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Hon. Clarence B., *b.* 1885
1835	*Abinger*, Robert Brooke Campbell Scarlett, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Hugh S., D.S.O., *b.* 1878
1869	*Acton*, John E. H. Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1924, *M.*	Hon. Richd. L.-D.-A., *b.* 1909
1887	*Addington*, John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915	Hon. Raymond H., *b.* 1884
1921	*Ailwyn*, Ronald Townshend Fellowes, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Com. Hon. Eric W. E. F., R.N., *b.* 1887
1907	*Airedale*, Albert Ernest Kitson, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. James C. K., *b.* 1854
1896	*Aldenham*, Alban George Henry Gibbs, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1907, *w.*	Hon. Gerald G., *b.* 1879
1876	*Alington*, Napier George Henry Sturt, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1919	(None)
1902	*Allerton*, George William Lawies Jackson, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1925	Hon. Stanley J., M.P., *b.* 1870
1892	*Amherst of Hackney*, Wm. Alexander Evering Cecil, *b.* 1912, *s.* '19, *M.*	Hon. Henry K. A. C., *b.* 1914
1881	*Ampthill*, Oliver A. Villiers Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *b.* '69, *s.* '84, *m.*	Hon. J. Hugo R., *b.* 1896
1863	*Annaly*, Luke Henry White, M.C., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Charles Jas. W., *b.* 1860
1917	*Annesley. See* "Valentia," *Irish Viscount*	As Irish
1916	*Anslow*, Tonman Mosley, C.B., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1903	*Armstrong*, William Hy. Armstrong FitzPatrick Watson-Armstrong, T.D., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Wm. J. M. W.-A., *b.* 1892
1924	*Arnold*, Sydney Arnold, *b.* 1878, 1st Baron	(None)
1605	*Arundell of Wardour*, Gerald Arthur Arundell, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. John F. A., *b.* 1907
1885	*Ashbourne*, William Gibson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Edward G., *b.* 1873
1835	*Ashburton*, Francis Denzil Edwd. Baring, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1889, *m.*	Hon. Alexander B., *b.* 1898
1892	*Ashcombe*, Henry Cubitt, C.B., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Roland C. C., *b.* 1899
1920	*Ashfield*, Albert Henry Stanley, P.C., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1895	*Ashton*, James Williamson, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Ashton of Hyde*, Thomas Gair Ashton, *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. R. A., *b.* 1901
1800 I.	*Ashtown*, Frederick Oliver Trench, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1880, *m.*	Hon. Robert T., *b.* 1897
1919	*Askwith*, George Ranken Askwith, K.C.B., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1863 I.	**Athlumney*, James Herbert Gustavus Meredyth Somerville (*U.K. Baron, Meredyth*), *b.* 1865, *s.* 1873, *m.*	(None to peerage)
1917	*Atholstan*, Hugh Graham, *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Atkinson*, John Atkinson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1844, *w.*	(Life Peerage)
1789 I. 1793*	*Auckland*, (Frederick Colvin George Eden (*Brit. Baron Auckland*), *b.* 1895, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. George E., *b.* 1861
1900	*Avebury*, John Birkbeck Lubbock, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1913	Hon. Norman L., *b.* 1861
1718 I.	*Aylmer*, John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923	Hon. Kenneth A. A., *b.* 1883
1780	*Bagot*, William Bagot, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Hon. Walter B., D.S.O., *b.* '64
1607 S.	†*Balfour of Burleigh*, George John Gordon Bruce, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Lactitia, M.B., *b.* 1920

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1869	*Balinhard. See* "Southesk," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1924	*Banbury*, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Wm. *B., b.* 1915
1698	*Barnard*, Christopher William Vane, M.C., *b.* 1888, *s.* 1918, *m*	Hon. Harry J. N. *V., b.* 1923
1922	*Barnby*, Francis Willey, *b.* 1842, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Francis V. *W.*, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., *b.* 1884
1887	*Basing*, John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles *S.-B., b.* 1862
1837	*Bateman*, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Charles *B.-H., b.* 1877
1447	*Beauchamp, Barony claimed by* Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	*Beaverbrook*, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., *b.* 1879, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. J. W. Maxwell *A., b.* '10
1647 S.	†*Belhaven & Stenton*, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Belhaven, *b.* 1903.
1848 I.	†*Bellew*, George Leopold Bryan, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911	Hon. Richd. E. *Bellew, b.* 1858
1856	*Belper*, Algernon Henry Strutt, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Alexander *S., b.* 1912
1455	*Berners*, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, *b.* 1883. *s.* 1918	Hon. Clement *T., b.* 1857
1784	*Berwick*. Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Chas. M. W. *N.-H., b.* 1897
1902	*Bethell*, John Henry Bethell, *b.* 1861. 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B., b.* 1902
1903	*Biddulph*, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Michael *B., b.* 1898
1923	*Blanesburgh*, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1861 (*Ld. of Appeal*)	(Life Peerage)
1918	*Bledisloe*, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Benjamin L. *B., b.* '99
1907	*Blyth*, Herbert William Blyth, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1925	Hon. Rupert *B., b.* 1877
1892	*Blythswood*, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1870, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Barrington S. *D.-C., b.* 1877
1797	*Bolton*, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Nigel A. *O.-P., b.* 1900
1902	*Borwick*. Robert Hudson Borwick, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. George *B., b.* 1880.
1761	*Boston*, George Florance Irby, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1877, *m.*	Hon. Cecil S. *I., b.* 1862
1887	*Bowes. See* "Strathmore and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1711	*Boyle. See* "Cork and Orrery," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Brabourne*, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Michael *Knatchbull, b.* 1895
1925	*Bradbury*, John Swanwick Bradbury, G.C.B., *b.* 1872, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon John *B., b.* 1914.
1866	*Brancepeth. See* "Boyne," *Irish Viset.*	(As Irish)
1788	*Braybrooke*, Henry Neville, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Richd. H. C. *N., b.* '18
1529	*Braye*, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1879, *m.*	Hon. Adrian *V.-C., b.* 1874
1794 I.	*Bridport. See* "Bridport," *U.K. Viset.*	(As U.K.)
1860	*Brougham & Vaux*, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., *b.* 36, *s.* '86, *m*	Hon. Henry *B., b.* 1887
1776	*Brownlow*, Adelbert Salusbury Cockayne Cust, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Peregrine *C., b.* 1899
1915	*Buckmaster*, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., *b.* '61. 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Owen Stanley *B., b.* '90
1529	*Burgh*, Alexander Henry Leith, *b.* 1866, *claim established* 1916...	Hon. Alex. *L., b.* 1906
1912	*Butler. See* "Carrick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1919	*Byng of Vimy*, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Governor-General of Canada*), *b.* 1862, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1643	*Byron*, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Capt. Augustus Wm. *B.*,
1921	*Cable*, Ernest Cable, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) *b.* 1856
1796	*Calthorpe*, Somerset Frederick Gough-Calthorpe, *b.* '62, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *G.-C., b.* 1892
1383	*Camoys*, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *S., b.* 1913
1715 I.	*Carbery*, John Evans-Freke, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1898, *m.*	Hon. Ralfe *E.-F., b.* 1897
1834 I. 1838*	*Carew*, (George Patrick John Carew (*U.K. Baron, Carew*), *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Gerald S. *C., b.* 1860
1786	*Carleton. See* "Shannon," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Carmichael*, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Carnock*, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald *N.*, M.C., *b.* 1883
1796 I.	**Carrington. See* "Lincolnshire," *U.K. Marquess*	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* 1852
1921	*Carson*, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1854, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1812 I.	†*Castlemaine*, Albert Edward Handcock, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Robert *H., b.* 1864
1869	*Castletown*, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., *b.* '48, *s.* '83, *m*	(None)
1460 S.	**Cathcart. See* "Cathcart," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1918	*Cawley*, Frederick Cawley, P.C., *b.* 1850. 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Hugh *C., b.* '77
1919	*Chalmers*, Robert Chalmers, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1858. 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1912	*Channing of Wellingborough*, Francis Alston Channing, *b.* 1841. 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Charnwood*, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John R. *B., b.* 1901
1831	*Chaworth. See* "Meath," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1858	*Cheshire*, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., *b.* 1894, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John Chas. *C. C., b.* 1916
1887	*Cheylesmore*, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Herbert *E., b.* 1895
1858	*Churston*, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., *b.* '73, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Richard *Y.-B., b.* 1910
1800 I.	*Clanmorris*, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. John Michael *B., b.* 1908
1828	*Clanwilliam. See* "Clanwilliam," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1800 I.	*Clarina*, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1922, *m.*	(None)
1831	*Clements. See* "Leitrim," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1672	*Clifford of Chudleigh*, William Hugh Clifford, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh *C., b.* '87

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1299	*Clinton*, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, *b.* '63, *s.* '04, *m.*	Two co-heiresses
1762 I.*	*Clive. See* "Powis," *U.K. Earl*	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	*Clonbrock*, Robert Edward Dillon, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1917	(None)
1789 I.-1831*	*Cloncurry*, {Valentine Fredk. Lawless (*U.K. Baron, Cloncurry*), *b.* 1840, *s* 1869, *w.*	Hon. Frederick *L.*, *b.* 1847
1919	*Clwyd*, John Herbert Roberts, *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John Trevor *R.*, *b.* 1900
1313	*Cobham*, Gervase Disney Alexander, *b.* 1880, *claim established* 1916	(None)
1919	*Cochrane of Cults*, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. C., D.S.O., *b.* 1883
1906	*Colebrooke*, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1874	*Coleridge*, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1894, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1877
1604 S.*	*Colville of Culross. See* "Colville," *U.K. Visct.*	(As U.K.)
1917	*Colwyn*, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Frederick *S.*, *b.* 1887
1841	*Congleton*, John Brooke Molesworth Parnell, *b.* 1892, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Harry D. *P.*, *b.* 1920
1712 I.*	*Conway. See* "Hertford," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British) [1900
1874	*Cottesloe*, Thomas Francis Fremantle, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. John W. H. *F.*, *b.*
1914	*Cozens-Hardy*, Edward Herbert Cozens-Hardy, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Herbert A. C. *H.*, *b.* '07
1899	*Cranworth*, Bertram Francis Gurdon, M.C., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robert *G.*, *b.* 1904
1892	*Crawshaw*, William Brooks, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Hon. Gerald *B.*, *b.* 1884
1797 I.*	*Cremorne. See* "Dartrey," *U.K. Earl*	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson, C.V.O., *b.* 1853
1797 I.†	*Crofton*, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1912, *w.*	Hon. Edw. Chas. *C.*, *b.* 1896
1490	*Cromwell*, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., *b.* 1893, *s.* 1923, *m.*	(None)
1920	*Cullen of Ashbourne*, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles B. M. *C.*, *b.* 1912
1914	*Cunliffe*, Rolf Cunliffe, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *C.*, *b.* 1903
1914	*D'Abernon*, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Dalziel of Kirkcaldy*, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., *b.* 1868, 1st Baron	(None)
1924	*Danesfort*, John George Butcher, K.C., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None) [*b.* 1887
1924	*Darling*, Charles John Darling, P.C., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Maj. Hon. John C. *D.*, D.S.O.,
1923	*Darrington*, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., *b.* 1867, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jocelyn A. *P.*, *b.* 1908
1897	*Dawnay. See* "Downe," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1920	*Dawson of Penn*, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1812 I.†	*Decies*. John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1910, *m.*	Hon. Arthur M. *H.-B.*, *b.* 1915
1299	*De Clifford*, Edward Southwell Russell, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1909, *M.*	Hon. Diana *R.*, *b.* 1909
1851	*De Freyne*, Francis Charles French, *b.* 1884, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Wm. Joseph *F.*, *b.* '85
1821	*Delamere*, Hugh Cholmondeley, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1887, *w.*	Hon. Thomas *C.*, *b.* 1900
1835	*De L'Isle & Dudley*, Algernon Sidney, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1922,	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1859
1838	*De Mauley*, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Hubert Wm. *P.*, *b.* 1878
1834	*Denman*, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., *b.* '74, *s.* '94, *m.*	Hon. Thomas *D.*, *b.* 1905
1885	*Deramore*, Robert Wilfrid de-Yarburgh-Bateson, *b.* '65, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. George de-*Y.-B.*, *b.* 1870
1887	*De Ramsey*, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, *b.* 1910, *s.* 1925, *M.*	John D. C. *F.*, *b.* 1915
1881	*Derwent*, Francis V.-Bempde-Johnstone, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1916, *w.*	Geo. Harcourt *J.*, *b.* 1899
1909	*Desart. See* "Desart," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. Barony)
1831	*De Saumarez*, James St. Vincent Saumarez, *b.* 1843, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. James B. *S.*, *b.* 1889
1905	*Desborough*, William Henry Grenfell, G.C.V.O., *b.* '55, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Ivo *G.*, *b.* 1808
1910	*De Villiers*, Charles Percy De Villiers, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *De V.*, *b.* 1911
1919	*Dewar*, Thomas Robert Dewar, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron	(None)
1620 I.-1765*	*Digby*, {Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (*Brit. Baron, Digby*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. K. *D.*, *b.* 1924
1880	*Donington*, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920	(None)
1899	*Dorchester*, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., *b.* '76, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Two Co-heiresses
1615	*Dormer*, Charles Walter James Dormer, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1922	Hon. Joseph *D.*, *b.* 1914
1875	*Douglas. See* "Home," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1917	*Doverdale*, Oswald Partington, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward A. *P.*, *b.* 1904
1439	*Dudley*, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, *b.* 1872, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Ferdinando D. H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1910
1800 I.*	*Dufferin & Claneboye. See* "Dufferin and A.," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1800 I.†	*Dunalley*, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1885, *m.*	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C. *P.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1877
1541 I.	*Dunboyne*, Fitz Walter George Probyn Butler, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Patrick *B.*, *b.* 1917
1905	*Dunedin*, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* '49, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Ronald *M.*, *b.* 1875
1892	*Dunleath*, Henry Lyle Mulholland *b.* 1854, *s.* 1895 *m.*	Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo. *M.*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1886
1831	*Dunmore. See* "Dunmore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1869	*Dunning. See* "Rollo," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	*Dunsany*, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Randal *P.*, *b.* 1906
1780	*Dynevor*, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Charles *R.*, M.C., M.P., *b.* 1899 [1914
1857	*Ebury*, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Robert Egerton *G.*, *b.*

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1859	*Egerton of Tatton*, Maurice Egerton, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1920	(None)
1849	*Elgin. See* "Elgin and K.," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	*Elibank, See* "Elibank," *U.K. Viscount*.....	(As U. K. title)
1802	*Ellenborough*, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1915, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell *L.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1510 S. 1885*	*Elphinstone*, (Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (*U.K. Baron, Elphinstone*), *b.* 1869, *s.* 1893, *m*.....	Master of Elphinstone, *b.* 1914
1874	*Emly*, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1894, *w.*	(None)
1911	*Emmott*, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., *b.* 1858, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1919	*Erule*, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Erskine*, Montagu Erskine, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Donald *E.*, *b.* 1899
1872	*Ettrick. See* "Napier," *Scott. Baron*, below	(As Scottish)
1906	*Eversley*, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., *b.* 1832, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1627 S.	*Fairfax*, Albert Kirby Fairfax, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. McK., *b.* 1923
1897	*Fairlie. See* "Glasgow," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Faringdon*, Alexander Henderson, C.H., *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *w.*...	Alex. Gavin *H.*, *b.* 1902
1756 I.	*Farnham*, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., *b.* 1879, *s.* 1900, *m.* ...	Hon. Somerset *M.*, *b.* 1905
1893	*Farrer*, Thomas Cecil Farrer, *b.* 1859, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Cecil *F.*, *b.* 1893
1876	*Fermanagh. See* "Erne," *Irish Earl*.....	(As Irish)
1856 I.	*Fermoy*, Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1920	Hon. Fras. *G. R.*, *b.* 1885
1798 I.	*Ffrench*, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, *b.* '68, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. John *F.*, *b.* 1872
1831	*Fingall. See* "Fingall," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1909	*Fisher*, Cecil Vavasseur-Fisher, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1920, *m.*.....	Hon. John *V.-F.*, *b.* 1921
1790	*Fisherwick. See* "Donegal," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1906	*Fitzmaurice*, Edmond Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., *b.* 46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	*FitzWalter*, Henry FitzWalter Plumptre, *b.* 1860, *called* out of abeyance, 1924, *m*.....	(None)
1776	*Foley*, Gerald Henry Foley, *b.* 1898, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Adrian G. *F.*, *b.* 1923
1445 S.	*Forbes*, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Master of Forbes, *b.* 1918
1821	*Forester*, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forester, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Cecil G. *W.-F.*, *b.* 1899
1922	*Forres*, Archibald Williamson, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stephen K. G. *W.*,
1633 S.	*Forrester. See* "Verulam," *Engl. Earl*.....	(As English) [*b.* 1888
1920	*Forster*, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Forteviot*, John Alexander Dewar, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. John *D.*, M.C., *b.* 1885
1815	*Foxford. See* "Limerick," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1790	*Gage. See* "Gage," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1917	*Gainford*, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *P.*, *b.* 1889
1800 I. 1806*	*Gardner* (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	
1818 J.	*Garvagh*, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Leopold *C.*, *b.* 1920
1876	*Gerard*, Frederic John Gerard, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1902, *m.*	Hon. Robt. Wm. *G.*, *b.* 1918
1824	*Gifford*, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Charles *G.*, *b.* 1899
1917	*Gisborough*, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. P. L. *C.*, *b.* 1889
1918	*Glanely*, William James Tatem, *b.* 1868, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1899	*Glanusk*, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1906, *m*.....	Maj. Hon. Wilfred *B.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1891
1918	*Glenarthur*, Matthew Arthur, *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. James Cecil *A.*, *b.* 1883
1921	*Glenary*, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., *b.* '51, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Chas. H. *G. C.*, *b.* 1885
1911	*Glencommer*, Christopher Grey Tennant, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. David F. *T.*, *b.* 1902
1922	*Glendyne*, Robert Nivison, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. John *N.*, *b.* 1878
1916	*Glentanar*, Thomas Coats, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1918.....	(None)
1909	*Gorell*, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., *b.* 1884, *s.* 1917, *m.* ...	(None)
1868	*Gormanston. See* "Gormanston," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1806	*Granard. See* "Granard," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1782	*Grantley*, John Richard Brinsley Norton, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1877, *m.*,...	Hon. Richard *N.*, *b.* 1892
1794 I.	*Graves*, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1914, *m.*	Henry A. C. *G.*, *b.* 1877
1902	*Grenfell*, Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925	Hon. Arthur B. J. *G.*, *b.* 1908
1869	*Greville*, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1909, *m*	Hon. Ronald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1324	*Grey de Ruthyn*, Cecil Talbot Clifton, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1912	(Co-heirs)
1886	*Grimthorpe*, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Christopher *B.*, *b.* 1915
1815	*Grinstead. See* "Enniskillen," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1880	*Haldon*, Lawrence William Palk, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1903, *m*.....	Hon. Laurence *P.*, *b.* 1896
1886	*Hamilton of Dalzell*, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1892, *s.* 1900, *m.*	John *H.*, *b.* 1911
1874	*Hampton*, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1906.....	Hon. Humphrey *P.*, R.N., *b.* '88
1910	*Hardinge of Penshurst*, Charles Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), I.S.O., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Alexander H. L. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1894
1869	*Hare. See* "Listowel," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1876	*Harlech*, Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Wm. G. A. *O.-G.*, M.P., *b.* 1885
1815	*Harris*, George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. *H.*, M.C., *b.* 1889
1866	*Harlismere. See* "Henniker," *Irish Baron*, below	(As Irish)
1295	*Hastings*, Albert Edward Delaval Astley, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Edward *A.*, *b.* 1912
1835	*Hatherton*, Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., *b.* 1842, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Edward *L.*, *b.* 1868.
1776	*Hawke*, Martin Bladen Hawke, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope
1711	*Hay. See* "Kinnoull," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish) (*H.*, *b.* 1863
1797 I.	*Headley*, Rowland George Allanson-Winn, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *A.-W.*, *b.* 1901
1906	*Hemphill*, Fitzroy Hemphill, *b.* 1860, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Martyn *H.*, *b.* 1901
1896	*Heneage*, George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1922	Hon. Hy. G. *H.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1868
1799 I.*	*Henley*, Francis Robert Henley (*U.K. Baron, Northington*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Michael Francis *H.*, *b.* 1914
1800 I.*	*Henniker*, Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (*U.K. Baron, Hartismere*), *b.* 1872, *s.* 1902	Hon. Gerald *H.-M.*, *b.* 1872
1886	*Herschell*, Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1878, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. Roguvald *H.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Hewart*, Gordon Hewart, P.C. (*Lord Chief Justice of England*), *b.* 1870, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh V. *H.*, *b.* 1896
1828	*Heytesbury*, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903, *m.*	Hon. William *H.-a'C.*, *b.* 06
1886	*Hillingdon*, Arthur Robert Mills, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Charles H. *M.*, *b.* 1922
1886	*Hindlip*, Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1897, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1906
1908	*Holden*, Ernest Illingworth Holden, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Angus *H.*, *b.* 1898
1912	*Hollenden*, Samuel Hope Morley, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *M.*, *b.* 1885
1897	*Holm Patrick*, Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1886, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1782 I.*	*Hood. See* "Hood," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Horne*, Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., *b.* 1861, 1st Bn., *m.*	(None)
1797 I.	*Hotham*, Henry Frederick Hotham, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1923	Peter *H.*, *b.* 1904
1881	*Hothfield*, Henry James Tufton, *b.* 1844, 1st Baron, *m.*	Maj. Hon. John S. R. *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1873
1597	*Howard de Walden*, Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. John *S.-E.*, *b.* 1912
1869	*Howard of Glossop*, Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., *b.* 1885, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Miles *F.-H.*, *b.* 1915
1923	*Hunsdon*, Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Walter D. *G.*, *b.* 1888
1796 I.	*Huntingfield*, Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, M.P., *b.* 1883, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne *V.*, *b.* 1915
1866	*Ilgton*, Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, *b.* 1862, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Hon. William *J.*, *b.* 1898
1910	*Ilkeston*, Balthazar Stephen Sargant Foster, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Illingworth*, Albert Holden Illingworth, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1543 I.*	*Inchiquin*, Lucius William O'Brien, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Donough *O'B.*, *b.* 1897
1897	*Inverclyde*, John Alan Burns, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1919	(None)
1919	*Inverforth*, Andrew Weir, P.C., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Andrew *W.*, *b.* 1897
1921	*Invernairn*, William Beardmore, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1910	*Islington*, John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1924	*Jessel*, Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward H. *J.*, *b.* 1904
1906	*Joicey*, James Joicey, *b.* 1846, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Arthur *J.*, *b.* 1880
1831	*Kenlis. See* "Headfort," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1856	*Kenmare. See* "Kenmare," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1866	*Kenry. See* "Dunraven," *Irish Earl*	(None to U.K. title)
1776 I. 1886*	*Kensington*, {Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*U.K. Baron, Kensington*), *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. William *E.*, *b.* 1904
1788	*Kenyon*, Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1869, *m.*	Hon. Lloyd *T.-K.*, *b.* 1917
1821	*Ker. See* "Lothian," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1909	*Kilbracken*, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., *b.* 1847, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, K.C., *b.* 1877
1900	*Killanin*, Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1901	Michael *M.*, *b.* 1914
1789 I.*	*Kilmaine*, John Edward Deane Browne, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. John F. A. *B.*, *b.* 1902
1831	*Kilmarnock. See* "Erroll," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1172 I.	*Kingsale*, Michael Constantine de Courcy, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1895, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Michael *de C.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882
1682 S. 1860*	*Kinnaird*, {Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (*U.K. Baron, Kinnaird*), *b.* 1880, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Master of Kinnaird, *b.* 1912
1902	*Kinross*, Patrick Balfour, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. John *B.*, *b.* 1904
1838	*Kintore. See* "Kintore," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1905	*Knaresborough*, Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1923	*Kylsant*, Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1917	*Lambourne*, Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., *b* 1847, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1880	*Lamington*, Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., *b.* 1860, *s.* 1890, *m.*	Hon. Victor *C.-B.*, M.C., *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1800 I.	*Langford*, William Chambre Rowley, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Clotworthy *R.*, *b.* 1885
1431	*Latymer*, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Thos. B. *M.-C.*, *b.* 1901
1869	*Lawrence*, Alexander Graham Lawrence, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1913, *m*	Hon. John *L.*, *b.* 1908
1923	*Lawrence of Kingsgate*, Charles Napier Lawrence, *b.* 1854, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1859	*Leconfield*, Charles Henry Wyndham, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1901, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1839	*Leigh*, Francis Dudley Leigh, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Rupert W. D. *L.*, *b.* 1908
1797	*Lilford*, John Powys, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Stephen *P.*, *b.* 1869
1758 I.	*Lisle*, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, *b.* 1903, *s.* 1919. *M.*	Hon. Horace *L.*, *b.* 1908
1895	*Loch*, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. *L.*, *b.* 1916
1801	*Loftus*. *See* "Ely," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1541 I.	*Louth*, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1883, *w.*	Hon. Otway *P.*, *b.* 1892
1464 S.	*Lovat*, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	
1837*	*(U.K. Baron, Lovat)*, *b.* 1871, *s.* 1887, *m.*	Master of Lovat, *b.* 1911
1762	*Lovel & Holland*. *See* "Egmont," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1839	*Lurgan*, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1858, *s.* 1882, *w.*	Hon. William *B.*, *b.* 1902
1914	*Lyell*, Leonard Lyell, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Chas. Antony *L.*, *b.* 1913
1859	*Lyveden*, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Robert *V.*, *b.* 1892
1776 I.	*Macdonald*, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, *b.* 1853, *s.* 1874, *w.*	Alex. Godfrey *M.*, *b.* 1909
1922	*Maclay*, James Paton Maclay, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon Joseph P. *M.*, *b.* 1899
1887	*Magheramorne*, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1903	Hon. Ronald *M'G.-H.*, *b.* '65
1807	*Manners*, John Thomas Manners, *b.* 1852, *s.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Francis H. *M.*, M.C., *b.* 1897
1922	*Manton*, George Miles Watson, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. Joseph *W.*, *b.* 1924
1908	*Marchamley*, William Tattersall Whiteley, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. John W. T. *W.*, *b.* 1922.
1921	*Marshall of Chipstead*, Horace Brooks Marshall. P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1776 I.	*Massy*, Hugh Somerset John Massy, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Hugh Hamon. *M.*, *b.* '94
1815	*Meldrum*. *See* "Huntly," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1794	*Mendip*. *See* "Clifden," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Meredyth*. *See* "Athlumney," *Irish Baron*, above	(None to peerage)
1925	*Merrivale*. Henry Edward Duke, P.C., *b.* 1855, 1st Baron, *w.*	Hon. Edward *D.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1882
1911	*Merthyr*, Herbert Clark Lewis, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. William *L.*, *b.* 1901
1919	*Meston*, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Dougall *M.*, *b.* 1894.
1838	*Methuen*, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1845, *s.* 1891, *m.*	Hon. Paul *M.*, *b.* 1886
1905	*Michelham*, Herman Alfred Stern, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Jacque H. *S.*, *b.* 1903
1712	*Middleton*, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Digby M. G. J. *W.*, *b.* 1921
1922	*Mildmay of Flete*, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Anthony B. *M.*, *b.* 1909
1821	*Minster*. *See* "Conyngham," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1866	*Monck*. *See* "Monck," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1887	*Monckton*. *See* "Galway," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1874	*Moncreiff*, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, *b.* 1872, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Harry R.W. *M.*, *b.* 1915
1884	*Monk Bretton*, John William Dodson, C.B., *b.* 1869, *s.* 1897	Hon. John Charles, *D.*, *b.* 1924.
1885	*Monkswell*, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. Wm. A. *C.*, *b.* 1913
1728	*Monson*, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. John *M.*, *b.* 1907
1885	*Montagu of Beaulieu*, John Walter Edward Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., *b.* 1866, *s.* 1905, *m.*	(None)
1806	*Mont Eagle*. *See* "Sligo," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1839	*Monteagle*, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1866, *w.*	Hon. Thomas A. *R.*, *b.* 1883
1918	*Morris*, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., *b.* 1859, 1st Bn., *m.*	Hon. Michael W. *M.*, *b.* 1903
1831	*Mostyn*, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, *b.* 1856, *s.* 1884, *m.*	Hon. Edward *Ll.-M.*, *b.* 1885
1911	**Mountgarret*. *See* "Mountgarret," *Irish Viscount*	(None)
1283	*Mowbray, Segrave* (1283), *& Stourton* (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1893, *m.*	Hon. William *S.*, *b.* 1895
1915	*Muir Mackenzie*, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, P.C., G.C.B., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1767 I.	**Mulgrave*. *See* "Normanby," *U.K. Marq.*	(As U.K.)
1781 I.	*†Muskerry*, Hamilton M. T. F. Deane-Morgan, *b.* '54, *s.* '68, *m.*	Hon. Robt. *D.-M.*, *b.* 1874
1681 S.	**Nairne*. *See* "Lansdowne," *Brit. Marq.*	(As British)
1868	*Napier of Magdala*, James Pearse Napier, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1921, *w.*	Hon. Edward *N.*, *b.* 1861
1627 S.	**Napier (of Merchistoun)*, Francis Edward Basil Napier *(U.K. Baron, Ettrick)*, *b.* 1876, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Master of Napier, *b.* 1900
1776 I.	*Newborough*, Thomas John Wynn, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Robt. Vaughan *W.*, *b.* 1877
1898	*Newlands*, James Henry Cecil Hozier, *b.* 1851, *s.* 1906, *w.*	(None)
1892	*Newton*, Thomas Wodehouse Legh, P.C., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1868, *m.*	Hon. Richard *L.*, *b.* 1888
1554	*North*, William Henry John North, T.D., *b.* 1836, *s.* 1884, *w.*	Hon. Wm. *F. J. N.*, *b.* 1860
1884	*Northbourne*, Walter John James, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. Walter E. *C. J.*, *b.* 1896

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1885	*Northington. See* "Henley," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1878	*Norton*, Charles Leigh Adderley, *b.* 1846, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Hon. Ralph *A.*, *b.* 1872
1906	*Nunburnholme*, Charles John Wilson, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1924	Hon. Robt. D. *W.*, *b.* 1916
1870	*O'Hagan*, Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, *b.* 1882, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Thos. A. E. *T-O'H.*, *b.* '17
1924	*Olivier*, Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1868	*O'Neill*, Edward O'Neill, *b.* 1839, *s.* 1883, *m.*	Shane E. R. *O'N.*, *b.* 1907
1836 I.	†*Oranmore & Browne*, Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., *b.* 1861, *s.* 1900, *m.*	Hon. Dominick *B.*, *b.* 1901
1821	*Oriel. See* "Massereene and F.," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1868	*Ormathwaite*, Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1920, *w.*	Hon. William *W.*, M.V.O., *b.* 1863
1821	*Ormonde. See* "Ormonde," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1841	*Oxenfoord. See* "Stair," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1914	*Parmoor*, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., *b.* 52, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. A. H. Seddon *C.*, *b.* 1888
1866	*Penrhyn*, Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pennant, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *D.-P.*, *b.* 1894
1909	*Pentland*, Henry John Sinclair, *b.* 1907, *s.* 1925, *M.*	(None)
1603	*Petre*, Joseph William Lionel Petre, *b.* 1914, *s.* 1915, *M.*	Francis William *P.*, *b.* 1849
1918	*Phillimore*, Walter Geo. F. Phillimore, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey W. *P.*, *b.* '77
1892	*Playfair*, George James Playfair, C.V.O., *b.* 1849, *s.* 1898, *m.*	(None)
1919	*Plumer*, Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *Field Marshal*, *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby *P.*, M.C., *b.* 1890
1827	*Plunket*, Terence Conyingham Plunket, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Patrick T. *P.*, *b.* 1923
1831	*Poltimore*, George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, *b.* '82, *s.* '18, *m.*	Hon. Coplestone W. *B.*, *b.* '14
1690 S.	*Polwarth*, Walter George Hepburne-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1864, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Master of Polwarth, *b.* 1890
1749	*Ponsonby. See* "Bessborough," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1912	*Pontypridd*, Alfred Thomas, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	*Powerscourt. See* "Powerscourt," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1918	*Queenborough*, Almeric Hugh Paget, *b.* 1861, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1800 I.	*Ranfurly*, Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913	Hon. Montagu *W.*, *b.* 1867
1852	*Raglan*, FitzRoy Richard Somerset, *b.* 1885, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Wellesley *S.*, *b.* 1887
1875	*Ramsay. See* "Dalhousie," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1826	*Ranfurly. See* "Ranfurly," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1916	*Rathcreedan*, Cecil William Norton, *b.* 1850, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Charles P. *N.*, *b.* 1905
1868 I.	†*Rathdonnell*, Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, *b.* 1848, *s.* '79, *w.*	Capt. Hon. Thomas *McC.-B.*, M.B.E., *b.* '81
1821	*Ravensworth*, Gerald Wellesley Liddell, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Robert *L.*, *b.* 1902
1821	*Rayleigh*, Robert John Strutt, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. John A. *S.*, *b.* 1908
1628 S.	*Reay*, Aeneas Alexander Mackay, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1921, *M.*	Baron Alexander *M.*, *b.* 1907
1902	*Redesdale*, Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Thos. David *F.-M.*, *b.* 1909
1806 I.	*Rendlesham*, Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Percy *T.*, *b.* 1874
1885	*Revelstoke*, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1863, *s.* 1897	Hon. Cecil *B.*, *b.* 1864
1920	*Riddell*, George Allardice Riddell, *b.* 1865, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1905	*Ritchie of Dundee*, Charles Ritchie, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1906, *m.*	Hon. Philip *R.*, *b.* 1899
1913	*Rochdale*, George Kemp, *b.* 1866, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. John D. *K.*, *b.* 1906
1782	*Rodney*, George B. Harley Guest Rodney, *b.* 1891, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George W. *R.*, *b.* 1918
1651 S.	*Rollo*, William Charles Wordsworth Rollo, C.B. (*U.K. Baron Dunning*), *b.* 1860, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Eric Norman *R.*, *b.* 1861
1866	*Romilly*, William Gaspard Guy Romilly, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1905	(None)
1896	*Rosmead*, Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1897, *m.*	(None)
1796 I. 1838*	*Rossmore*, (William Westenra (*U.K. Baron Rossmore*), *b.* 1892, *s.* 1921	Hon. Richard *W.*, *b.* 1893
1910	*Rotherham*, William Henry Holland, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *H.*, *b.* 1876
1885	*Rothschild*, Lionel Walter Rothschild, *b.* 1868, *s.* 1915	Nathaniel M. V. *R.*, *b.* 1910
1916	*Rowallan*, Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1925, *m.*	(None)
1911	*Rowallan*, Archibald Cameron Corbett, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Godfrey *C.*, *b.* 1895
1919	*Russell of Liverpool*, Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., *b.* 1895, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. Langley G. H. J. *R.*, *b.* 1922
1651 S.	*Rothven*, Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,	Ctss. of Carlisle, *b.* 1896
1919	*Ruthven*, *Maj.-Gen.*, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Col. Hon. Alex. *H.-R.*, V.C., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1872
1876	*Sackville*, Lionel Edward Sackville-West, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. *S.-W.*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1870
1911	*St. Audries*, Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1917	Hon. Arth. *F.-A.-H.*, *b.* '06
1559	*St. John of Bletso*, Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, *b.* 1877, *s.* 1920, *m.*	Hon. John *St. J.*, *b.* 1917
1852	*St. Leonards*, Frank Edward Sugden, *b.* 1890, *s.* 1908	Frank *S.*, *b.* 1852
1887	*St. Levan*, John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., *b.* 1857, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Francis Cecil *St. A.*, *b.* 1895
1885	*St. Oswald*, Rowland George Winn, *b.* 1893, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Hon. Rowland *W.*, *b.* 1916

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1796	*Saltersford. See* "Courtown," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1445 S. †	*Saltoun*, Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., *b.* 1851, *s.* 1886, *m.*	Master of Saltoun, M.C.*b.* '86
1871	*Sandhurst*, John William Mansfield, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon *M.*, O.B.E., *b.* 1892
1802	*Sandys*, Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, *b.* 1855, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Capt. A. F. *S. Hill*, *b.* 1876
1888	*Savile*, John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., *b.* 1854, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. George H. *L.-S.*, *b.* 1919
1603	*Saye & Sele*, Geoffrey C. T.-Wykeham-Fiennes, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Hon. Geoffrey *T.-W.-F.*, *b.* 1884
1839	*Seaton*, John Regd. U. Eliott-Drake-Colborne, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Ulick *C.*, *b.* 1863
1831	*Sefton. See* "Sefton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1489 S. †	*Sempill*, John Forbes-Sempill, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1905, *m.*	Master of Sempill, *b.* 1893
1918	*Shandon*, Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1916	*Shaughnessy*, William James Shaughnessy, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1923, *m.*	Hon. William *G. S.*, *b.* 1922
1909	*Shaw*, Thomas Shaw, P.C. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1850, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1783 I.	*Sheffield*, Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (*U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley*), *b.* 1875, *s.* 1925, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1907
1627 I.	*Sherard*, Robert Castel Sherard, *b.* 1858, *s.* 1924	Arthur W. *S.*, *b.* 1860
1784	*Sherborne*, James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., *b.* 1873, *s.* 1920.....	Hon. Charles *D.*, *b.* 1911
1880	*Shute. See* "Barrington," *Irish Visct.*	(As Irish)
1902	*Shuttleworth*, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., *b.* '44, 1st Bn., *w.*	Hon. Richard U. P. *K.-S.*,
1821	*Silchester. See* "Longford," *Irish Earl*.....	(As Irish) [*b.* 1913
1449 S. †	*Sinclair*, Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Master of Sinclair, *b.* 1914
1919	*Sinha*, Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., *b.* 1864, *m.*	Hon. Aroon *S.*, *b.* 1887
1916	*Somerleyton*, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1857, 1st Baron, *m.*	Capt. Hon. Francis Savile *C.*, *b.* 1889
1784	*Somers*, Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., *b.* 1887, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Rev. Henry L. S. *C.*, *b.* 1862
1873	*Somerton. See* "Normanton," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1780	*Southampton*, Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1872, *m.*	Hon. Charles *F.*, *b.* 1904
1917	*Southborough*, Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Spencer *H.*, *b.* 1889
1910	*Southwark*, Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron *m.*	(None) [1861
1640	*Stafford*, Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., *b.* 1859, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Basil *Fitzherbert*, *b.*
1886	*Stalbridge*, Hugh Grosvenor, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1912, *m.*	Hon. Hugh *G.*, *b.* 1904
1911	*Stamfordham*, Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1839	*Stanley of Alderley. See* "Sheffield," *Irish Baron*, above	(As Irish)
1893	*Stanmore*, George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1912	(None)
1924	*Stevenson*, James Stevenson, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1873, 1st Baron, *m.* ...	(None)
1796	*Stewart of Garlies. See* "Galloway," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1925	*Stonehaven*, John Lawrence Baird, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *b.* 1874, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon James Ian *B.*, *b.* 1908
1318	*Strabolgi*, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, *b.* 1853, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph *K.*, R.N., M.P., *b.* 1886
1911	*Strachie*, Edward Strachey, P.C., *b.* 1858, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Edward *S.*, *b.* 1882
1914	*Strathclyde*, Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., *b.* 1853, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1836	*Strathedeu & Campbell* (1841), Alastair Campbell, *b.* 1899, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Gavin *C.*, *b.* 1901
1884	*Strathspey*, Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, *b.* 1879, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. Donald *G.*, *b.* 1912
1796	*Stuart of Castle Stuart. See* "Moray," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1916	*Stuart of Wortley*, Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, *b.* 1851, *m.*	(None)
1838	*Sudeley*, Wm. Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, *b.* 1870, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Rev. Hon. Alfred *H.-T.*, *b.* '46
1884	*Sudley. See* "Arran," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1786	*Suffield*, Victor A. C. Harbord, *b.* 1897, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. John *H.*, *b.* 1907
1913	*Sumner*, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (*Lord of Appeal*), *b.* 1859, *m.*	(Life Peerage)
1893	*Swansea*, Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1922, *m.*	Hon. John H. H. *V.*, *b.* 1925
1907	*Swaythling*, Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, *b.* 1869, *s.* 1911, *m.*	Hon. Stuart *S.-M.*, *b.* 1898
1919	*Swinfen*, Charles Swinfen Eady, *b.* 1904, *s.* 1919, *M.*	(None)
1913	*Sydenham of Combe*, George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., *b.* 1848, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1831 I.	*Talbot of Malahide*] James Boswell Talbot, *b.* 1874, *s.* 1921, *m.*	(Hon. Reginald *T.*, C.B.E.,
1856*	*Talbot de Malahide*]	*b.* 1849
1797 I.	*Teignmouth*, Henry Noel Shore, *b.* 1847, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Hugh A. *S.*, *b.* 1881
1831	*Templemore*, Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., *b.* 1880, *s.* 1924, *m.*	Hon. Arthur P. *S.*, *C.*, *b.* 1914
1884	*Tennyson*, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1892, *m.* ...	Hon. Lionel *T.*, *b.* 1889
1827	*Tenterden*, Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, *b.* 1865, *s.* 1882, *m.*	Hon. Charles *A.*, *b.* 1909
1918	*Terrington*, Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., *b.* 1877, *s.* 1921, *m.*	Hon. Horace *W.*, C.B.E., *b.* 1888
1616	*Teynham*, Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, *b.* 1867, *s.* 1892, *m.*	Hon. Chris. *R.-C.*, *b.* 1896
1924	*Thomson*, Christopher Birdwood Thomson, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., *b.* 1875, 1st Baron	(None)

Created.	*Title, Name, &c.*	*Eldest Son or Heir.*
1792	*Thurlow*, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, *b.* '69, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Charles *C.-B.*, *b.* 1910
1876	*Tollemache*, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollemache, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1904, *m.* ...	Hon. Denis *T.*, D.S.O., *b.* 1884
1564 S.	*Torphichen*, John Gordon Sandilands, *b.* 1886, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Master of Torphichen, *b.* [1917
1859	*Tredegar*, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, C.B.E., *b.* 1867, *s.* 1913, *m.*	Hon. Evan *M.*, *b.* 1893
1917	*Treowen*, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., C.M.G., *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1921	*Trevethin*, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., *b.* 1843, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Alfred Clive *L.*, C.B.E.,
1880	*Trevor*, Charles Edward Hill-Trevor, *b.* 1863, *s.* 1923	(None) [*b.* 1876
1462 I.	*Trimlestown*, Charles Aloysius Barnewall, *b.* 1861, *s.* 1891, *w.* ...	Hon. Charles *B.*, *b.* 1899
1881	*Tweeddale*. *See* "Tweeddale," *Scott. Marq.*	(As Scottish)
1881	*Tweedmouth*, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1874, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Edward *M.*, *b.* 1900
1786	*Tyrone*. *See* "Waterford," *Irish Marq.*	(As Irish)
1523	*Vaux of Harrowden*, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, *b.* 1860. *s.* 1383, *m.*	Three co-heiresses [1898
1800 I.	*Ventry*, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1923, *m*	Hon. Arthur *F. E.-de-M.*, *b.*
1762	*Vernon*, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1915, *m.*	Hon. John L. *V.-V.*, *b.* 1923
1922	*Vestey*, William Vestey, *b.* 1859, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Samuel *V.*, *b.* 1882
1841	*Virian*, George Crespigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., *b.* '78, *s.* '93, *m.*	Hon. Anthony *V.*, *b.* 1906
1905	*Waleran*, William George Hood Walrond, *b.* 1905, *s.* 1925	John H. *W.*, *b.* 1908
1780	*Watsingham*, John Augustus de Grey, *b.* 1849, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Col. Hon. G. *de G.*, D.S.O., *b.*
1922	*Wargrave*, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., *b.* 1863, 1st Baron ...	(None) [1884
1922	*Waring*, Samuel James Waring, *b.* 1860, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1792 I.	*Waterpark*, Charles Frederick Cavendish, *b.* 1883, *s.* 1912	Henry S. H. *C.*, *b.* 1876
1919	*Wavertree*, William Hall Walker, *b.* 1856, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1918	*Weir*, William Douglas Weir, P.C., *b.* 1877, 1st Baron, *m.*	Hon. Jas. Kenneth *W.*, *b.* 1905
1821	*Wemyss*. *See* "Wemyss and March," *Scott. Earl*	(As Scottish)
1839	*Wenlock*, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, *b.* 1857, *s.* 1918, *m.*	Hon. Sir A. *L.*, G.C.S.I., *b.* 1860
1861	*Westbury*, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, *b.* 1852, *s.* '75, *m.*	Hon. Richard *B.*, *b.* 1883
1776 I.	**Westcote*. *See* "Cobham," *Brit. Visct.*	(As British)
1919	*Wester Wemyss*, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Admiral of the Fleet*, *b.* 1864, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1548	*Wharton*, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, *b.* 1876, *claim established* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Chas. John *K.-T.*, *b.* 1908
1912	*Whitburgh*, Thomas Banks Borthwick, *b.* 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	*Wigan*. *See* "Crawford," *Scott. Earl*...	(As Scottish)
1491	*Willoughby de Broke*, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., *b.* 1896, *s.* 1923	Hon. Robt. B. *V.*, *b.* 1881
1529	*Windsor*, *See* Plymouth, Earl of (page 106)	
1918	*Wittenham*, George Denison Faber, C.B., *b.* 1852, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)
1869	*Wolverton*, Frederic Glyn, *b.* 1864, *s.* 1888, *m.*	Hon. Geo. Carr *G.*, *b.* 1896
1922	*Woolavington*, James Buchanan, *b.* 1849, 1st Baron, *w.*	(None)
1835	*Worlingham*. *See* "Gosford," *Irish Earl*	(As Irish)
1915	*Wrenbury*, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., *b.* 1845, 1st Baron, *m.*...	Hon. Bryan *B.*, *b.* 1890
1838	*Wrottesley*, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1910	Hon. Walter B. *W.*, *b.* 1877
1919	*Wyfold*, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, *b.* 1851, 1st Baron, *m.*	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland *H-H.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., *b.* 1880
1829	*Wynford*, Philip George Best, D.S.O., *b.* 1871, *s.* 1904, *m.*	Hon. Samuel J. *B.*, *b.* 1874
1921	*Ystwyth*, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, *b.* 1840, 1st Baron, *m.*	(None)

BARONESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—*Style*, The Right Hon. Lady ——. *Addressed as*, My Lady.

1309	*Beaumont*, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*	Hon. Miles F. *F.-H.*, *b.*
1421	*Berkeley*, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *m.*	Two co-heiresses [1915
1368	*Botreaux*. (*See* "Loudoun," Countess of)	*See* Loudoun, Countess of
1897	*Burton*, Nellie Lisa Baillie, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *m.*	Hon. George E. M. *B.*, *b.* 1894
1608	*Clifton*, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, *b.* & *s.* 1900	Earl of Darnley, *q.v.*
1332	*Darcy de Knayth*, Violet (*Countess of Powis*), *b.* 1865, *m.*	*See* Powis, Earl of
1264	*De Ros*, Mary Frances (*Countess of Dartrey*), *b.* 1854, *s.* 1907, *m.*	Three co heiresses
1609 S.	**Dingwall*. *See* "Lucas," *Engl. Baroness* (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1295	*Fauconberg & Conyers* (1509), Marcia (*Countess of Yarborough*), O.B.E., *b.* 1863, *m.*	*See* Yarborough, Earl of
1295	*Furnivall*, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913, *m.* ...	(None)
1444 S.	*Gray*, Ethel Eveleen Gray-Campbell, *b.* 1866, *s.* 1919, *m.*	Master of Gray, *b.* 1894
1490 S.	*Herries*, Gwendolen (*Duchess of Norfolk*), *b.* 1877, *s.* 1908, *m.*	Duke of Norfolk, *q.v.*
1602 S.	*Kinloss*, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., *b.* 1852, *s.* 1889, *w.*	Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1889
1663	*Lucas*, Nan Ino Cooper, *b.* 1880, *s.* 1916, *m.*	Hon. Anne Rosemary C., *b.* 1919
1911	*Ravensdale*, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925	Lady Cynthia Mosley, *b.* 1898
1299	*Strange of Knokin*, 1426 *Hungerford and* 1445 *De Moleyns*, Elizabeth (*Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, title called out of abeyance 1921, *m.*	*See* St. Davids, Viscount
1900	*Strathcona & Mount Royal*, Margaret Charlotte Howard, *b.* 1854, *s.* 1914, *w.*	Hon. Donald *H.*, M.P., *b.* 1891
1529	*Wentworth*, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1917	Hon. Noel *L.*, *b.* 1900
1308	*Zouche of Haryngworth*, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *m.*	Hon. Thos. W. A. *F.*, *b.* 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c. 119

From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" *is the heir to the* Earldom of Morton, *and that* "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," *is the eldest son of* Earl Howe; ** the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g.* Earl of Burlington, *eldest son of the* Marquess of Hartington, *heir to the* Dukedom of Devonshire; Lord Roos of Belvoir, *eldest son of the* Marquess of Granby, *heir to the* Dukedom of Rutland.

Aberdour—*Morton*
Aboyne—*Huntly*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Altamont—*Sligo*
Althorp—*Spencer*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Apsley—*Bathurst*
Ardee—*Meath*
Arundel—*Norfolk*
Ashley—*Shaftesbury*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Ava—*Dufferin and Ava*
Balgonie—*Leven*
Balniel—*Crawford*
Bective—*Headfort*
Belfast—*Donegall*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Blandford—*Marlboro'*
Borodale—*Beatty*
Bowmont—*Roxburghe*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brackley—*Ellesmere*
Brecknock—*Camden*
Brocas—*Jellicoe*
Brooke—*Warwick*
Broome—*Kitchener*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Buckhurst—*De La Warr*
Burford—*St. Albans*
Burghersh—*Westmind.*
Burghley—*Exeter*
Burlington—**Harting-*
Bury—*Albemarle* [ton
Calne—**Kerry*
Campden—*Gainsboro'*
Cardigan—*Ailesbury*
Cardross—*Buchan*
Carlow—*Portarlington*
Carlton—*Wharncliffe*
Carmarthen—*Leeds*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cassillis—*Ailsa*
Castlereagh—*Londndy.*
Castlerosse—*Kenmare*
Chelsea—*Cadogan*
Chewton—*Waldegrave*
Clifton—*Darnley*
Clive—*Powis*
Clonmore—*Wicklow*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Compton—*Northampton*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Cranborne—*Salisbury*
Cranley—*Onslow*
Curzon—*Howe*
Dalkeith—*Buccleuch*
Dalmeny—*Rosebery*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dangan—*Cowley*
Dawick—*Haig*
Deerhurst—*Coventry*
Douglas & Clydesdale—*Hamilton*
Doune—*Moray*
Douro—*Wellington*
Drumlanrig — *Queens-*
Dumfries—*Bute* [*berry*
Duncan—*Camperdown*
Duncannon—*Bessboro'*
Dundas—**Ronaldshay*
Dunglass—*Home*
Dunluce—*Antrim*
Dunsford—*Midleton*
Dunwich—*Stradbroke*
Ebrington—*Fortescue*
Ednam—*Dudley*
Elcho—*Wemyss & March*
Elmley—*Beauchamp*
Eltham—*Cambridge*
Elveden—*Iveagh*
Encombe—*Eldon*
Ennismore—*Listowel*
Erleigh—*Reading*
Errington—*Cromer*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Eskdale—**Dalkeith*
Euston—*Grafton*
Falconer—*Kintore*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fincastle—*Dunmore*
FitzHarris—*Malmesb'ry*
Folkestone—*Radnor*
Forbes—*Granard*
French—*Ypres*
Furneaux—*Birkenhead*
Garioch—*Mar*
Garlies—*Galloway*
Garmoyle—*Cairns*
Gillford—*Clanwilliam*
Glamis—*Strathmore*
Glenorchy — *Breadal-*
bane & H.
Glerawly—*Annesley*
Graham—*Montrose*
Granby—*Rutland*
Greenock—*Cathcart*
Grey de Wilton—*Wilton*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guernsey—*Aylesford*
Haddo—*Aberdeen*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hartington—*Devonshire*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Helmsley—*Feversham*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Hillsborough — *Down-*
shire
Hinchingbrooke—*Sand-*
Hinton—*Poulett* [*wich*
Hobart — *Buckingham-*
shire
Holmesdale—*Amherst*
Hopetoun—*Linlithgow*
Howland—**Tavistock*
Hyde—*Clarendon*
Ikerrin—*Carrick*
Ingestre—*Shrewsbury*
Ipswich—*Grafton*
Jedburgh—*Lothian*
Jermyn—*Bristol*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Kelburn—*Glasgow*
Kerry—*Lansdowne*
Kilconnel—*Clancarty*
Kildare—*Leinster*
Killeen—*Fingall*
Kilmarnock—*Erroll*
Kilwarlin—*Downshire*
Kincardine—**Graham*
Kingsborough — *King-*
ston
Knebworth—*Lytton*
Kynnaird—*Newburgh*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Lewes—*Abergavenny*
Lewisham—*Dartmouth*
Lincoln—*Newcastle*
Lorne—*Argyll*
Loughborough—*Rosslyn*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lymington — *Ports-*
mouth
Macduff—*Fife*
Maidstone—*Winchilsea*
Malden—*Essex*
Malpas—**Rocksavage*
Mandeville—*Manchester*
Manners—*Granby*
March—*Richmond*
Marsham—*Romney*
Mauchline—*Loudoun*
Medina—*Milford Haven*
Milton—*Fitzwilliam*
Molyneux *Sefton*
Montgomerie — *Eglin-*
ton
Moore—*Drogheda*
Mornington—**Douro*
Morpeth—*Carlisle*
Mount Charles — *Con-*
yngham
Mulgrave—*Normanby*
Newark—*Manvers*
Newport—*Bradford*
Newtown-Butler — *Lanesborough*
Norreys—*Abingdon*
North—*Guilford*
Northland—*Ranfurly*
Ockham—*Lovelace*
Ormelie—*Breadalbane*
Ossory—*Ormonde*
Ossulston—*Tankerville*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Percy — *Northumber-*
land
Petersham—*Harrington*
Pollington—*Mexboro'*
Porchester—*Carnarvon*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Raynham—*Townshend*
Rocksavage—*Cholmeley*
Ronaldshay—*Zetland*
Roos of Belvoir—**Gran-*
by
Rosehill—*Northesk*
St. Cyres—*Iddesleigh*
Sandon—*Harrowby*
Scone—*Mansfield*
Settrington—**March*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Somerton—*Normanton*
Stafford—*Sutherland*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stavordale—*Ilchester*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Sudley—*Arran*
Suirdale—*Donoughmore*
Tamworth—*Ferrers*
Tarbat—*Cromartie.*
Tavistock—*Bedford*
Thirlestane — *Lauder-*
dale
Titchfield—*Portland*
Tiverton—*Halsbury*
Trafalgar—*Nelson*
Trematon—*Athlone*
Tullibardine—*Atholl*
Uffington—*Craven*
Uxbridge—*Anglesey*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Walpole—*Orford*
Weymouth—*Bath*
Willoughby de Eresby
—*Ancaster*
Windsor—*Plymouth*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wolmer—*Selborne*
Worcester—*Beaufort*
Worsley—*Yarborough*
Yarmouth—*Hertford*

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Carteret W. Carey, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Anderson.
Lt.-Col. M. McP. Battye.
Lt.-Col. M. C. Broun.
Capt. H. Wilberforce-Bell.
Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.
Lt.-Col. A. C. Money.
Col. R. S. H. Moody, D.S.O.
Brig.-Gen. C. B. Morton, C.B., Major A. E. Poole. [C.M.G.
Lt.-Col. A. W. Waite.
Lt.-Col. W. E. Webb, D.S.O.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abbott—*Tenterden*
Abney Hastings—*Loudoun*
Acheson—*Gosford*
Adderley—*Norton*
Addington—*Sidmouth*
Agar—*Furnivall*
Agar—*Normanton*
Agar Robartes—*Clifden*
Aitken—*Beaverbrook*
Akers Douglas—*Chilston*
Alexander—*Caledon*
Alexander—*Cobham*
Allanson Winn—*Head-*
Allsopp—*Hindlip* [*ley*
Annesley—*Valentia*
Anson—*Lichfield*
Arthur—*Glenarthur*
Ashley Cooper—*Shaftesbury*
Asquith—*Oxford & A.*
Astley—*Hastings*
Bailey—*Glanusk*
Baillie—*Burton*
Baillie Hamilton—*Haddington*
Baird—*Stonehaven*
Balfour—*Kinross*
Bampfylde—*Poltimore*
Baring—*Ashburton*
Baring—*Cromer*
Baring—*Northbrook*
Baring—*Revelstoke*
Barnes—*Gorell*
Barnewall — *Trimlestown*
Bateman Hanbury — *Bateman*
Bathurst—*Bledisloe*
Beardmore—*Invernairn*
Beauclerk—*St. Albans*
Beaumont—*Allendale*
Beckett—*Grimthorpe*
Bennet—*Tankerville*
Benson—*Charnwood*
Beresford—*Waterford*
Bernard—*Bandon*
Bertie—*Abingdon*
Bertie—*Bertie of Thame*
Bertie—*Lindsey*
Best—*Wynford*
Bethell—*Westbury*
Bethune—*Lindsay*
Bewicke-Copley—*Cromwell*
Bigge—*Stamfordham*
Bigham—*Mersey*
Bingham—*Clanmorris*
Bingham—*Lucan*
Bligh—*Clifton*
Bligh—*Darnley*
Blunt Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
Bootle Wilbraham—*Lathom*
Borthwick—*Whitburgh*
Boscawen—*Falmouth*
Bourke—*Mayo*
Bowes Lyon—*Strathmore*
Boyle—*Cork*
Boyle—*Glasgow*
Boyle—*Shannon*
Brabazon—*Meath*
Brand—*Hampden*
Brett—*Esher*
Bridgman—*Bradford*
Brodrick—*Midleton*
Brooks—*Crawshaw*
Brougham — *Brougham & Vaux*
Browne—*Kenmare*
Browne—*Kilmaine*
Browne—*Oranmore*
Browne—*Sligo*
Brownlow—*Lurgan*
Bruce—*Aberdare*
Bruce—*Balfour of Burleigh*
Bruce—*Elgin*
Brudenell Bruce—*Ailesbury*
Bryan—*Bellew*
Buchan—*Caithness*
Buckley—*Wrenbury*
Buchanan — *Woolavington*
Burns—*Inverclyde*
Butcher—*Danesfort*
Butler—*Carrick*
Butler—*Dunboyne*
Butler—*Lanesborough*
Butler—*Mountgarret*
Butler—*Ormonde*
Byng—*Strafford*
Byng—*Torrington*
Cambridge—*Athlone*
Campbell—*Argyll*
Campbell—*Breadalbane*
Campbell—*Cawdor*
Campbell—*Glenavy.*
Campbell—*Stratheden*
Canning—*Garvagh*
Capell—*Essex*
Carleton—*Dorchester*
Carnegie—*Northesk*
Carnegie—*Southesk*
Cary—*Falkland*
Caulfeild—*Charlemont*
Cavendish—*Chesham*
Cavendish—*Devonshire*
Cavendish—*Waterpark*
Cavendish Bentinck—*Portland*
Cecil—*Amherst of Hackney*
Cecil—*Exeter*
Chaloner—*Gisborough*
Charteris—*Wemyss and March*
Chetwynd Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Chichester—*Donegall*
Chichester — *Templemore*
Child Villiers—*Jersey*
Cholmondeley — *Delamere*
Churchill—*Marlborough*
Clarke—*Sydenham*
Clegg Hill—*Hill*
Clements—*Leitrim*
Clifton—*Grey de Ruthyn*
Coats—*Glentanar*
Cochrane—*Dundonald*
Cochrane Baillie—*Lamington*
Cocks—*Somers*
Cokayne—*Cullen*
Coke—*Leicester*
Cole—*Enniskillen*
Collier—*Monkswell*
Colston—*Roundway*
Colville—*Colville of Culross*
Compton—*Northampton*
Cooper—*Lucas*
Corbett—*Rowallan*
Courtenay—*Devon*
Crewe Milnes—*Crewe*
Crichton—*Erne*
Crichton Stuart—*Bute*
Cripps—*Parmoor*
Crossley—*Somerleyton*
Cubitt—*Ashcombe*
Cuffe—*Desart*
Cumming Bruce—*Thurlow*
Curzon—*Scarsdale*
Curzon—*Ravensdale*
Curzon—*Howe*
Cust—*Brownlow*
Dalrymple—*Stair*
Dalzell—*Carnwath*
Dawnay—*Downe*
Dawson—*Dartrey*
Dawson — *Dawson of Penn*
Dawson—*De Ros*
Dawson Damer — *Portarlington*
De Courcy—*Kingsale*
De Grey—*Walsingham*
De Montmorency — *Frankfort*
De Montmorency — *Mountmorres*
De Yarburgh Bateson—*Deramore*
Deane Morgan — *Muskerry*
Denison—*Londesborough*
Devereux—*Hereford*
Dewar—*Forteviot*
Dickson Poynder — *Islington*
Dillon—*Clonbrock*
Dillon Lee—*Dillon*
Dodson—*Monk Bretton*
Douglas—*Morton*
Douglas—*Queensberry*
Douglas Campbell — *Blythswood*
Douglas Hamilton — *Hamilton*
Douglas Home—*Home*
Douglas Pennant—*Penrhyn*
Douglas Scott Montagu —*Montagu of Beaulieu*
Drummond—*Melfort*
Drummond—*Perth*
Duff—*Fife*
Duke—*Merrivale*
Duncombe—*Feversham*
Dundas—*Melville*
Dundas—*Zetland*
Dutton—*Sherborne*
Eaton—*Cheylesmore*
Eden—*Auckland*
Edgcumbe — *Mount Edgcumbe*
Edwardes—*Kensington*
Egerton—*Ellesmere*
Egerton—*Wilton*
Eliot—*St. Germans*
Eliott Drake Colborne—*Seaton*
Elliot—*Minto*
Erskine—*Buchan*
Erskine—*Mar*
Erskine—*Mar & Kellie*
Evans Freke—*Carbery*
Eveleigh de Moleyns—*Ventry*
Faber—*Wittenham*
Faue—*Westmorland*
Feilding—*Denbigh*
Fellowes—*Ailwyn*
Fellowes—*De Ramsey*
Finch—*Aylesford*
Finch Hatton — *Winchilsea*
Fitzalan Howard—*Beaumont*
Fitzalan Howard—*FitzAlan*
Fitzalan Howard—*Herries*
Fitzalan Howard—*Howard of Glossop*
Fitzalan Howard—*Norfolk*
FitzClarence—*Munster*
FitzGerald—*Leinster*
Fitzherbert Stafford—*Stafford*
Fitzmaurice—*Orkney*
FitzPatrick—*Castletown*
FitzRoy—*Grafton*
Fitzroy—*Southampton*
Flower—*Ashbrook*
Foley—*Berkeley*
Foljambe—*Liverpool*
Forbes—*Granard*
Forbes Sempill—*Sempill*
Forward Howard—*Wicklow*
Foster—*Ilkeston*
Fowler—*Wolverhampton*
Fox Strangways—*Ilchester*
Frankland—*Zouche*
Fraser—*Lovat*
Fraser—*Saltoun*
Freeman Mitford—*Redesdale*
Freeman Thomas—*Willingdon*
Fremantle—*Cottesloe*
French—*De Freyne*
French—*Ypres*
Fuller Acland Hood—*St. Audries*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Cecil of Chelwood*
Gascoyne Cecil—*Salisbury*
Gathorne Hardy—*Cranbrook*
Gibbs—*Aldenham*
Gibbs—*Hunsdon*
Gibson—*Ashbourne*

Giffard—*Halsbury*
Giustiniani Bandini — *Newburgh*
Glyn—*Wolverton*
Godley—*Kilbracken*
Goodeve Erskine—*Mar*
Gordon—*Aberdeen*
Gordon—*Huntly*
Gordon Lennox — *Richmond*
Gore—*Arran*
Gough Calthorpe — *Calthorpe*
Goulding—*Wargrave*
Graham—*Atholstan*
Graham—*Montrose*
Graham Toler—*Norbury*
Grant—*Seafield*
Grant—*Strathspey*
Gray Campbell—*Gray*
Grenfell—*Desborough*
Grey—*Grey of Fallodon*
Grey—*Stamford*
Grimston—*Verulam*
Grosvenor—*Ebury*
Grosvenor—*Stalbridge*
Grosvenor—*Westminster*
Guest—*Wimborne*
Guinness—*Iveagh*
Gully—*Selby*
Gurdon—*Cramworth*
Haldane Duncan—*Camperdown*
Hamilton—*Abercorn*
Hamilton—*Belhaven*
Hamilton — *Holm-Patrick*
Hamilton—*Sumner*
Hamilton Gordon — *Stanmore*
Hamilton Russell — *Boyne*
Hamilton Temple Blackwood—*Dufferin*
Hanbury Tracy—*Sudeley*
Handcock—*Castlemaine*
Harbord—*Suffield*
Hare—*Listowel*
Harmsworth — *Rothermere*
Harris—*Malmesbury*
Hastings—*Donington*
Hastings—*Huntingdon*
Hay—*Erroll*
Hay—*Kinnoull*
Hay—*Tweeddale*
Heathcote Drummond Willoughby—*Ancaster*
Hely Hutchinson—*Donoughmore*
Henderson—*Faringdon*
Henniker Major—*Henniker*
Hepburn Stuart Forbes-Trefusis—*Clinton*
Hepburne Scott — *Polwarth*
Herbert—*Carnarvon*
Herbert — *Darcy de Knayth*
Herbert—*Pembroke*
Herbert—*Powis*
Herbert—*Treowen*
Hermon Hodge—*Wyfold*
Hervey—*Bristol*
Hewitt—*Lifford*
Hicks Beach — *St. Aldwyn*
Hill—*Downshire*
Hill Trevor—*Trevor*
Hobart Hampden Mercer Henderson—*Buckinghamshire*
Holland—*Knutsford*
Holland—*Rotherham*
Holmes a'Court—*Heytesbury*
Holroyd—*Sheffield*
Hood—*Bridport*
Hope—*Linlithgow*
Hopwood — *Southborough*
Hore Ruthven—*Ruthven*
Horsley Beresford—*Decies*
Howard—*Carlisle*
Howard—*Effingham*
Howard—*Norfolk*
Howard—*Strathcona*
Howard—*Suffolk*
Hozier—*Newlands*
Hubbard—*Addington*
Innes Ker—*Roxburghe*
Irby—*Boston*
Isaacs—*Reading*
Jackson—*Allerton*
James—*Northbourne*
Jervis—*St. Vincent*
Jocelyn—*Roden*
Jolliffe—*Hylton*
Kaye Shuttleworth — *Shuttleworth*
Kearley—*Devonport*
Keith Falconer — *Kintore*
Kemeys Tynte—*Wharton*
Kemp—*Rochdale*
Kennedy—*Ailsa*
Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
Keppel—*Albemarle*
Kerr—*Lothian*
King—*Lovelace*
King Tenison—*Kingston*
Kitson—*Airedale*
Knatchbull Hugessen—*Brabourne*
Knight Causton—*Southwark*
Knox—*Ranfurly*
Lambart—*Cavan*
Lambton—*Durham*
Lascelles—*Harewood*
Law—*Ellenborough*
Lawless—*Cloncurry*
Lawley—*Wenlock*
Lawrence—*Trevethin*
Lawrence—*Lawrence of Kingsgate*
Lawson—*Burnham*
Le Poer Trench—*Clancarty*
Lea Smith—*Dudley*
Legge—*Dartmouth*
Legh—*Newton*
Leith—*Burgh*
Leslie—*Rothes*
Leslie Melville—*Leven*
Lever—*Leverhulme*
Leveson Gower—*Granville*
Lewis—*Merthyr*
Liddell—*Ravensworth*
Lindesay Bethune — *Bethune*
Lindsay—*Crawford*
Littleton—*Hatherton*
Lloyd Mostyn—*Mostyn*
Lockwood—*Lambourne*
Loftus—*Ely*
Lopes—*Ludlow*
Lowry Corry—*Belmore*
Lowther—*Lonsdale*
Lowther—*Ullswater*
Lubbock—*Avebury*
Lumley—*Scarbrough*
Lumley Savile—*Savile*
Lygon—*Beauchamp*
Lyon Dalberg Acton—*Acton*
Lysaght—*Lisle*
Lyttelton—*Cobham*
Lytton—*Wentworth*
McClintock Bunbury—*Rathdonnell*
Mcbonnell—*Antrim*
M'Garel Hogg—*Magheramorne*
Mackay—*Inchcape*
Mackay—*Reay*
Mackworth—*Rhondda*
McLaren—*Aberconway*
Maitland—*Lauderdale*
Manners—*Rutland*
Manners Sutton—*Canterbury*
Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
Marjoribanks — *Tweedmouth*
Marsham—*Romney*
Massey—*Clarina*
Maude—*Hawarden*
Maxwell—*Farnham*
Mcade—*Clanwilliam*
Meysey Thompson — *Knaresborough*
Mildmay—*Mildmay of Flete*
Milles—*Sondes*
Mills—*Hillingdon*
Molyneux—*Sefton*
Monckton Arundell — *Galway*
Money Coutts—*Latymer*
Monsell—*Emly*
Montagu—*Manchester*
Montagu—*Sandwich*
Montagu Douglas Scott—*Buccleuch*
Montagu Stuart Wortley Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
Moore—*Drogheda*
Moreton—*Ducie*
Morgan—*Tredegar*
Morgan Grenville—*Kinloss*
Morley—*Hollenden*
Morris—*Killanin*
Mosley—*Anslow*
Mostyn—*Vaux*
Mountbatten — *Carisbrooke*
Mountbatten — *Milford Haven*
Mulholland—*Dunleath*
Munro Ferguson—*Novar*
Murray—*Dunedin*
Murray—*Dunmore*
Murray—*Elibank*
Murray—*Mansfield*
Needham—*Kilmorey*
Nevill—*Abergavenny*
Neville—*Braybrooke*
Nicolson—*Carnock*
Nivison—*Glendyne*
Noel—*Gainsborough*
Noel Hill—*Berwick*
North—*Guilford*
Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
Norton—*Grantley*
Norton—*Rathcreedan*
Nugent—*Westmeath*
O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
O'Brien—*Shandon*
O'Grady—*Guillamore*
Ogilvy—*Airlie*
Ogilvie Grant—*Strathspey*
Orde Powlett—*Bolton*
Ormsby Gore—*Harlech*
Osborne—*Leeds*
Paget—*Anglesey*
Paget—*Queenborough*
Pakenham—*Longford*
Pakington—*Hampton*
Palk—*Haldon*
Palmer—*Selborne*
Parker—*Macclesfield*
Parker—*Morley*
Parnell—*Congleton*
Parsons—*Rosse*
Partington—*Doverdale*
Paulet—*Winchester*
Pearson—*Cowdray*
Pease—*Darrington*
Pease—*Gainford*
Pelham—*Chichester*
Pelham—*Fauconberg*
Pelham—*Yarborough*
Pelham Clinton—*Newcastle*
Pellew—*Exmouth*
Pepys—*Cottenham*
Perceval—*Egmont*
Percy—*Northumberland*
Pery—*Limerick*
Petre Agar—*Furnivall*
Petty Fitzmaurice — *Fitzmaurice*
Petty Fitzmaurice — *Lansdowne*
Philipps—*Kylsant*
Philipps—*St. Davids*
Philipps—*Strange*
Phipps—*Normanby*
Pickford—*Sterndale*
Pierrepont—*Manvers*
Pleydell Bouverie—*Radnor*
Plumptre—*FitzWalter*
Plunkett—*Dunsany*
Plunkett—*Fingall*
Plunkett—*Louth*
Pomeroy—*Harberton*
Ponsonby—*Bessborough*
Ponsonby—*De Mauley*
Powys—*Lilford*
Pratt—*Camden*
Preston—*Gormanston*

Primrose—*Rosebery*
Prittie—*Dunalley*
Prothero—*Ernle*
Ramsay—*Dalhousie*
Rhys—*Dynevor*
Rice—*Monteagle*
Ritchie — *Ritchie of Dundee*
Roberts—*Clwyd*
Robinson—*Ripon*
Robinson—*Rosmead*
Roche—*Fermoy*
Roper Curzon — *Teynham*
Ross—*Stradbroke*
Rowley—*Langford*
Russell—*Ampthill*
Russell—*Bedford*
Russell—*De Clifford*
Ryder—*Harrowby*
Sackville—*De La Warr*
Sackville West — *Sackville*
St. Aubyn—*St. Levan*
St. Clair—*Sinclair*
St. Clair Erskine—*Rosslyn*
St. John—*Bolingbroke*
St. Leger—*Doneraile*
Samuel—*Bearsted*
Samuel Montagu — *Swaythling*
Sandilands—*Torphichen*
Saumerez—*De Saumerez*
Savile—*Mexborough*
Scarlett—*Abinger*
Sclater Booth—*Basing*
Scott—*Clonmell*
Scott—*Eldon*
Scott Ellis—*Howard de Walden*
Scudamore Stanhope—*Chesterfield*
Seymour—*Hertford*
Seymour—*Somerset*
Shaw Lefevre—*Eversley*
Shirley—*Ferrers*
Shore—*Teignmouth*
Sidney—*De L'Isle*
Sinclair—*Caithness*
Sinclair—*Pentland*
Skeffington—*Massereene*
Smith—*Birkenhead*
Smith—*Colwyn*
Smith—*Hambleden*
Somerset—*Beaufort*
Somerset—*Raglan*
Somerville—*Athlumney*
Spencer—*Churchill*
Spencer Churchill—*Marlborough*
Stanhope—*Harrington*
Stanley—*Ashfield*
Stanley—*Derby*
Stanley—*Stanley of Alderley*
Stapleton Cotton—*Combermere*
Stern—*Michelham*
Stewart—*Galloway*
Stewart Murray—*Atholl*
Stonor—*Camoys*
Stopford—*Courtown*
Stourton—*Mowbray*
Strachey—*Strachie*
Strutt—*Belper*
Strutt—*Rayleigh*
Stuart—*Castle Stewart*
Stuart—*Moray*
Stuart Wortley—*Stuart of Wortley*
Sturt—*Alington*
Sugden—*St. Leonards*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Cromartie*
Sutherland Leveson Gower—*Sutherland*
Swinfen Eady—*Swinfen*
Talbot—*Shrewsbury*
Talbot—*Talbot de Malahide*
Tatem—*Glanely*
Taylour—*Headfort*
Temple Gore Langton—*Temple of Stowe*
Tennant—*Glenconner*
Thellusson—*Rendlesham*
Thesiger—*Chelmsford*
Thomas—*Pontypridd*
Thynne—*Bath*
Tollemache—*Dysart*
Towneley O'Hagan—*O'Hagan*
Trench—*Ashtown*
Trollope—*Kesteven*
Tufton—*Hothfield*
Turnour—*Winterton*
Twisleton Wykeham Fiennes—*Saye & Sele*
Tyrrell Kenyon—*Kenyon*
Tyrwhitt Wilson — *Berners*
Upton—*Templetown*
Ure—*Strathclyde*
Vanden Bempde Johnstone—*Derwent*
Vane—*Barnard*
Vane Tempest Stewart—*Londonderry*
Vanneck—*Huntingfield*
Vaughan—*Lisburne*
Vaughan Davies — *Ystwyth*
Vavasseur Fisher — *Fisher*
Venables Vernon — *Vernon*
Vereker—*Gort* [*Broke*
Verney—*Willoughby de Verney*
Cave—*Braye*
Vernon—*Lyveden*
Vesey—*De Vesci*
Villiers—*Clarendon*
Villiers—*Jersey*
Vincent—*D'Abernon*
Vivian—*Swansea*
Waldegrave—*Radstock*
Walker—*Wavertree*
Wallop—*Portsmouth*
Walpole—*Orford*
Walrond—*Waleran*
Walsh—*Ormathwaite*
Ward—*Bangor*
Ward—*Dudley*
Warren—*De Tabley*
Watson—*Manton*
Watson Armstrong — *Armstrong*
Weir—*Inverforth*
Weld Forester—*Forester*
Wellesley—*Cowley*
Wellesley—*Wellington*
Wemyss—*Wester Wemyss*
Wentworth Fitzwilliam —*Fitzwilliam*
Westenra—*Rossmore*
White—*Annaly*
Whiteley—*Marchamley*
Willey—*Barnby*
Williamson—*Ashton*
Williamson—*Forres*
Willoughby—*Middleton*
Wilson—*Nunburnholme*
Windsor—*Wales*
Windsor—*York*
Windsor Clive — *Plymouth*
Wingfield—*Powerscourt*
Winn—*St. Oswald*
Wodehouse—*Kimberley*
Wood—*Halifax*
Woodhouse—*Terrington*
Wyndham—*Leconfield*
Wyndham Quin—*Dunraven*
Wynn—*Newborough*
Wynn Carrington—*Lincolnshire*
Yarde Buller—*Churston*
Yorke—*Hardwicke*
Younger—*Blanesburgh*
Younger — *Younger of Leckie*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliaments, Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B. £2,500

Clerk Assistant, Sir Edward Hall Alderson, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Reading Clerk, Ronald Muir Mackenzie £1,000

Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees, Hon. Hugh Godley, K.C. £1,800

Senior Clerks, Hon. E. A. Stonor (*Prin. Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing of Private Bill Costs*); H. J. F. Badeley, O.B.E. (*Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Taxing Officer of Judicial Costs*); E. C. Vigors (*Prin. Clerk of Private Committees*); G. D. Luard; G. Proby £850 to £1,200

Other Clerks, C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (*Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals*); Colin Davidson, O.B.E. (*Clerk attending the Table*); A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. B. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood ..... £100 to £800

Accounting and Costing Department, H. P. Norris (*Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts*), £500 to £600; Miss M. F. Court (*Accountant*); Miss M. E. Waterman; Miss W. M. J. Phipps.

Librarian, C. T. Clay £1,000

Asst. Librarian, G. M. Gathorne-Hardy, M.C. £300 to £500

Examiners to Standing Orders, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; Edward Vigors £300

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. £1,000

Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O. £500

Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N. £1,000

Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson ..... *fees.*

Assistant Do., Herbert Arthur Stevens...

Editor of the Official Report, A. A. Peild... £500

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Privy Councillors are addressed as "The Right Honourable."

Abercorn, Lord 1908
Abercrombie, Rt. Hon. Sir John, K.B.E. 1918
Aberconway, Lord 1908
Abercorn, Duke of, K.P. ..N.I. 1922
Aberdeen, Marq. of, K.T. G.B. 1886; I. 1905
Acland, Sir Arth. H. Dyke, Bt. 1892
Acland, Francis Dyke 1915
Adamson, William 1918
Addison, Christopher 1916
Allen, Charles Peter 1912
Alness, Lord (*Lord Justice-cl. Sc.*) 1913
Ameer Ali, Syed, C.I.E. 1909
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S. 1922
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B. ..I. 1920
Andrews, James N. I. 1924
Andrews, John M. .....I. 1921
Anglin, Hon. Francis Alexander 1924
Archdale, Edward M. .....I. 1921
Arran, Earl of, K.P. ..... I. 1917
Ashfield, Lord 1916
Ashley, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William 1924
Ashton, Thomas 1917
Atholl, Duke of, K.T. 1921
Atkin, Sir James Richard 1919
Atkinson, Lord ..I. 1892; G.B. 1905

Baker, Harold T. 1915
Baldwin, Stanley 1920
Balfour, Earl of, K.G. G.B. 1885; I. 1887
Balfour, Gerald W. I. 1895; G.B. 1900
Banbury, Lord 1916
Bankes, Sir John Eldon 1915
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt. 1922
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.H. 1916
Barton, Sir D. Plunket, Bt. I. 1918
Bates, Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E. I. 1921
Bath, Marq. of, K.G. 1922
Beattie, Sir Andrew ..... I. 1921
Beauchamp, Earl, K.C.M.G. 1906
Beaverbrook, Lord 1918
Bernard, Most Rev. John Hy., D.D. .....I. 1919
Best, Richard, K.C. .....I. 1922
Birkenhead, Earl of 1911
Birrell, Augustine, K.C. G.B. 1905; I. 1907
Blanesburgh, Lord, O.B.E. 1919
Bond, Sir Robt., K.C.M.G. 1913
Borden, Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G. 1922
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T. Griffith- 1902
Bowerman, Charles Wm. 1916
Brace, William 1916
Bridgeman, William Clive 1920
Brown, Thos. Watters, K.C. ..I. 1921
Bruce, Hon. Stanley Melbourne, M.C. 1923
Buckmaster, Lord 1915
Bull, Sir William Jas., Bt. 1918
Burgess, Henry Givens ....I. 1922
Burns, John 1905
Burton, Hon. Henry, K.C. 1924
Buxton, Earl, G.C.M.G. 1905
Buxton, Noel Edward 1924
Byrne, Sir William P., K.C.V.O. I. 1918

Canterbury, Archbishop of.... 1903
Carlisle, Alexander M. .....I. 1907
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot, G.C.V.O. 1924
Carnock, Lord, G.C.B. 1905
Carson, Lord, K.C. I. 1896; G.B. 1905
Cartwright Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G. 1908
Castletown, Lord, K.P. .....I. 1908
Cave, Viscount, G.C.M.G. (Lord Chancellor) 1915
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B. 1912
Cawley, Lord 1916
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G.B.E. 1917
Cecil, Lord Hugh 1918
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C. .. 1915
Chalmers, Lord, G.C.B. .....I. 1916
Chamberlain, Arthur Neville.. 1922
Chamberlain, J. Austen 1902
Channell, Sir Arthur M. 1914
Chelmsford, Visc., G.C.S.I. 1916
Chesterfield, Earl of, K.G. 1894
Chilston, Visc., G.B.E. 1891
Churchill, Winston L. Spencer, C.H. 1907
Clarke, Sir Edwd. Geo., K.C. .. 1908
Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C. 1916
Clynes, John Robert 1918
Colebrooke, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Colwyn, Lord 1924
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of G.B. 1871; I. 1900
Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of, K.G. 1910
Cook, Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G. 1914
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt. 1921
Coventry, Earl of 1877
Cowdray, Visc., G.C.V.O. 1917
Cox, Michael Fras., M.D. ....I. 1911
Craig, Capt. Charles C. ..... I. 1923
Craig, Sir James, Bt. .....I. 1921
Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B. 1918
Crawford, Earl of, K.T. 1916
Crawford, Col. Robert G. Sharman-, C.B.E. .....I. 1919
Crewe, Marquess of, K.G. 1892
Cromer, Earl of, G.C.I.E. 1922
Cunningham, Samuel N.I. 1923; I. 1920

D'Abernon, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1920
Dalziel, Lord 1912
Darling, Lord 1917
Dartmouth, Earl of 1885
Darvngton, Lord 1917
De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1906
Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1907
Derby, Earl of, K.G. 1903
Desart, Earl of, K.P. 1913
Devonport, Visc. 1909
Devonshire, Duke of, K.G. 1905
Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E. 1914
Dixon Capt. Herbert, C.B.E. N.I. 1923
Dodd, Wm. Huston .....I. 1913
Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph 1920
Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P.... 1918
Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., K.C.B. I. 1908
Dudley, Earl of, G.C.B. 1901
Duff, Hon. Lyman Poore 1919
Dufferin and Ava, Marq. of..I. 1921
Dunedin, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1896
Dunraven and Mount Earl, Earl of, K.P. .....I. 1899
Durham, Earl of, K.G. 1912
Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt. G.B. 1810; I. 1885

Edge, Sir John, K.C. 1908
Elliot, Sir Chas. Norton E., G.C.M.G. 1919
Emmott, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1908
Ernle, Lord, M.V.O. 1916
Esher, Visc., G.C.B. 1922
Evans, Sir Laming Worthington-, Bt., C.B.E. 1918
Eversley, Lord 1880

Ferens, Thomas R. 1912
Fielding, William Stevens 1923
Fingall, Earl of ..... I. 1892
Finlay, Visc., G.C.M.G. 1905
Fisher, Andrew 1911
Fisher, Herbert A. L. 1916
Fitzalan of Derwent, Visc., K.G. .....G.B. 1918; I. 1921
Fitzmaurice, Lord 1908
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G. 1908
Fitzroy, Hon. Edward 1924
Forres, Lord 1918
Forster, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1917
Foster, Sir Geo Eulas, G.C.M.G. 1919
Friend, Maj.-Gen. Sir Lovick Brassby, K.B.E. .....I. 1916

Gainford, Lord 1908
Gardner, Sir James Tynte Agg- 1924
Geddes, Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G. 1917
Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.B. 1917
George, David Lloyd, O.M. 1905
Gibbs, George Abrahan 1923
Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., D.S.O. .. 1922
Gladstone, Visc., G.C.B. 1894
Glenavy, Lord .....I. 1905
Glendinning, Robt. G. .....I. 1911
Graham, Hon. George Perry .. 1925
Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.V.O. 1921
Graham, William 1924
Grahame, Sir G Dixon, G.C.V.O 1920
Granard, Earl of, K.P. G.B. 1907; I. 1918
Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham, G.C.M.G. 1912
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt. G.B. & I. 1920
Grey of Fallodon, Visc., K.G. .. 1902
Griffith, Sir E. J Ellis, Bt., K.C. 1914
Guest, Hon. Fredk E., C.B.E. .. 1920
Guinness, Hon Walter E., D.S.O. 1924

Haldane, Visc., K.T., O.M. 1902
Halsey, Sir Thomas Fredk., Bt. 1901
Hamilton, Lt. George F., G.C.S.I. 1898
Hamilton, Rev Thomas .....I. 1921
Hardinge, Sir Arth. H., G.C.M.G 1913
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord, K.G. 1904
Hardy, Laurence 1911
Harrel, Sir David, G.C.B. ....I. 1906
Harrington, Sir Stanley ....I. 1918
Harris, Frederick Leverton 1916
Hartshorn, Vernon, O.B.E. 1924
Henderson, Arthur 1915
Henry, H.R.H. Prince 1925
Hewart, Lord, K.C. 1918
Hicks, Sir Wm. Joynson-, Bt. 1923
Hill, Lord Arthur W. 1885
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt., C.M.G. 1922
Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd. Henry, Bt. 1909
Hobhouse, Henry 1902
Hodge, John 1916
Hogg, Sir Douglas McGarel .. 1922
Hogg, Jonathan ..... I. 1902
Holmes, William Henry ....I. 1923
Hope, James FitzAlan 1922
Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E. .. 1919
Howard, Hon. C. W., G.C.M.G. 1919
Hughes, William Morris, K.C.... 1916
Huntly, Marq. of... 1881

Illingworth, Lord 1916
Innes, Hon. Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G. 1915
Inverforth, Lord 1919
Isaacs, Hon. Isaac Alfred 1921
Islington, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1911

Jameson, Andrew .....I. 1921
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh, K.C.I.E. 1916
Jones, Leifchild S. 1917
Jowett, Frederick William 1924
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle 1916

Kellaway, Frederick George .. 1920
Killanin, Lord .....I. 1920
King, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, C.M.G. 1922
Kintore, Earl of, K.T. 1886
Knox, Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G. 1920

Laidlaw, Thomas Kennedy . . I. 1922
Lambert, George 1912
Lambourne, Lord, C.V.O. 1905
Lansdowne, Marquis of, K.G. .. 1895
Lee of Fareham, Visc., G.C.S.I. .. 1919
Lewis, Sir John Herbert, G.B.E. 1913
Lincolnshire, Marquis of, K.G. 1881
Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C., K.C.M.G. 1925
Lister, Sir Philip Cunliffe-, K.B.E. 1922
Liverpool, Earl of, C.H. 1917
Lloyd, Sir Geo Ambrose, G.C.S.I. 1924
Lloyd, Sir William Fredk., K.C., K.C.M.G. 1918
London, Bishop of, K.C.V.O. .. 1901
London Ierry, Marq. of, G.B., 1925; I. 1918
Lugard, Sir Frederick, G.C.M.G. 1920
Lush, Sir Charles M. 1925
Lyttelton, Gen. Hon. Sir Neville G., C.B. ..... I. 1908
Lytton, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1919

McCurdy, Charles Albert, K.C. 1920
Macdonald, John A. Murray .. 1916
MacDonald, J. Ramsay 1924
McKenna, Reginald 1907
Maclay, Lord 1916
Maclean, Sir Donald, K.B.E. .. 1916
Macmahon, James ..... I. 1920
Macmillan, Hugh Pattison, K.C. 1924
Macnamara, Thomas James .. 1911
McNeill, Ronald John 1924
Macpherson, James Ian G.B. 1918; I. 1919
Macready, Gen Sir C. F. Nevil, Bt., G.C.M.G. ..... I. 1920
Madden, Dodgson H. ..... I. 1898
Mahon, Gen. Sir Bryan T., K.C.B. ..... I. 1917
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. 1924
Malan, Hon Francois S. 1920
Mallet, Sir Louis du P., G.C.M.G. 1913
Manchester, Duke of 1890
Marlborough, Duke of, K.G. .. 1899
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1919
Masterman, Charles F. G. 1912
Matheson, Sir Robt. E. .... I. 1910
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt., F.R.S. 1897
Maxwell, Gen. Sir John Grenfell, G.C.B. ..... I. 1916
Maxwell, Col. R. D. Percival, D.S.O. ..... N.I. 1923; I. 1921
Mayo, Earl of, K.P. 1900
Meath, Earl of, K.P. ..... I. 1887
Meighen, Arthur 1920
Merriman, Hon. John Xavier .. 1909
Merrivale, Lord (G.B., 1925; I. 1916
Mersey, Viscount 1909
Midleton, Earl of K.P. 1897
Milbank of Flete, Lord 1916
Milner, Sir Fredrick G., Bt. .. 1900
Moles, Thomas ..... N.I. 1923
Molony, Sir Thomas F., Bt.. I. 1913
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz Bt... 1913
Monsell, Bolton M. Eyres- 1923
Moor, Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G. 1907
Moore, William ..... I. 1921
Morison, Thomas Brash 1920
Morris, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1911
Muir Mackenzie, Lord, G.C.B. .. 1924
Mulock, Sir William, K.C.M.G... 1925
Murray, Charles David, C.M.G. . 1922
Murray, Sir George H., G.C.B... 1910

Nathan, Lt Col. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G. ..... I. 1914
Newton, Lord 1915
Nicholson, Col. William G..... 1925
Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C. 1924
Norman, Sir Henry, Bt. 1918
Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O. 1923
Novar, Visc., G.C.M.G. 1910

O'Connor, Charles Andrew . . I. 1911
O'Connor, Sir James ..... I. 1917
O'Connor, Thomas Power 1924
Olivier, Lord, K.C.M.G. 1924
O'Neil, Hon. R. Wm. Hugh . . I. 1921
Oranmore and Browne, Lord, K.P. ..... I. 1921
O'Shaughnessy, Thos. L., K.C. I. 1912
Oxford and Asquith, Earl of, K.G. ..... G.B., 1892; I. 1916

Paget, Gen. Sir Arthur H. F., G.C.B. ..... I. 1912
Paget, Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G. 1919
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt. 1916
Parmoor, Lord, K.C.V.O. 1914
Pearce, Hon. George Foster .. 1921
Peel, Visc., G.B.E. 1919
Percy, Lord Eustace 1924
Phillimore, Lord 1913
Pim, Jonathan ..... I. 1914
Plunkett, Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O. I. 1920
Pollock, Sir Ern. Murray, Bt., K.C. 1922
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bt. 1911
Pollock, Hugh Mckay 1921
Ponsonby, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O. 1914
Portland, Duke of, K.G. 1886
Pretyman, Ernest George 1917

Ranfurly, Earl of, G.C.M.G. . . I. 1905
Rawlinson, John F. P., K.C. 1923
Reading, Earl of, G.C.B. 1911
Revelstoke, Lord, G.C.V.O. ....
Richards, Thomas 1918
Ridgeway, Sir J. West, G.C.B. I. 1889
Radley, Sir Edward 1917
Robertson, Fredk. Owen 1924
Roberts, Geo. Henry 1917
Roberts, Sir Samuel, Bt. 1922
Robertson, John M. 1915
Robinson, Sir Hy. Aug., Bt. I. 1902
Rodd, Sir Jas. Rennell, G.C.B. .. 1908
Ronaldshay, Earl of, G.C.S.I. 1922
Rosebery, Earl of, K.G., K.T. .. 1881
Ross, Sir John, Bt. ..... I. 1902
Rothermere, Visc. 1917
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M., Bt., G.C.M.G. 1920
Runciman, Walter 1908

St. Davids, Visc., G.B.E. 1914
Salisbury, Marq. of, K.G. 1908
Salvesen, Hon. Lord 1922
Salvidge, Sir Archibald T., K.B.E. 1922
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon 1916
Samuel, Sir Herb. Louis, G.B.E. 1903
Sandars, John S., C.V.O. 1905
Sanders, Sir Robt. A., Bt. 1922
Sargant, Sir Charles Hy. 1923
Sastri, V. S. Srinivasa 1921
Satow, Sir Ern. M., P.C. 1907
Scrutton, Sir Thos. Edwd. 1918
Seely, Maj.-Gen J. E. Bernd., C.B. 1909
Sefton, Earl of 1906
Selborne, Earl of, K.G. 1900
Seymour, Adm. of Flt. Sir Edwd. H., G.C.B., O.M. 1909
Shaftesbury, Earl of, K.P. 1922
Shandon, Lord ..... I. 1918
Shaw, Lord 1906
Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederic C., K.C.B. ..... I. 1918
Shaw, Thomas 1924
Shortt, Edward, K.C., G.B. & I. 1918
Smallwood, Lord 1918
Simon, Sir John A., K.C.V.O. .. 1913
Sinha, Lord, K.C.S.I. 1919
Smartt, Hon. Sir Thomas W., K.C.M.G. 1921
Smith, Jas. Parker 1904
Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Jan Christiaan, C.H. 1917
Snowden, Philip 1924
Somerleyton, Lord, G.C.V.O. 1902
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. .. 1874
Southborough, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Southwark, Lord 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt. 1912
Spoor, Benjamin Charles 1924
Stafford, Sir Thos. J., B., C.B. I. 1918
Stamfordham, Lord, G.C.B. 1910
Stewart, Geo. Francis ..... I. 1921
Stonehaven, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1922
Stout, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G. 1921
Strachie, Lord 1912
Strange, Sir James H., Bt. . I. 1924
Strathclyde, Lord, G.B.E. 1909
Stuart of Wortley, Lord 1896
Sumner, Lord, G.C.B. 1912
Sutherland, Sir Wm., K.C.B. .. 1922
Swann, Sir Chas. Ernest, Bt... 1911

Tennant, Harold John 1914
Tennyson, Lord, G.C.M.G. 1905
Thomas, James Henry 1917
Thomson, Lord, C.B.E., D.S.O... 1924
Thomson, Sir William Mitchell-, Bt., K.B.E. 1924
Tilley, Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G. 1920
Trevelyan, Charles Philips 1924
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bt., O.M. ..... G.B. & I. 1882
Trevethin, Lord 1921
Tryon, Maj. George Clement .. 1922

Ullswater, Visc., G.C.B. 1898

Villiers, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G. 1919
Waldegrave, Earl 1897
Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of .. 1920
Walsh, Stephen 1924
Walters, Sir John Tudor 1919
Ward, Hon. Sir Jos. Geo., Bt., K.C.M.G. 1907
Ward, Wm. Dudley 1922
Wargrave, Lord 1918
Warrington, Sir Thomas R. 1915
Wason, Eugene 1907
Watson, Hon. William K.C. 1922
Watt, Hon. William Alexander 1920
Webb, Sidney 1924
Wedgwood, Col. Josiah Clement, D.S.O. 1924
Weir, Lord 1918
Westmeath, Earl of ..... I. 1902
Wheatley, John 1924
White, Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G. 1920
Whitley, John Henry 1911
Wiles, Thomas 1916
Wilson, John Wm. 1911
Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E. 1922
Wilson, Sir Guy D. A. Fleetwood-, C.B.E. 1914
Wimborne, Visc. ...G.B. 1910; I. 1912
Winterton, Earl 1924
Wood, Hon. Edward F. Lindley 1922
Wood, Thomas McKinnon 1915
Worthington, Lord 1906
Wrench, Fredk. W. ..... I. 1901
Wylie, Jas. Owen ..... I. 1909
Wynne, Sir Henry Arthur . . I. 1923

Yarborough, Earl of 1890
York, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. .. 1925
York, Archbp. of, G.C.V.O. 1909
Young, Lt.-Com. Edwd. Hilton, D.S.O., R.N.V.R. 1922
Young, Wm. Robert ..... I. 1921

Zetland, Marq. of, K.T. 1889

Clerk of the Council.—Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; *Registrar*, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

England, Great Britain, U. K., and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova Scotia (87, marked S).

Abdy, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd... 1850
Abercromby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. W., D.S.O. 1636
Acland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke ..... S 1645
Acland, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C. 1890
Adair, Sir Robert Shafto 1838
Adam, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B., C.M.G. 1917
Affleck, Sir Fredk. Danby Jas. 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel .... S 1629
Agnew, Sir George William .. 1895
Ainsworth, Sir Thomas 1917
Aird, Sir John 1901
Albu, Sir George 1921
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W., D.S.O. 1809
Alexander, Sir Claud 1886
Alexander, Sir Douglas 1921
Allen, *Comr.* Sir Archibald, R.N. 1812
Allan, Sir Henry S. M. Havelock 1858
Alleyne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Meynell, D.S.O., D.S.C. 1769
Amory, Sir Ian M. Heathcoat-, C.B.E. 1874
Anderson, Sir Kenneth S., K.C.M.G. 1919
Anderson, Sir John 1920
Anson, Sir Edward Reynell .. 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm., T.D. S 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- .. (Gt. B. 1798) S 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. 1815
Arbuthnot, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1823
Armstrong, Sir Nesbitt W. .. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot, C.M.G. 1903
Armytage, Sir George A., R.N., D.S.O. 1738
Arnott, Sir John Alex. 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A., M.V.O. 1841
Aske, Sir Robert Wm. 1922
Austin, Sir William M. Byron 1894
Aykroyd, Sir William Hy. 1920
Aylmer, Sir Arthur Fenn .... I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Edm. Trelawny 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman Beckett *(Premier Baronet)* 1611
Baddeley, Sir John James .. 1922
Bagge, Sir Alfred Wm. Francis 1867
Bailey, Sir Abe, K.C.M.G. 1919
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. Maxwell 1823
Baird, Sir James H. G., M.C. .. S 1696
Baird, *Capt.* Sir David, M.V.O. 1809
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dodington G. R. Sherston 1796
Baker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Randolf L., D.S.O. 1802
Balfour, Sir Robert 1911
Ball, Sir Charles Arthur K., M.D. 1911
Banner, Sir John Sutherland Harmood- 1924
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alexander 1681
Barber, Sir William Henry 1924
Barclay, Sir Robert Cecil de B. S 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey 1911
Barling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Gilbert, C.B., C.B.E., M.B. 1919
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. Wellesley, C.B., C.M.G., R.A. .. 1803
Barlow, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O. .. 1902
Barlow, Sir John Emmott 1907
Barlow, Rt. Hon. Sir Montague, K.C. 1924
Barnewall, Sir John Robert .. I 1623
Barnston, *Maj.* Sir Harry, M.P. 1924
Barran, Sir John. N. 1895
Barratt, Sir Francis Layland- 1908
Barrie, Sir James Matthew, O.M. 1913
Barrington, Sir Charles B. 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. J. 1835
Barry, Sir Edward Arthur 1899
Bartlett, Sir Hardington B. .. 1923
Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket 1918
Barttelot, Sir Walter de S. .. 1875
Barwick, Sir John Storey 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir Wm. Arthur H. 1882
Bates, Sir Percy Elly, C.B.E. .. 1880
Bathurst, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey-, D.S.O. 1818
Baxter, Sir G. Washington, LL.D. 1918
Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm. 1801
Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford .. 1869
Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C... 1911
Beauchamp, *Col.* Sir Frank B., C.B.E. 1918
Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Proctor- 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1766
Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. Wrixon- 1831
Beckett, Rt. Hon. Sir Gervase, P.C. 1911
Bedingfeld, Sir Hy. E. Paston- 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D. 1784
Bell, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G. .. 1924
Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B... 1885
Bell, Sir James, C.B. 1905
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. Mordaunt 1905
Bell, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Clive Morrison- M.P. 1923
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- .. 1838
Bellingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O. .. 1796
Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O. 1920
Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E. .. 1914
Bennet, *Capt.* Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C. 1892
Berry, Sir William Ewart 1921
Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp .. S 1683
Beynon, Sir John Wyndham, C.B.E. 1920
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. .. 1664
Bigge, Sir L. Amherst Selby-, K.C.B. 1919
Bilsland, Sir Edward C. 1907
Birdwood, *Field-Marshal* Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. 1919
Birkin, Sir Thomas Stanley .. 1905
Birrell, Sir Archibald, C.B.E. .. 1921
Black, Sir Alec 1922
Black, Sir Robert A. S. 1922
Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas.. 1673
Blackwood, Sir Hy. P. Temple 1814
Blades, Sir G. Rowland, M.P. .. 1922
Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter- 1786
Blake, Sir Thomas R. U. J. H. I 1622
Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham . 1772
Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B. 1907
Blaker, Sir John George, O.B.E. 1919
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. 1763
Blennerhassett, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J. 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos W. P., C.B. 1807
Blosse, *Maj.* Sir Lother Lynch- I 1622
Blount, Sir Walter Aston 1642
Blunden, Sir William ..... I 1766
Blunt, Sir John L. R. 1720
Boevey, Sir Fras. H. Crawley- 1784
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. 1838
Boles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dennis F., C.B.E. 1921
Bonham, Sir George Francis.. 1852
Bonsor, Sir Hy. Cosmo Orme 1925
Boord, Sir William Arthur .. 1896
Boot, Sir Jesse 1916
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen 1916
Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore- 1760
Boothby, Sir Charles Francis 1660
Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf 1645
Borrowes, Sir Eustace ..... I 1646
Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houstoun- 1836
Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm- 1889
Boughey, Sir Francis 1798
Boughton, Sir William St. Andrew Rouse- 1641
Boulton, *Capt.* Sir Harold E., C.V.O., C.B.E. 1905
Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, M.P. 1914
Bowden, Sir Harold 1915
Bowen, Sir Edward Crowther, M.C. 1921
Bower, Sir Alfred L. 1925
Bowlby, Sir Anthony Alfred, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S. 1923
Bowman, Rev. Sir Paget (Mervyn) 1884
Bowyer, Sir George Henry 1660
Boxall, Sir Alleyne A. 1919
Boyd, Sir Walter Herbert 1916
Boyle, Sir Edward 1904
Boynton, Sir Griffith Henry .. 1618
Bradford, Sir Edward M. A... 1902
Brady, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Longfield 1869
Brassey, *Maj.* Sir Leonard, M.P. 1922
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir Theodore F., C.B. 1831
Brisco, Sir Aubrey Hylton .. 1782
Briscoe, Sir John Charlton, M.D. 1910
Broadbent, Sir John Francis H. 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip Lee, T.D. 1903
Brodie, Sir Benjamin C. 1834
Bromhead, *Col.* Sir Benj. P., C.B. 1806
Brooke, Sir Richd. Christopher 1662
Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell- 1903
Brooke, *Capt.* Sir Basil Stanlake, C.B.E., M.C. 1822
Brooke, Sir George Frederick 1903
Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C. 1919
Brooksbank, Sir Edward C. .. 1919
Brotherton, *Col.* Sir Edward Allen, K.C.M.G. 1918
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. Delves 1661
Brown, Sir James Lionel .... S 1686
Brown, Sir Melville Richmond 1863
Brown, Sir John Hargreaves 1903
Browning, *Capt.* Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N. 1816
Bruce, Sir Michael N. .... S 1629
Bruce, Sir Hervey J. W. 1804
Brunner, Sir John F. L. 1895
Brunton, Sir Stopford 1908
Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leith- 1775
Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander 1878
Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams-, K.C.B. 1661
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William, M.P. 1922
Bullar, *Col.* Sir Mervyn E. Manningham-, M.P. 1866
Bullough, Sir George 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. 1681
Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson- ..... I 1787
Burbidge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E. 1916
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis .. 1619
Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry 1665
Burke, *Capt.* Sir Gerald Howe 1797
Burn, *Col.* Sir Charles R., O.B.E. 1923
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thomas .... S 1626
Burnett, Sir David 1913
Burney, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Cecil, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. .. 1921
Burrard, Sir Harry Paul 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir M. Raymond, C.B.E. 1774
Burton, Sir Charles Peter .. 1813

Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard Pierce, O.B.E. 1628
Butler, Sir Reginald 1922
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell 1840
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall-Cain, Sir Ernest 1921
Cameron, Sir John 1920
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Chas. Ralph ..... s 1628
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. Bruce S., D.S.O. (Bar) ..... s 1804
Campbell, Sir John Hume- ..... s 1665
Campbell, Sir John Alexd. T. ..... s 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. 1808
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. 1815
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn- 1821
Campbell, *Capt.* Sir William Andrewes Ava, M.C. 1831
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas, C.V.O. 1831
Carden, Sir John Craven 1787
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. 1887
Carew, Sir Henry Palk 1661
Cargill, Sir Andrew Traill 1920
Carlile, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E. 1919
Carnac, Rev. Sir Geo. C. Rivett- 1836
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C. 1920
Catto, Sir Thomas S., C.B.E. .. 1921
Cautley, Sir Hy. Strother, K.C., M.P. 1924
Cave, Rev. Sir Genille Cave-Browne- 1641
Cave, Sir Charles Henry 1896
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E. 1661
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T. 1921
Cayzer, Sir Chas. William, M.P. 1904
Cayzer, *Maj.* Sir Herbert Robin, M.P. 1924
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D. 1910
Chance, Sir William 1900
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh .. 1831
Chetwode, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir P. Walhouse, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy .. 1795
Cheyne, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. Geo. .. 1641
Child, Sir Coles 1919
Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. 1868
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes 1924
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. 1806
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander 1871
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E. 1919
Chubb, Sir George Hayter .. 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, K.C.B. 1901
Churchman, *Col.* Sir Arthur G., M.P. 1917
Clark, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S. 1883
Clark, Sir George Smith 1917
Clark, *Maj.* Sir Thomas 1886
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart- .. 1918
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward H. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1804
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. Mansfield, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. 1831
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H. 1882
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. 1841
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham- 1661
Clerk, Sir George, James Robert 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. 1887
Coates, *Maj.* Sir Edward C., O.B.E. 1911
Coates, Sir William F. 1921
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen- .. 1894
Coats, Sir Stuart A. 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert ..... s 1671
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. 1721
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. 1876
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E. .. 1905
Collet, Sir Mark Edmunds 1888
Colleton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. W., C.B. 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah 1907
Colquhoun *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ian, D.S.O. 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton 1694
Colthurst, Sir George St. J. .. 1744
Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick .. 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. 1661
Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston- 1821
Cooper, Sir William G. Daniel 1886
Cooper, Sir George Alex. 1905
Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole.. 1905
Coote, Sir Ralph Algernon .. 1621
Cope, *Col.* Sir Anthony 1611
Cope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas George, C.M.G. 1918
Corbet, Sir Gerald Vincent .. 1808
Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley- 1821
Cornewall, Sir Geoffrey 1764
Cornwall, Rt. Hon Sir Edwin A. 1918
Corry, Sir William 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford John 1907
Cory, Sir James Herbert 1919
Cotter, Sir Chas. Joseph 1763
Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers .. 1805
Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E. 1921
Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. 1841
Courthope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Loyd, M.C., M.P. 1925
Cowan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O. 1921
Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson- 1831
Craig, Rt Hon. Sir James.... 1918
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. 1781
Crisp, Sir Frank Morris 1913
Critchett, Sir Geo. Montague . 1908
Croft, Sir James Herbert 1671
Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh 1818
Croft, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Page-, C.M.G., M.P. 1924
Crofton, *Maj.* Sir Morgan G., D.S.O. 1801
Crofton, Sir Malby 1838
Crosbie, Sir William E. D. .. 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry .. 1915
Cross, Sir William Coats 1912
Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin.. 1909
Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler- 1800
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Gordon 1859
Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie- ..... s 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery-, D.S.O. s 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H. 1759
Cunynghame, Sir Colin Keith Dick- ..... s 1669
Cunynghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy F., O.B.E., ... s 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve 1847
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Roger C. M.... 1704
Curtis, Sir Edgar Francis E... 1802
Cust, *Capt.* Sir Charles L., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N. 1876
Cuyler, Sir George Halifax .. 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse 1895
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton- s 1697
Dalrymple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone-, C.B.E., D.S.O. 1828
Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H. 1887
Dalyell, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie- .. s 1685
Dalziel, Sir Davison, M.P. 1919
Dancer, Sir Thomas J. 1662
Darell, *Maj.* Sir Lionel Edwd. H. M., D.S.O. 1795
Dashwood, *Capt.* Sir Geo. J. E. 1684
Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J., K.C.S.I. . 1911
Davie, *Maj.* Sir W. Ferguson- 1847
Dawson, Sir A. Trevor 1920
De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald .. 1801
De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1919
DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- 1805
Deeley, Sir Harry M. Mallaby- 1922
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James, C.B.E. 1611
De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell 1628
De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros 1898
Denny, *Capt.* Sir Cecil Edward I 1782
Denny, Sir Archibald 1913
De Robeck, *Admiral* Sir John M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O... 1919
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Henry Edwd. 1627
Des Voeux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A. I 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon 1916
Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles .. 1917
Dilke, Sir Fisher Wentworth 1862
Dillon, Sir Robert Arthur .. 1801
Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth 1902
Dixie, Sir George Douglas 1660
Dixon, Sir John 1916
Dixon, Sir Thomas James 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith-, O.B.E. 1784
Donner, Sir Compton M. 1815
Donville, *Capt.* Sir Percy L., M.C. 1814
Donner, Sir Edward 1907
Dorman, Sir Arthur John, K.B.E. 1923
Douglas, Sir James Stewart .. 1777
Douglas, Sir George Brisbane 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley 1663
Drughorn, Sir John Frederick 1922
Drummond, Sir James H. Williams- 1828
Dryden, Sir Arthur 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.D. 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip .. 1916
Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V. 1911
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B. .. s 1694
Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond s 1698
Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C. s 1700
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Duff-Sutherland-, I.A. ..... s 1706
Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo. 1814
Dunbar, *Maj.* Sir C. Dunbar Hope- 1664
Duncan, Sir Frederick William 1905
Duncombe, *Maj.* Sir E. Pauncefort-, D.S.O. 1859
Duncombe, Sir George Aug.... 1919
Dundas, Sir George W. Melville 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O. 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas, G.B.E. .. 1916
Dunn, Sir William Henry 1917
Dunn, Sir James Hamet 1921
Dunnell, Sir Francis, K.C.B. .. 1921
Dunraze, George Fuzler, ... 1774
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T... 1921
Durand, Sir Edward P. M.... 1828
Durrant, Sir Wm. Henry E... 1784
Dyer, Sir John L. Swinnerton 1678
Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart 1677
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, D.S.O. 1869
East, Sir Gilbert Wm. Clayton- 1732
Ebrahim, Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy 1910
Echlin, Sir Alfred Henry 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert 1672
Edgar, Sir Edw. Rd. Mackay.... 1920
Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O. 1774
Edwards, Sir John H. F. C... 1866
Edwards, Sir Francis 1907
Edwards, Sir John Clive L... 1921
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Eley, Sir Frederick 1921
Eliott, Sir Arthur Boswell .. s 1666
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, C.H. 1905
Elliot, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B. 1917
Elphinstone, Sir Howard G... 1816
Elton, Sir Ambrose 1717
Erskine, Sir Thos W. H. J., D.S.O. 1821
Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G..... 1629
Esplen, Sir John, K.B.E. 1921
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Lanning Worthington-, G.B.E., M.P. 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse 1902

Evans, Sir Walter Harry 1920
Evans, Sir William Gwynne-Vaughan, *Col.* Sir Nugent Talbot 1911
Every, *Maj.* Sir Edwd. Oswald 1641
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard 1887
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Peter, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1910
Ewing, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Norman Archd. Orr-, D.S.O. 1886
Fagge, Sir John Charles 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon 1869
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P. .. 1778
Falle, *Maj.* Sir Bertram Godfray, M.P. 1926
Farquhar, Sir Reginald Walter .. 1796
Farrington, Sir Henry A. 1828
Farrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jos., C.B.E. 1896
Feilden, Sir William Henry .. 1846
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. Johnson- 1906
Fergusson, Gen. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. s 1703
Fergusson, Sir Thos. C. Colyer- 1866
Fetherstonhaugh, Sir Wm. Everard B. .. 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Eustace .. 1916
Findlay, Sir J. Ritchie, K.B.E. 1925
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman .. 1909
Fison, Sir Frederick W. 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- 1801
Fitzgerald, *Capt.* Sir Maurice (Knt. of Kerry), M.C. 1880
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward 1903
Fitz Herbert, Sir Hugo M. 1783
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue 1904
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley .. 1917
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey- 1782
Floyd, Sir Henry R. K. 1816
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn-Stuart- .... s 1626
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart .. 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. 1793
Forrest, Sir W. Charles 1838
Forster, Sir Humphry 1874
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood .. 1912
Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, M.C. 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere .. 1831
Foster, *Col.* Sir William Yorke, C.B.E. 1838
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston- s 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant .. 1814
Fowler, Sir Robert Nicholas .. 1890
Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton 1924
Frank, Sir Howard George, G.B.E., K.C.B. 1920
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G. 1660
Fraser, *Maj.* Sir Keith A. 1806
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, C.B.E. 1921
Freake, Sir Frederick C. M. .. 1882
Frederick, *Capt.* Sir Charles E. St. J., O.B.E. 1723
Freeling, Sir Christopher P. 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle, D.S.O. .. 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. Fleetwood 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher 1913
Gallwey, *Maj.* Sir John Payne- 1812
Gamble, Sir David 1897
Garthwaite, Sir William 1919
Geary, Sir William N. M. 1782
Gethin, *Col.* Sir Richard W. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- .. 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran 1752
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Rt. Hon Sir John, D.S.O., M.P. 1897
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. 1846
Glover, Sir Ernest William .. 1920
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert 1759
Glyn, *Capt.* Sir Richard F., D.S.O. 1800
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil .. 1 1785
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis- .. 1905
Goldney, Sir Fredk. Hastings 1880
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S. 1746
Gooch, Sir Daniel Pulthorpe .. 1866
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frede. .. 1911
Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam .. 1922
Goold, Sir (James) Stephen .. 1801
Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M. .. s 1631
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. .... s 1706
Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff 1813
Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith- 1838
Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C. . 1 1622
Goring, Sir Forster Gurney .. 1627
Goschen, Sir Edward Henry .. 1916
Goulding, Sir William L. A. .. 1904
Graaff, Hon. Sir David P. De V. 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. 1795
Greene, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond- 1783
Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart .. 1629
Graham, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, D.S.O. 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. 1783
Graham, Sir John Hatt N. 1906
Grant, Sir Ludovic James .... s 1688
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, C.B.E., D.S.O. .... s 1705
Grant, Sir George Macpherson- 1838
Grant, Sir Alexander 1924
Gray, Sir William 1916
Grayson, Sir Henry Mulleneux, K.B.E. 1922
Green, Sir Edward Lycett 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis Haydn 1901
Greenall, Sir Gilbert, C.V.O. .. 1876
Greene, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raymond, D.S.O. 1900
Greenway, Sir Charles 1919
Greenwell, *Maj.* Sir Bertram E. 1906
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar, K.C., M.P. 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert 1621
Grey, Sir John Foley 1721
Grierson, *Maj.* Sir Robt. G. W. s 1685
Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard J. Waldie-, T.D. 1858
Griffith, Rt. Hon. Sir Ellis J. Ellis-, K.C. 1918
Griffiths, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Norton-, K.C.B., D.S.O. 1922
Grogan, *Col.* Sir E. Ion B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1859
Grove, Sir Walter John 1874
Guinness, Sir Algrn. A. St. L. L. 1867
Guise, Sir Anselm William E. 1783
Gull, Sir Richard Cameron .. 1872
Gunning, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Charles Vere, C.B., C.M.G. 1778
Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon .. 1901
Hadfield, Sir Robert Abbott, D.Sc. 1917
Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M. 1643
Hall, *Maj.* Sir Douglas B., D.S.O. 1919
Hall, *Col.* Sir John Richard, C.B.E. .... s 1687
Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fredk., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P. 1923
Halsey, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Fredk. 1930
Hambling, Sir Herbert 1924
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Robt. C. .. s 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- s 1673
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward Archibald Watkins 1776
Hamilton, Sir Charles E. 1892
Hamnick, *Col.* Sir St. Vint. A. 1834
Hampson, Sir George F. 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow .. 1667
Hanmer, Sir G. Wyndham 1774
Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford .. 1921
Hanson, Sir Charles E. B. 1918
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir Grld. Stanhope 1887
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund 1801
Hardy, Sir Reginald 1876
Hare, Sir George R. Leigh 1818
Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, M.V.O. 1905
Harington, Sir Richard 1611
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand .. 1922
Harmsworth, Sir Leicester .. 1918
Harrison, Sir Heath 1917
Harrison, Sir John 1922
Hart, Sir Bruce 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock 1796
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick C. D. A. 1805
Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington 1831
Harvey, Sir Charles 1868
Harvey, Sir Robert G. 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G., K.B.E. 1908
Hawkins, Rev. Sir John Cesar 1778
Hawley, Sir David Henry 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. 1911
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn .... s 1635
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll s 1663
Hay, Sir William Henry .... s 1703
Hay, Sir William Archibald Dalrymple- 1798
Hazlerigg, Sir Arthur Grey .. 1622
Head, Sir Frnc. D. Somerville 1838
Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chadwyck-, C.B.E. 1919
Heath, Sir James 1904
Heathcote, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert R. 1733
Heaton, Sir John Henniker .. 1912
Henniker, *Capt.* Sir Robert J. A., M.C. 1813
Henry, Sir Edward Richd., C.I.E., K.C.B., C.S.I. 1918
Henry, Sir James H. 1922
Hepburn, Sir Archd. Buchan- 1815
Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W. 1838
Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fermor-Hewett, Sir Harald G. 1813
Hewitt, Sir Joseph 1921
Heygate, Sir Frederick G. 1831
Heywood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Graham Percival, D.S.O. 1838
Hibbert, Sir Henry Flemming 1919
Hicking, Sir William Norton 1917
Hickman, *Capt.* Sir Alfred Edward 1903
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-, M.P. 1919
Hill, Sir A. Norman 1919
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clem. H. Blyth, D.S.O. 1 1779
Hill, Sir James 1917
Hirst, Sir Hugo 1925
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. 1 1784
Hoare, Sir Henry H. A. 1786
Hoare, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel J. G., C.M.G., M.P. 1899
Hobart, Sir Robert H., K.C.V.O., C.S. 1914
Hodgson, Sir Fredk. Henry Charles Edward Henry 1812
Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W. 1921
Hodson, *Capt.* Sir Edmond Adair, D.S.O. 1789
Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay- 1905
Holcroft, Sir Geo. Harry 1921
Holden, Sir Harry Cassie 1909
Holden, Sir John Henry 1919
Holden, Sir Hen. Charles 1898
Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elmslie 1920
Holland, Sir A. R. Sothern .. 1917
Hollins, Sir Arthur Meyrick .. 1907
Holt, Sir Edward, O.B.E. 1916
Home, Sir James .... s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay John 1660
Hood, Sir Joseph 1922
Hope, Sir Archibald Philip .. s 1628
Horder, Sir Thomas Jeeves, M.D. 1923
Horlick, Sir Ernest Burford 1914
Hornby, Sir Henry 1899
Horsfall, Sir John Donald .. 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton 1767
Hoskyns, Rt. Rev. Sir Edwin (Bishop of Southwell) 1676
Houldsworth, Sir Henry H. 1887
Houston, Sir Robert P. 1922
Hoyle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Emmanuel, O.B.E. 1922
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood .. 1773
Hulse, Sir Hamilton John .. 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. Rothwell .. 1905
Hulton, Sir Edward George .. 1921
Hunter, Sir Wm. B. Hughes .. 1906
Huntington, Sir Charles P. .. 1906

Hutchison, Sir Eric A. O. .. 1923
Hyde, Sir Charles, O.B.E. 1922
Ingilby, *Lt.-Col.* SirWilliam H. 1866
Ingram, Sir Herbert 1893
Innes, Sir James Bourchier .. s 1628
Isham, *Capt.* Sir Vere 1627
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William 1921
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor 1815
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather-, C.B.E. 1869
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* SirThomas Dare, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1902
Jackson, *Capt.* Sir Hugh N... 1913
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund 1892
James, Sir John Kingston F. 1823
Jardine, Sir Alexander ..... s 1672
Jardine, Sir Ernest 1919
Jardine,Sir Robt. W. Buchanan 1885
Jardine,Sir Colin Arthur, D.S.O. 1916
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John 1922
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowasji 1908
Jejeebhoy,SirJamsetjee, K.C.S.I. 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. .. 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter K. W., D.S.O. 1868
Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm. 1621
Jervis, *Col.* Sir John Henry Jervis-White- 1 1797
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke- 1813
Jessel, Sir Charles James 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred 1784
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon 1755
Johnson, *Br.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W., C.B. 1818
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr. s 1626
Johnston, Sir Charles 1913
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T. s 1700
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. 1831
Jones, Sir Evan Davies 1917
Jones, Sir Frederick John .. 1919
Jones, Sir Philip Burne- 1894
Jones, Sir John Prichard 1910
Jones, *Col.* Sir Edward Pryce- 1928
Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon 1923
Kaye, Sir Cecil Edmd. Lister- 1812
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John, D.S.O.... 1801
Kekewich, Sir Trehawke H. 1921
Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres 1801
Kemp, *Col.* Sir Kenneth H., C.B.E. 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F.. 1891
Kennaway, *Capt.* Sir John .. 1791
Kennedy, Sir John R. B. 1836
Key, Rev. Sir John Kingsmill 1831
Keyes, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roger J. B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. C.M.G., D.S.O. 1919
Kimber, Sir Henry Dixon 1904
Kinahan, SirEdward H. Hudson- 1887
King, *Capt.* Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth- 1792
King, Sir George Adolphus .. 1815
King, Sir John Westall 1888
Kinloch, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir David A., C.B., M.V.O. ..... s 1686
Kinloch, Sir George, O.B.E. .. 1873
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S. .... s 1685
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. Drake .. 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. Valentine 1798
Knill, Sir John 1893
Knott, Sir James 1917
Knowles, Sir Francis Hoyer S. 1765
Knowles, Sir Lees, C.V.O., O.B.E. 1903
Lacon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George H. U., D.S.O. 1818
Lacy, Sir Pierce 1921
Lake, *Com.* Sir Atwell H., O.B.E., R.N. 1711
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry 1909
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W..... 1902
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald 1795
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., C.V.O. 1911
Lamont, Sir Norman 1910
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. 1866
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot, C.B. 1913
Langham, Sir H. Charles A... 1660
Langman, Sir John L. 1906
Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt. 1 1777
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Percival, D.S.O. 1889
Latham, Sir Thomas Paul .. 1619
Latta, Sir John 1920
Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. Dick- ..... s 1690
Laurie, *Col.* Sir Claude, C.B., D.S.O. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alexander W.. 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor 1867
Lawrence, *Col.* Sir W. Roper, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B. 1906
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid 1831
Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph .. 1841
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby 1900
Lawson, Sir Peter Grant 1905
Lea, Sir Sydney 1892
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. .. 1818
Leeds, *Flying-Offr.* Sir Reginald A. St. J., R.A.F. 1812
Lees, Sir Arthur Hy. James .. 1804
Lees, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Victor E., M.C. 1897
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves .. 1908
Le Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. 1705
Legard, Sir Digby A. H. 1660
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. 1 1671
Leigh, Sir John, M.P. 1918
Leighton, Sir Richard T. 1693
Leith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alex., M.C. 1919
Le Marchant, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Thomas, C.B.E. 1841
Lennard, Sir Richard F. Barrett- 1801
Lennard, Sir Hy. M. H. F.... 1880
Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel 1911
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman R. A. D., C.B.E. ..... s 1625
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth .. 1804
Lever, Sir Tresham J. P. 1911
Lever, Sir S. Hardman, K.C.B. 1920
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. .. 1 1704
Levy, Sir Maurice 1913
Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.... 1918
Lewis, Sir George James G... 1901
Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr-Ley, Sir Henry Gordon 1905
Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- 1895
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. .. 1 1791
Lipton, Sir Thomas J., K.C.V.O. 1902
Lithgow, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, M.C. 1925
Llewelyn, Sir John T. Dillwyn- 1890
Llewellyn, Sir David Richard 1922
Lloyd, Sir Marteine Owen M. 1863
Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair- ..... s 1656
Locock, Sir Charles Bird 1857
Loder, Sir Giles Rolls 1887
Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . 1909
Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller.. 1805
Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, K.C.M.G. 1664
Louis, Sir Charles 1806
Low,SirWalter John Morrison- 1908
Lowe, Sir Francis Wm.. M.P.... 1918
Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B., D.S.O. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard .. 1887
Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H.W. Ramsay-Fairfax- 1836
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arthur P. D. 1791
Macalister, Sir Donald, K.C.B., M.D. 1924
McAlpine, Sir Robert 1918
Macara, Sir Charles Wright .. 1911
Macartney, Sir William Isaac 1 1799
McConnell, Sir Robert J. 1900
Macdonald,SirA. W. M. Bosville s 1625
McFarland, Sir John 1914
MacGregor, *Commod.* Sir Malcolm, C.B., C.M.G., R.N. 1795
Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC. 1828
McGrigor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles C., O.B.E. 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R. .. s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth John s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls. s 1703
Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry Muir 1805
Mackenzie, *Maj.* Sir Victor Audley Falconer, D.S.O., M.V.O. 1890
McLeod, Sir Charles Campbell 1925
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D., C.B. ..... c 1631
Macleod, Sir John M. 1924
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John F. S... 1898
McMahon, Sir Lionel..... 1815
McMahon, *Maj.* Sir Horace W., D.S.O. 1817
Macnaghten, Sir Fras. Alexander 1836
Macready, *Gen.* Rt. Hon Sir C. F. Nevil, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (ext.) 1923
MacRobert, Sir Alasdair 1922
Madden, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Charles E., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. 1919
Madge, Sir William Thomas.. 1919
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai .. 1913
Magnay, *Capt.* Sir Christopher B. Wm., M.C. 1844
Magnus, Sir Philip 1917
Mahon, *Col.* Sir William Hy., D.S.O. 1819
Maitland, Sir Harry S. 1804
Maitland, Sir John Nisbet 1818
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, M.P. .. 1917
Makgill, Sir George ..... s 1627
Makins, Sir Paul A. 1903
Malcolm, Sir James Wm. .... s 1663
Malet, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry Chas., D.S.O., O.B.E. 1791
Mander, Sir Charles Tertius.. 1911
Mann, Sir Edward 1905
Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil .. 1622
Mappin, Sir Charles T. H. .. 1886
Markham, Sir Charles 1911
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. 1882
Marr, Sir James, C.B.E. 1919
Marriott, Sir Wm. J. Smith-.. 1774
Marsden, Sir John Denton .. 1924
Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake .. 1918
Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval 1882
Mathias, Sir Richard 1917
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. s 1681
Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling- s 1682
Ditto ..... G.B. 1707
Maxwell, Sir Leslior W. Heron-, M.C. ..... s 1683
Medlycott, Sir Hubert M..... 1808
Mellor, Sir John Paget, K.C.B. 1924
Menteth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Frederick Stuart- 1838
Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent 1916
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. 1802
Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, M.P. 1910
Meyrick,SirGeorgeA. E. Tapps-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G. 1880
Middlemore, Sir William H.... 1919
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. 1662
Milbank, *Capt.* Sir F. R. Powlett 1882
Milbanke, Sir John C. Peniston 1661
Milburn, Sir Leonard John .. 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. Shaw-Lefevre-St. John- 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Chas. W., O.B.E. 1859
Millais, Sir Geoffrey Wm..... 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir C. J. Hubert 1705
Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic 1788
Milne, Sir Frederick 1921
Milman, Sir Francis 1800

Milne, *Admiral* Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1876
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G. 1717
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald 1920
Moir, Sir Ernest William 1916
Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis 1925
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. 1730
Moncreiffe, *Col.* Sir Robt. D., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C. ..... s 1685
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P. 1910
Monro, *Gen.* Sir Chas. C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. 1921
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. 1905
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham 1802
Montgomery, Sir Alexander Cecil 1808
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred th. 1855
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest 1887
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary 1919
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor 1681
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton 1923
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. 1611
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David Hughes 1925
Morris, Sir Robt. Arnine 1806
Morris, Sir Henry 1909
Mosley, Sir Oswald 1781
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards 1868
Mostyn, *Capt.* Sir Pyers George J., M.C. 1670
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.B.E. 1921
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer 1922
Mowbray, Sir George Robert 1880
Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, K.C.M.G., C.B. 1920
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay 1892
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector ..... s 1634
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A. 1825
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert 1902
Murphy, Sir George Francis 1912
Murray, Sir John ..... s 1628
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Robert, D.S.O. ..... s 1630
Murray, Sir Keith ..... s 1670
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo. 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard John 1782
Muspratt, Sir Max 1922
Naesmyth, Sir Douglas A. B. ..... s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael 1904
Nairne, Sir John Gordon 1917
Napier, *Capt.* Sir Alex. Lennox 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox 1867
Nerve, Sir Thomas L. H. 1795
Need, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O. 1859
Nelson, Sir James Hope 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J. 1912
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D., M.P. 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard 1895
Newsom, Sir Percy Wilson 1921
Newton, Sir Harry K., O.B.E. 1900
Newton, Sir Louis Arthur 1924
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd. 1859
Nicholson, Sir John N. 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W. ..... s 1629
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners 1628
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher W., D.S.O. 1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm. 1908
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel 1923
Noble, Sir William Joseph 1921
Norman, Rt. Hon Sir Henry 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles 1705
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas. 1806
Nugent, Sir John 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R. 1831
Nussey, Sir Thomas Williams 1909
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith 1922
Nutting, *Capt.* Sir Harold S. 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. 1815
O'Brien, *Maj.* Sir Timothy C. 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. 1823
O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A., M.C. 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. ..... s 1626
Ogle, *Col.* Sir Edmund A. 1816
Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof 1920
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B. 1797
Oppenheimer, Sir Michael 1921
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- Osborn, Sir Aig. Kerr Buttler 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis 1629
Outram, *Maj.* Sir Francis D., O.B.E. 1858
Owen, Sir John Arthur 1813
Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe- 1920
Paget, Sir John Rahere, K.C.V.O. 1905
Paget, Sir Richard Arthur S. 1871
Paget, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil W., C.M.G., D.S.O. 1891
Palmer, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey N. 1897
Palmer, Sir Fredk. Archdale 1660
Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux 1886
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest 1916
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde 1681
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, G.B.E. 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. 1681
Parsons, *Col.* Sir Herbert A. J. F. 1844
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir T. F. Sabine 1918
Paul, Sir Robert Joshua 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean 1821
Paxton, Sir Thomas, LL.D. 1923
Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred Edward 1882
Pease, Sir Arthur Francis 1920
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke-, R.A., M.C. 1797
Peek, *Capt.* Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O. 1874
Peel, Sir Robert 1800
Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford- 1814
Pelly, Sir Harold 1840
Pennefather, Sir John de Fonblanque, M.P. 1924
Perks, Sir Robert William 1908
Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. 1859
Peto, Sir Henry 1774
Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H. 1918
Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas 1765
Philipps, Sir Charles E. G. 1887
Phillips, Sir Laurence R. 1919
Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel Faudel- 1897
Phillips, Sir Lionel 1912
Piers, Sir Charles Pigott 1661
Pigot, Sir George 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley 1808
Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinnerton- ..... s 1635
Plender, Sir William, G.B.E. 1923
Pod, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Hutcheson, C.B. 1912
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. 1795
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray, K.C. 1866
Pollock, Rt. Hn. Sir Fredk., K.C. 1872
Pollock, Sir M. E. Montagu- 1797
Poore, *Admiral* Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O. 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham 1889
Porter, Sir Wm. Henry 1902
Porter, Sir John S. Horsbrugh- 1905
Pound, Sir John Lulham 1897
Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O. 1921
Powell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert S. S. Baden-, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. 1821
Power, Sir George 1836
Power, Sir Thomas Talbot 1841
Power, Sir John Cecil, M.P. 1924
Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward 1902
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B. 1924
Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C. 1892
Prevost, Sir Charles T. K. 1804
Price, Sir Charles Rugge- 1802
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose 1815
Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green- 1874
Primrose, Sir William Louis 1903
Pringle, Sir Norman H. ..... s 1683
Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden 1866
Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Joseph Edward 1813
Raeburn, Sir Wm. Hannay 1923
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. 1912
Ramsay, *Maj.* Sir James Douglas, M.V.O. ..... s 2666
Ramsay, Sir Alexander E. 1806
Ramsden, Sir John F. 1689
Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. 1898
Rasch, *Capt.* Sir F. Carne 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. 1831
Rawlinson, *Col.* Sir Alfred, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. 1891
Reade, Sir George 1661
Readhead, Sir James 1922
Reckitt, Sir Harold James 1894
Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton 1911
Rees, Sir R. Lodowick E. M. 1919
Reid, Sir Hugh, C.B.E. 1922
Reid, Sir Edward James 1897
Reinnant, Sir Jas. F., C.B.E., M.P. 1917
Renals, Sir James Herbert 1895
Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine 1903
Rentoul, Sir George S. 1921
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. P., D.S.O., T.D. 1923
Rhodes, Sir John Phillips 1919
Rich, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Almeric E. F. 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- ..... s 1630
Richardson, Sir Lewis, C.B.E. 1924
Ricketts, Sir Claude A. F. 1828
Riddell, Sir Walter H. Buchanan ..... s 1628
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Henry W. A. 1880
Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh 1897
Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E. [new patent 1918] 1903
Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel 1919
Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland 1809
Roberts, Sir James 1909
Robertson, *Field-Marshal* Sir William B., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O 1919
Robinson, Sir Douglas Innes 1823
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C. 1660
Robinson, Sir John B. 185
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin 1908
Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C. 1920
Roll, Sir James 1921
Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady 1838
Rolleston, Sir Humphry D., K.C.B., M.D. 1924
Rolls, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. Shelley- 1806
Ropner, Sir John Henry 1904
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril 1872
Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V. 1874
Rose, Sir Charles Henry 1909
Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L. ..... s 1672
Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John 1919
Rothband, Sir Henry Lesser 1923
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T., V.D. 1786
Rowley, *Capt.* Sir George Wm. 1836
Royden, Sir Thomas, C.B. 1905
Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. 1779
Runciman, Sir Walter 1906
Rushout, Sir Charles H. 1809
Russell, Sir George A. C. 1812
Russell, Hon. Sir Chas., K.C.V.O. 1916
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John 1916
Rutherford, Sir Wm. Watson 1923
Ryan, Sir S. Hemmington 1919
Ryerol, *Maj.* Sir Nelson E. O. 1784
St. Aubyn, *Capt.* Sir Hugh Molesworth- 1689
St. George, Sir John 1766
Salt, *Lt.-Com.* Sir John W. Titus 1869
Salt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Anderdon, D.S.O. 1899
Samman, Sir Henry 1921
Samuel, Sir Edward Lewien 1898

Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu 1912
Samuelson, Sir Henry B. 1884
Sanders, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A., M.P. 1920
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, M.P. 1920
Sassoon, *Maj.* Sir Philip A. G. D., O.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. 1890
Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor 1909
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile .. 1890
Sawle, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Chas. J. Graves- M.V.O. 1836
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix 1906
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd. 1806
Scott, Sir Douglas W. 1916
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald .. 1806
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward 1821
Scott, Sir Walter 1907
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam 1909
Seale, Sir John Carteret 1838
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S. .. 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce G., C.B. s 1663
Seton, Sir John Hastings .... s 1683
Seymour, Sir Michael Culme- 1909
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F. 1869
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter Geoffrey, C.B.E., T.D. 1838
Sharp, Sir Milton 1920
Sharp, Sir Edward 1922
Shaw, *Lieut.* Sir John J.K., R.N. 1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O. 1821
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, M.P. .. 1756
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows .. 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir G.F. Stewkley 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B... 1815
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir John R. G., D.S.O. ..... s 1704
Sinclair, *Maj.* Sir Archibald H. Macdonald, C.M.G., M.P. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. 1808
Skinner, Sir Thomas 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H. d'E. 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred Fothringham 1831
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D. 1920
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack-, K.C.M.G. 1799
Smith, Sir Drummond C. 1804
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W... 1809
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H., C.B.E., M.B. 1897
Smith, Sir Prince 1911
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar- 1917
Smith, Sir Herbert 1920
Smith, Sir William Reardon 1920
Smyth, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred J. Bowyer- 1661
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H. 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-H.- 1698
Spearman, Sir Alex. Young.. 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelis Jacob 1686
Speer, Sir Edgar 1906
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert .. 1908
Sprot, *Col.* Sir Alex, C.M.G., M.P. 1918
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S. 1914
Stamer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Lovelace 1800
Stanier, Sir Alex. Beville 1917
Staples, Sir John M. 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot .. 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert 1891
Stern, Sir Edward David 1922
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- 1815
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M. 1914
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U. 1625
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw-, C.B. .. s 1667
Stewart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hugh H. 1803
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman Robert, C.B. 1881
Stewart, *Capt.* Sir Edward Orde MacTaggart- 1892
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser.... 1920
Stewart, Sir Alexander 1920
Stirling, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George M. H., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... s 1666
Stirling, Sir (Walter) George 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries .. 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay .. 1628
Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney 1920
Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson- .. 1907
Stracey, *Maj.* Sir Edward P... 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. 1641
Stronge, Rt. Hon. Sir James Henry 1803
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L..... 1660
Stucley, Sir Edward Arthur G. 1859
Sturdee, *Com.* Sir Lionel A. Doveton, R.N. 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. Montague .. 1627
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick.. 1804
Sullivan, Sir Edward 1881
Sutherland, Sir A. Munro, K.B.E. 1921
Suttie, Sir George Grant- .... s 1702
Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin.... 1772
Sutton, Sir George Augustus.. 1919
Sutton, Sir George 1922
Sutton, Sir John Bland-, F.R.C.S. 1925
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E. 1906
Swinburne, Sir Hubert 1660
Sykes, Sir Arthur 1783
Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd. 1783
Sykes, *Col.* Sir Alan John 1917
Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E. 1920
Synge, Sir Robert M. 1801
Tancred, *Maj.* Sir T. S. Lawson- 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln..... 1912
Tate, Sir Ernest William 1898
Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E., M.D. 1917
Taylor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Worsley- 1917
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C., C.B., C.I.E. 1665
Terry, Sir Henry M. Imbert- 1896
Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V., K.C.V.O., C.S.I. 1920
Thomas, Sir George Alan 1694
Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P. .. 1766
Thomas, Sir Wm. James 1918
Thompson, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, M.C. 1919
Thompson, Sir Matthew W... 1920
Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb. 1890
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Mitchell-, K.B.E., M.P. 1909
Thomson, Sir Wilfrid Forbes Home 1925
Thornhill, Sir Anth. J. Compton- 1885
Thorold, Sir John George.... 1642
Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C... 1642
Thursby, Sir George James .. 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty- 1621
Todd, Sir Joseph White- 1913
Tooth, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas-, M.P. 1920
Towse, Sir Francis Alexander 1920
Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salusbury- 1628
Trenchard, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh M., G.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. 1919
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. 1662
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto, O.M. 1874
Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest 1905
Trollope, Sir Thos. Ernest.... 1642
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C... 1799
Truscott, Sir George Wyatt .. 1909
Tuck, Sir Adolph 1910
Tuke, Sir Morgan H. P..... 1 1620
Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart.. 1888
Turing, Sir James Walter .... s 1641
Twisden, Sir John Ramskill.. 1666
Twysden, *Lieut.* Sir Roger Thomas, R.N. 1611
Tyrwhitt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Reginald Y., K.C.B., D.S.O. 1919
Usher, Sir Robert 1899
Vane, Sir Frns. P. Fletcher-.. 1786
Vavasour, *Com.* Sir Leonard Pius 1828
Verner, Sir Edward W..... 1846
Verney, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C. W., D.S.O. 1818
Vernon, Sir R. George H. .. 1885
Vernon, Sir John Herbert 1914
Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle .. 1921
Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine Vyvyan, *Col.* Sir Courtenay B., C.B., C.M.G. 1645
Waechter, *Col.* Sir Harry, C.M.G. 1911
Wake, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1621
Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers, C.B.E. 1917
Wakeman, Sir Offley 1828
Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. Forestier- 1835
Walker, Sir Francis E. 1856
Walker, *Maj.* Sir Robt. Jas. M. 1921
Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M. 1886
Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur 1906
Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill 1922
Waller, Sir William Edgar .. 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt. H. A. Johnson- 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. 1831
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D., C.B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. 1914
Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G., K.C.M.G. 1911
Warde, *Col.* Sir C. Edw., O.B.E. 1919
Wardlaw, Sir Henry ..... s 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. Courtenay, C.B. 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B. 1784
Warrender, Sir Victor A. G. A., M.C., M.P. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. 1873
Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey.. 1866
Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. I.... 1895
Watson, Sir Geoffrey 1918
Watson, Sir William George.. 1912
Wauchope, Sir John D. Don- s 1667
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry 1916
Wedderburn, *Maj.* Sir John A. Ogilvy- 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B. 1801
Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W. 1 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius.. 1905
Wheeler, Sir Arthur 1920
Wheler, Sir Trevor Wood 1660
Wheler, *Maj.* Sir Granville Charles Hastings, C.B.E., M.P. 1925
Whichcote, Sir George 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. 1802
White, Sir George Stanley.... 1904
White, Sir Woolmer R. D. 1922
Whitehead, Sir George Hugh 1889
Whiteley, Sir H. J. Huntington- 1918
Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey.... 1898
Wiggin, Sir Charles H.P.... 1892
Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas.. 1805
Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. Baker- 1776
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby 1798
Williams, Sir William Law .. 1866
Williams, Sir John, G.C.V.O., M.D. 1894
Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond- 1909
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, D.S.O., K.C. 1918
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert 1915
Williams, Sir William Ellis Hume-, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. .. 1922
Williamson, Sir Hodworth .. 1642
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E. 1897
Wills, Sir Ernest Salter..... 1904
Wills, Sir George Alfred 1923
Wiltshire, Sir Gerard Arthur Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Arthur Ralph .. 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robert R. 1772
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley-.. 1821
Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Maryon- 1661
Wilson, *Maj.* Sir M. Bromley- 1757

Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O.	1874
Wilson, Sir James Robertson..	1906
Wilson, Sir David	1920
Wingate, *Gen.* Sir Reginald, O.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920
Winnington, Sir Fras. S.	1755
Wiseman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. C. Eden, C.B. C.M.G.	1628
Whitney, *Maj.* Sir Henry E.W.	
Fetherstonhaugh	1776
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes-	1882
Wolseley, Sir Regd. Beatty	1745
Wolseley, Sir Charles M.	1628
Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert	1778
Wood, Sir John	1918
Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1837
Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay	1897
Wood, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Hill Hill-, M.P.	1921
Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato	1924
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813
Wrey, Sir Philip Bourchier S.	1628
Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory-	1903
Wright, *Col.* Sir John Roper	1920
Wrightson, Sir Thomas G.	1900
Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W.	
Williams-, C.B., T.D.	1688
Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez	1916
Yate, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G.	1921
Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	1769
Young, Sir George	1813
Young, Sir Wm. M. Neel	1821
Younger, Sir William	1911
Yule, Sir David	1922

Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.1.
Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, M.B.E.

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.
The Prince of Wales.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.
Sovereign's Brothers.
Sovereign's Uncles
Sovereign's Nephews.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord President of the Council.
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).
Five following State Officers if Dukes:
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)
(2) Earl Marshal.
(3) Lord Steward.
(4) Lord Chamberlain.
(5) The Master of the Horse.
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
Dukes' eldest Sons.
Five above State Officers if Earls.
Earls, in same order as Dukes.
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
Marquesses' eldest Sons.
Dukes' younger Sons.
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
Earls' eldest Sons.
Marquesses' younger Sons.
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.
Five above State Officers if Barons.
Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
Barons, in same order as Dukes.
Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of Household.
Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
High Commissioners (*see* p. 92).
Viscounts' eldest Sons.
Earls' younger Sons.
Barons' eldest Sons.
Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
President of the Probate Court.
The Lords Justices of Appeal.
Judges of the High Court.
Viscounts' younger Sons.
Barons' younger Sons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.I.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.B.E.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelor.
Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
Serjeants at law.
Masters in Lunacy.
G.C.B.; G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O.(4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' eldest Sons.
Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
M.V.O.(5th); M.B.E.
Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedency as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.*

Dames Grand Cross of the British Empire rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross, after the latter coming Dames Commanders, before the wives of Knights Commanders.

Local Precedency.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first after him the Aldermen, Sheriffs, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "Whitaker's Peerage, Baronetage Knightage and Companionage," a companion volume, price 25*s.* net.
§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order*, of all holders of these decorations will be found in "Whitaker's Peerage."

Companions of Honour.—C.H. (*See* p. 133.)

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N.
Burnham, The Viscount.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Markham).
Chetwynd, The Viscount.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C.B., M.P.
Davies, William John.
Dillon, Viscount
Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bart.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.
Faringdon, The Lord.
Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.
Gosling, Harry, M.P.
Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Kerr, Philip Henry.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.
Newbolt, Sir Henry, LL.D.
Parker, James.
Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.
Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.
Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.
Seddon, James Andrew.
Smuts, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. J. C.
Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Edith.
Wardle, George James.
Wilkie, Alexander.
Wilson, Joseph Havelock, C.B.E.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. *Motto*, Honi soit qui mal y pense *(Evil be to him who evil thinks)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. Queen Mary; H.M. Alexandra, the Queen Mother.

Their Majesties.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Rumania.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Dukes.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Wellington.

Marquesses.—Bath, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

Earls.—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Oxford & Asquith, Rosebery, Selborne.

Viscounts.—FitzAlan, Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles.

Baron.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, C.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. *Motto*, Nemo me impune lacessit *(No one provokes me with impunity)*.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Their Royal Highnesses.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Dukes.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

Marquesses.—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Zetland.

Earls.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

Viscount.—Haldane.

Barons.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. *Motto*, Quis separabit? *(Who shall separate?)*

THE SOVEREIGN.

His Royal Highness.—The Duke of Connaught.

Duke.—Abercorn.

Earls.—Arran, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Granard, Iveagh, Mayo, Meath, Midleton, Shaftesbury.

Viscount.—Powerscourt.

Barons.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Sir Nevile R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M.

Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

O.M. Civ.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is designated by the suffix O.M., which is authorised to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

O.M. Mil.

Military Members.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Civil Members.

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bart., LL.D.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.

Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.

Honorary Members.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. *Tria juncta in uno.* (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)

G.C.B. Mil.

G.C.B. Civ.

K.C.B. Mil.

K.C.B. Civ.

C.B. Mil.

The Sovereign; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN.;

Registrar and Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. ; *Genealogist*, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B. ; *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B. ; *Deputy Secretary*, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E. ; *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross ; K.C.B., Knight Commander ; C.B., Companion.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Heaven's Light our Guide.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor ; *Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander*, The Viceroy and Governor-Gen. of India ; *Secretary* (in India), J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. ; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being ; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander ; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander ; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. *Auspicium melioris ævi.*

The Sovereign ; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., G.M.S.I., M.C. ; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.D. ; *Chancellor*, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G. ; *Secretary*, Sir James E. Masterton-Smith, K.C.B. ; *King of Arms*, Sir F. A. Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B. ; *Registrar*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B. ; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross ; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander ; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon*, Imperial Blue. *Imperatricis auspiciis.*

Sovereign, The King-Emperor ; *Grand Master*, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being ; *Secretary* (in India), J. P. Thompson C.S.I. ; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being ; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander ; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander ; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges.

The Sovereign ; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain ; *Secretary*, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse ; *Registrar*, Sir Francis M. Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross ; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander ; C.V.O., Commander ; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.

G.C.V.O. K.C.V.O.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division) ; Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

The Sovereign ; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales ; *Prelate*, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London ; *King of Arms*, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being ; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury ; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Frederic G. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross ; K.B.E., Knights Commanders ; D.B.E., Dames Commanders ; C.B.E., Commanders ; O.B.E., Officers ; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into *Military* and *Civil* divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are :—*Principal*, Sir William Bull, Bt., M.P. ; *Vice-Principal*, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bart., R.N. ; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir Park Goff M.P. ; *Clerk*, Hubert Whelbourn ; *Registry and Library*, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, *i.e.*, Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.

Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.

Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (100 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878. *Ribbon*, Light Blue, with White Edges.

N.B.—For other Decorations and Medals *see* pp. 152-5.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE, ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 146–151.

Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Abu Jafar, Raja Saiyid, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Goold-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bellew, V.C., K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Adye, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglen, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain, *Nawab Amin Jung Bahadur, Mushir* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of, G.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Albani, Dame Marie, D.B.E.
Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.B.E., C.B.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred H., K.C.B.
Alderson, Sir George Beeton, K.B.E.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allen, *Col.* Hon. Sir James, K.C.B.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, Rt. Hon. Sir Beilby F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.
Alwar, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Ampthill, The Lady, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary, D.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Warren Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lyttelton-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella Henrietta, D.B.E.
Anwobua, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster, K.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, K.C.S.I.
Arur Singh, *Sardar Bahadur Sardar* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alban R. C., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H. de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John, V.C., K.C.B.
Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama Ayyar Ramaswami, K.C.I.E.
Baber Shamsher Shere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Melville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
Badock, Sir H. Walter, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.V.O.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmond G. T., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lewis Clinton-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., R.N.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G., K.B.E., C.B.
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bandaranaika, Sir Solomon Dias, K.C.M.G.
Bankart, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reginald, K.C.V.O.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Colville Adrian de Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barlow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E.
Baroda, Gaekwar of, H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barraclough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Samuel Henry E., K.B.E.
Barrett, *Field-Marshal* Sir Arthur Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Gen., R.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St. Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry Dennis Readett-, K.B.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm.* Sir Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M., K.B.E., R.D.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.E.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell Sir Charles Alfred, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Florence Eveleen, Lady, D.B.E.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis H. Dillon, G.C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alex., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson-, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lynden-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Best, Hon. Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Alexander Edward, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth, D.B.E.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.L., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bhairon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhim Shum Shere Jung, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of Udaipur, K.C.I.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil E., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frank R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
Birch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk. Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward Halsey, K.C.V.O.
Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilkinson Dent, K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.
Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B.
Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H., K.C.B.
Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
Blake, Dame Louisa Aldrich-, D.B.E., M.D.
Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindon, G.C.B.
Blumberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Edward, K.C.B.
Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.
Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
Booth, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis F. Haworth-, K.C.M.G.
Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.
Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Bourne, Sir H. Rowland M., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott-, K.C.B.
Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G., R.N.
Bower, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Hamilton, K.C.B.
Bower, *Maj.* Sir Robert L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Bower, *Capt.* Sir (J.) Wm. Nott-, K.C.V.O.
Bowring, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Boyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Farrell K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.L., M.
Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Boyle, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Algernon D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.
Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rose, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D.
Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P., K.C.B.
Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Sefton, K.C.B.
Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Christopher Joseph Quinton, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
Brand, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert G., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Bridge, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bridgeman, Dame Caroline Beatrice, D.B.E.
Bridges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Tom M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles-, K.C.B.
Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold G. Ruggles-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Brock, *Adm.* Sir Fredc. Edward E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Brock, *Admiral* Sir Osmond De B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Brookman, Sir George, K.B.E.
Brooks, Sir Arthur David, C.B.E.
Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe, K.B.E.
Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(*m*), C.B.(*c*), M.B.
Bruce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Brunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Bryan, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
Bulfin, *Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Buller, Dame Audrey Charlotte Georgina, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Buller, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry Tritton, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Buller, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry Yarde-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Bullock, *Lt.-General* Sir George Mackworth, K.C.B.
Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
Bundi, H. H. the Maharao Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Burdwan, Maharajadhiraj of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Burgo, Rt. Rev. Bp. Hubert Murray, K.C.V.O.
Burke, Sir H. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O., M.D.
Burnett Dame Maud, D.B.E.
Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I., F.R.S.
Burstall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Burtchaell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Augustus, K.C.B.
Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall-, K.B.E.
Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E., M.P.
Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Butler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres, K.C.V.O.
Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
Byrne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A., K.B.E., C.B.
Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.B.E.
Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.
Caine, Sir Hall, C.H., K.B.E.
Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
Caldwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E., K.C.B.
Caithorpe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-, G.C.B.(*m*), G.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*), C.V.O.
Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
Campion, *Col.* Sir William R., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David G. M., K.C.B.
Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir John Stratheden, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pitcairn, K.C.B.
Campion, *Col.* Sir William Robert, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
Carnegie, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.B.
Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Carruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector McNeill, K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas Gilbert-, K.C.M.G.
Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Cartwright, Sir (W.) Chauncy, K.C.M.G.
Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick, K.B.E.
Cave, Sir Basil S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
Cawston, Sir John W., K.C.B.
Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, P.C., G.B.E., M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Chamberlain, *Col.* Sir Neville F. F., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Chambers, Sir Edmund K., K.B.E., C.B.
Chambers, Sir Theodore G., K.B.E.
Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., K.C.I.E.
Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., K.B.E.
Chancellor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Robt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Maharaja Sir, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Chapman, Hon. Sir Austin, K.C.M.G.
Chapman, *Gen.* Sir Edward F., K.C.B.
Chapman, Sir Sydney J., K.C.B., C.B.E.
Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T. W., K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Charles, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir R. Havelock, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.
Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Chatfield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montagute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, K.C.I.E.
Chauvel, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry Geo., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Chavé, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, K.B.E.
Chaytor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Chetwode, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Lenthal, K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.
Cheetham, Sir Milne, K.C.M.G.
Chelmsford, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Chermside, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Chisholm, Dame Alice, D.B.E.
Chitty, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Chrystal, Sir George W., K.C.B.
Clark, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Clarke *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., K.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., K.C.M.G.
Clarke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Travers Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clarkson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.
Clayton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Clayton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Clegg, Sir Robert Bailey, K.C.I.E.
Cleland, Sir Chas. John, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Clemont, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Dugald, K.B.E.
Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Clery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C.) Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Clifford, *Col.* Sir Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D., T.D.
Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Clipperton, Sir Charles Bell Child, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Close, Sir Charles F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
Coaker, Hon. Sir William Ford, K.B.E.
Cobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O. M.P.
Cobbe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Stanhope F.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.
Cochin, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., K.C.M.G.
Cocks, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, K.B.E.
Codrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Coghlan, Hon. Sir Charles Patrick John, K.C.M.G.
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., K.C.I.E., I.S.O.
Cohen, Sir Robert Waley-, K.B.E.
Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.V.O.
Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, K.B.E., K.C.
Collet, Sir Wilfrid, K.C.M.G.
Collingwood, Sir William, K.B.E.
Collins, Sir Godfrey P., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Collins, Sir Wm. Job, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, K.C.S.I.
Colyer, Sir James Frank, K.B.E.
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir Walter N., V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, K.B.E.
Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, K.C.B.
Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.
Cook, Mary Lady, D.B.E.
Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch-, K.B.E., M.P.
Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, K.B.E., M.B.
Cooper, Sir James Alex., K.B.E.
Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott-, K.C.B.
Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.B.
Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., K.C.V.O.
Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Cory, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George N., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., K.C.B.
Cox, Dame Belle, D.B.E.
Cox, Sir Charles Thos., K.C.M.G.
Cox, Sir Edward Owen, G.B.E.
Cox, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Z., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor-, K.B.E.
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., K.C.B., M.P.
Creedy, Sir Herbert James, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Creswell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Crewe, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Crichton, *Col.* Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, K.C.V.O.
Crookshank, *Col.* Sir Sydney D., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Crosbie, Hon. Sir John C., K.B.E.
Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Cruise, Sir Richard R., K.C.V.O.
Crump Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., K.C.B.
Cullen, Hon. Sir Wm. Portus, K.C.M.G.
Cumming, Sir John Ghest, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Cuninghame, Sir William J., K.C.B.E.
Cunninghame, Sir A. Fredk. D., K.C.I.E.
Cunninghame, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.(c).
Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., K.C.B.
Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Currie, Sir James, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Currie, Sir James T., K.C.B.
Curtis, Sir George Seymour K.C.S.I.
Curtis, Sir Richard James, K.B.E.
Curzon of Kedleston, The Marchioness, G.B.E.
Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Purey-, K.B.E., C.B.
Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Dadabhoy, Sir Maneckji Byramji, K.C.I.E.
Daljit Singh, Raja, Sir, K.B.E., C.S.I.
Dalrymple, *Col.* Sir William K.B.E.
Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Dane, Sir Louis W., C.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, K.C.I.E.
Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., K.C.M.G.
Daniels, Sir Percy, K.B.E.
Darbhanga, Maharaja of, C.C.I.E., K.B.E.
Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.B.E., C.M.G., T.D.
Darnley Countess of, D.B.E.
Darwin, Sir Horace, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Datia, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Davenport, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Bromley-, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
David. Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.
Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Davidson, Sir Lionel K.C.S.I.
Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
Davies, Sir Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Davies, Sir John Thomas, K.C.B.
Davies, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Davison, Sir William Hy., K.B.E., M.P.
Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, G.B.E.
Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
De Bartolome, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
De Brath, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.C.B., C.I.E.
De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., K.C.B.(*bis*), C.M.G., M.V.O.
D'Eyville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.
Delamain, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter Sinclair, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
de la Praz, Sir Ernest, K.C.V.O.
De Lisle, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Beauvoir, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, K.B.E.
de Montmorency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Denison, Sir Hugh, K.B.E.
Dennis, Sir Alfred H., K.B.E., C.B.
Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, K.B.E.
Densham, Sir Harry P., K.B.E.
Dent, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G.
Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., K.C.M.G.
Denton, Sir H. Guy, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
De Sélis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
De Sausmarez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E.
Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, K.C.M.G.
Devonshire, Sir James Lyhe, K.B.E.
De Waal, Hon. Sir N. Frederic, K.C.M.G.
Dew, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Armine Brereton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
Dholpur, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Diack, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
Dick, *Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.
Dixon, Edith Lady, D.B.E.
Dixon, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hy. G., K.C.B.
Dixon, *Engr.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Bland, K.C.B.
Dixon, Sir William Vibart, K.B.E.
Dobbs Sir Hy. Robert Conway, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Dobell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Macpherson, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(c).
Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Donald, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
Donner Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
Donop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stanley B. von, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Donovan, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Dorrien, *General* Sir Horace L. Smith-, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Dorrien, Olive Crofton, Lady, D.B.E.
Dorward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R.F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
Down, *Lieut.-Com.* Sir Charles Edwd., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Philip, K.C.B.
Duck, *Vet.-Col.* Sir Francis, K.C.B.
Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.
Duff, *Admiral* Sir Alexander L., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Duff, Sir Arthur Cuninghame Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
Duff, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hector L., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E., V.A., C.I.
Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., LL.D., V.D.
Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton-, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Edis, *Col.* Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H. M., K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
Egerton, *Admiral* Sir George Le Clerc, K.C.B.
Egerton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Raleigh G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
Elder, Sir James A. M., K.B.E.
Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Elles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edmond R., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh J., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Edwd. Leonard, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Elliot, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward L., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Elliot, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
Ellis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward H. F. Heaton-, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
Ellison, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
English, *Col.* Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-, K.C.M.G.
Eustace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fras. J. W., K.C.B.
Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
Everett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allan F., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Everett, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Hy., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Ewart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Spencer, K.C.B.
Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fairbank, Sir William, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., LL.D.
Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur Dalrymple, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A., K.C.B.
Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hew Dalrymple, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Faridoonji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Farquhar, *Admiral* Sir Arthur M., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Faussett, *Capt.* Sir Bryan G. Godfrey-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Fawcett, Dame Millicent Garrett, G.B.E.
Fawkes, *Admiral* Sir Wilmot H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Feilden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Broom, K.C.B.
Feilding, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey P. T., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Fell, *Air-Commodore* Sir Matthew H. G., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Fergusson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Field, *Adm.* Sir A. Mostyn, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Field, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fredk. L., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., J.P.
Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
Findlay, Sir Mansfeldt de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
Firth, *Col.* Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.
Fisher, *Admiral* Sir Frederick W., K.C.V.O.
Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.
Fitch, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
FitzGeorge, *Col.* Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
FitzHerbert, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Edward Stafford, K.C.B.
FitzMaurice, *Rear-Adm.* Maurice Swinfen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.
FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
Flett, Sir John S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
Foote, *Admiral* Sir Randolph F. O., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Forbes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
Ford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Forescue, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Seymour John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
Fowke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Fowle, *Col.* Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Col.* Sir James Kingston, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Fowler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Fowler, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Sharman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Theodore, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Freeland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E. E., K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Fregman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edmund R., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Fremantle, *Adm.* Sir Sydney R., K.C.B., M.V.O.
French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
Friend, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Fripp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
Fry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Furse, Dame Catherine, G.B.E.
Furse, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Thos., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gallwey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Galway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Lionel, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gamble, *Admiral* Sir Douglas A., K.C.V.O.

Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie, K.B.E., LL.D.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.C.M.G.
Garratt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Francis Sudlow, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Garraway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.
Garrod, *Col.* Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.
Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.
Gatacre, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gaunt, *Admiral* Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Gaunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Gauntlett, Sir Mazer Frederic, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Gay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B.(c), G.B.E., K.C.B. (*m*).
Gellibrand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John K.C.B., D.S.O.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, G.B.E.
German, *Maj.* Sir James, K.B.E.
Ghamshyamsinhji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.
Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.
Gibbons, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Gibson, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir John Morison, K.C.M.G.
Gibson, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
Gifford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Godfray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Gilbert, Sir John Wm., K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.
Gillman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gimlette, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.
Girouard, *Col.* Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Glasgow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gleichen, *Maj.-Gen.* Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Glubb, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Goadby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.
Godley, *General* Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.
Goodenough, *Admiral* Sir William E., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Goodrich, *Adm.* Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.
Goodwin, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir George G., K.C.B.
Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas H. J. C., K.C.B., D.S.O., K.B.E.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.
Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.
Gorringe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy., K.B.E.
Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.
Gosford, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Gough, *Gen.* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.
Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson-, K.B.E.
Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Malcolm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Graaff, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.
Gracie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.
Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.
Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.
Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.
Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Grant, *Vice-Adm.* Sir E. Percy F. G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.
Grant, *Admiral* Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Grant, *Adm.* Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.
Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.
Gray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Mcl. W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Green, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Green, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.
Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.E.
Greer, Joseph H., K.C.V.O.
Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.
Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Grey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Gridley, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.
Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.
Grigg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward W. M., K.C.M.G., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Groom, Hon. Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G.
Grover, *Gen.* Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Guggisberg, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Gordon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Guillemard, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Gulkishah Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.
Hadcock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.
Haggard, Sir William Henry Dovetton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Haking, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Haldane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hall, Sir A. Daniel, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Hall, *Admiral* Sir George Fowler King-, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Hall, *Adm.* Sir Herbt. G. King-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. GEN.
Hall, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Halsey, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Lionel, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Hambro, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hamilton, *Gen.* Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Hamilton, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
Hamilton, *General* Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamrick, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Handyside, *Surg. Rear-Adm.* Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Hankey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B.
Harcourt, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Hardinge, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Hare, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Harington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hari Singh, Sir H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Harman, Sir Chas. A. King-, K.C.M.G.
Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Harnam Singh, *Raja* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Harrington, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Harris, Sir Arthur A. H., K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.E.
Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, *Col.* Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
Harris, *Adm.* Sir Robt. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
Harrison, *Gen.* Sir Richard, G.C.B., C.M.G.
Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hart, *Gen.* Sir Reginald C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K.B.E.
Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir George S. A., *Pasha*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hawkes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Montague Pakenham, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hayes, *Commodore* Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., K.C.S.I.
Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (*m*), C.B. (*c*), C.V.O.
Heath, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.

Beath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hedley, *Col.* Sir W. Coote, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
Helme—*see* Mashiter.
Henderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, K.B.E.
Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady D.B.E.
Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Regd. F. H., G.C.B.
Henderson, *Adm.* Sir William Hannam, K.B.E.
Heneker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Henn, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E., M.P.
Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope-, D.B.E.
Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
Heron, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilmot, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley K.C.V.O.
Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Bernard, K.C.B.
Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.
Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* John P., A., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Hiley, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hill, *Col.* Sir Wm. Alexander, K.C.B.
Hillier, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.S.
Hobbs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
Hodges, *Vice-Adm.* Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., K.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., K.B.E., M.D.
Hobler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Holden, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Loft, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Holdich, *Col.* Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. C.B.E.
Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P.
Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Holmden, Sir Osborn G., K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
Horder, Sir Thomas J, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Hore, Sir Charles F. A., K.B.E., C.B.
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, G.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
Horrocks, *Col.* Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.SC.
Howard, Rt. Hon Sir Esmé William, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Neville R., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Hoy, *Col.* Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.
Hudson, *Gen.* Sir Havelock, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., L.A., A.D.C. gen.
Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E. (Viscountess Northcliffe).
Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
Hughes Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Hunt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Allen Thomas, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Hunt, Dame Catherine Reeve, D.B.E.
Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Hunter Sir George B., K.B.E., D.SC.
Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.
Hutchings, Sir Alan, K.B.E.
Hutchins, Sir Philip F., K.C.S.I.
Hutchison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Hutson, Sir Eyre, K.C.M.G.
Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Im Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Indore, H.H. Maharaj Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
Ingenield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Edward F., K.B.E.
Innes, Sir Chas. Alex., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
Ironside, Sir Henry O. Bax-, K.C.M.G.
Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Irvin, Sir John Haunel, K.B.E.
Irvin, Hon. Sir Wm. Hill, K.C.M.G.
Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Jackson, *Adm. of the Fleet* Sir Henry B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robt. Whyte M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Jackson *Admiral* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B. M.V.O.
Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claud W., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
James, Sir Frederick Seton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Jamieson, Sir James William, K.C.M.G.
Jammu and Kashmir — *see* Hari Singh.
Jaora, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E.
Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Jarmay, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
Jeffreys, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Darell, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
Jekyll, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*m*), C.B.(*c*).
Jeudwine, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
Jodphur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Johnston, *Col.* Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Johnston, Sir George Lawson-, K.B.E.
Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.B.
Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Francis A., K.B.E., C.B.
Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall-, K.C.M.G.
Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.
Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Kapurthala, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kashmir—*see* Hari Singh.
Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.
Kell, *Col.* Sir Vernon G.W., K.B.E., C.B.
Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Kemp, Hon. Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B.
Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
Kent, Sir Stephenson K.C.B.
Kenyon, Sir Fredc. G., G.B.E., K.C.B., T.D
Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M., M.D.
Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., V.D.
Kerr, Sir John Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter Talbot, G.C.B.
Kershaw, Sir Louis J., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., K.C.B.
Khan-i-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir, K.C.I.E.
Khelat, Khan of, G.C.I.E.
Khuda Bakhsh Khan, *Major* Nawab Malik Tiwana Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Edward, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kilpin, Sir Ernest F., K.C.M.G.
Kindersley, Sir Robert M., G.B.E.
King, Sir Alexander F., K.C.B.
King, Dame Ethel Locke, D.B.E.
King, Sir Henry Seymour, K.C.I.E.
Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Fredk., K.C.B.
Kinnear, Sir Walter S., K.B.E.
Kirk, Sir Hy. Alex., K.C.I.E.
Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Macaulay, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Kishan Parshad, Maharaja, G.C.I.E.
Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj Dhiraj of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham Charles, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O.
Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G., LL.B.
Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., K.C.B.
Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, K.B.E.
Kolhapur, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
Kotah, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., K.C.M.G.
Lahej (Al Hauta), Sultan of, K.C.I.E.
Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N., K.C.B.(*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B.(*c*).
Lake, Sir Richard S., K.C.M.G.
Lakhaji Raj Bawaji Raj, *Thakur Sahib*, K.C.I.E.
Lamb, Sir Harry H., G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Lamdagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Lambert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil F., K.C.B.
Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick W. B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Lankester, Sir E. Ray, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Lansdowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.I., C.H.
Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E.
Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, K.B.E.
Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland, K.C.M.G.
Law, Sir W. Algernon, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lawford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T. B., K.C.B.
Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren Crooke-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, G.B.E.
Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.
Lawrence, Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert A., K.C.B.
Lawson, Sir Arnold, K.B.E.
Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick, K.C.B.
Laycock, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Leach, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.V.O.
Learmouth, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fredk. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Leathes, Sir Stanley M., K.C.B.
Leclézio, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G.
Lee, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. L. Vaughan-, K.B.E., C.B.
Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., K.C.M.G.
Lees, Sir John McKie, K.B.E., K.C.
Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, D.B.E.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., K.C.M.G.
Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., K.C.B.
Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., K.B.E., M.V.O.
Leicester, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.
Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lemmon, *Col.* Sir Thomas Warne, K.C.B.
Le Mesurier, Sir Havilland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon-, D.B.E.
Leslie, Sir Bradford, K.C.I.E.
Leslie, Sir Norman A., K.B.E.
Leslie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Stewart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Letts, Sir Wm. Malesbury, K.B.E.
Leveson, *Adm.* Sir Arthur C., K.C.B.
Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, K.B.E.
Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lewis, Sir Herbert David, K.B.E.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert, G.B.E.
Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, K.C.B.
Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Lindsay, Sir John, K.B.E.
Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lindsell, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Lister, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
Liverpool, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Livesey, Sir Harry, G.B.E.
Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, D.B.E.
Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert A. A., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Llewellyn, Sir William, K.C.V.O., R.A., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis, Ambrose, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (A Peer).
Lloyd, *Capt.* Rt. Hon. Sir George.
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Edward Pennefather, T.D., K.C.B.
Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk., K.C.M.G., D.C.L.
Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour-, K.B.E., C.M.G., K.C.
Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.
Lockhart, Sir James H. S., K.C.M.G.
Loharu, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Londonderry, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
Long, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Raynsford, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E. K.C.B., V.D.
Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O. W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lovett, Sir Harrington V., K.C.S.I.
Low, Sir Charles E., K.C.I.E.
Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, K.C.S.I.
Lowrey, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Lowther, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Cecil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Lucas, Sir Charles P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Luce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B., M.P.
Lugard, Flora, Lady, D.B.E.
Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick J. D., G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Lukin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lumsden, Dame Louisa Innes, D.B.E., L.L.D.
Lunawara, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Lunham, *Col.* Sir (T.) Ainslie, K.C.B.
Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret Hudson, D.B.E.
Lyle, Sir Thomas H., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, K.C.B.
Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, D.B.E.
Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, K.B.E.
Macardle, Sir Thos. Callan, K.B.E.
Macartney, Sir George, K.C.I.E.
Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone, K.B.E., K.C.
Macauley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., R.E.
McBeath, Sir Wm. George, K.B.E.
McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, K.C.V.O., K.C.
McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G.
McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud, G.B.E., R.R.C.
McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James W., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R. L., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.
MacDonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George M. W., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
McGown, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., K.B.E.
MacGregor, Sir Evan, G.C.B., T.S.O.
McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
McKechnie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird, K.C.M.G.
Mackennal, Sir Edgar Bertram, K.C.V.O., R.A.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.V.O., MUS.DOC.
Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J., K.C.B.
McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender, K.B.E., K.C.
Mackinnon, *General* Sir Henry, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Maclagan, Sir Edward D., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
McLaughlin, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald, K.B.E.
Macleay, Sir James William Ronald, K.C.M.G.

Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
McLintock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir A. Henry, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter, K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robert F., K.C.M.G.
McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
MacMunn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George F., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
McNabb, *Surg.Lr.-Adm.* Sir Daniel J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M., K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
Maconochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Macpherson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
McPherson, Hon. Sir William Murray, K.B.E.
Maffey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Magill, *Col.* Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
Maher, *Maj.-Gen.*Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mahon, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Makins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
Malcolm, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Neill, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Maler Kotla, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Nawab of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Mallcson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhownagree, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Courtenay C., K.C.B., C.M.G., T.M.S.
Manifold, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael G. E. Bowman-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
Manning, *Brig.-Gen.*Sir William H., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Mansell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Herbt., K.B.E.
Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
Mansfield, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.B.
Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
Marden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.
Marling, Sir C. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Marris, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Raine, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
Martin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred R., K.C.B.
Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
Mashiter, *Col.* Sir George Coope, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.Sc.
Matheson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Torquhil George, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Mathew, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Maude, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Maudsley, *Col.* Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maurice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. Barton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Maxse, *Gen.* Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir James C., K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Maxwell, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir John G., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir William, K.B.E.
Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
May, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B., C.M.G.
May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
May, *Col.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir William H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Maybury, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
Maynard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
Mehba, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
Mellss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles John, V.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Mellor, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir James Gilbert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., E.C.
Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Mercer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. Frederic, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
Meux, *Admiral of the Fleet* Hon. Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., E.C.V.O.
Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
Michaelis, Sir Maximillian, K.C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.B.E., C.B.
Miéville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
Miles, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert S. G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Milne, *General* Sir George F., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.GEN.
Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Monash, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., V.D.
Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady, D.B.E.
Money, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A. Wigram, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald A , K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Montgomery, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Montrose, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Robert, K.C.M.G.
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Archibald G. H. W., K.C.B.(*m*), C.V.O., C.B.(*c*).
Moore, *Admiral* Sir Arthur W., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.M.G.
Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson-, K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.V.C.
Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Newton J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
Moore, Sir Wm. Harrison, K.B.E., C.M.G., L.L.D.
Moores, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel G., K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas., K.C.V.O.
Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Morison, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
Morris, *Col.* Sir William G., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mott, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frederick W., K.B.E., M.D.
Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
Muhammad Ali Beg, *Lt.-Col.* Nawab Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Muhammad Habibulla, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Khan, *Capt.* H. H. Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of Palanpur, K.C.I.E.
Muhammad Muzammillullah Khan, Nawab, Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Muhammad Shafi, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Mulcahy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Edward, K.C.B.
Mullaly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Murdoch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F. Burn-, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.S.I.
Murray, Sir Alex. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, *Gen.* Sir Archibald J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Chas. Wyndham, K.C.B.
Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Murray, Hon. Sir George John R., K.C.M.G.
Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett, K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Malcolm D., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K., K.C.M.G.
Murray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Valentine, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Mysore, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of, G.C.I.E.
Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Nance, *Surg.-Capt.* Sir Arthur S., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Naoroz Khan (of Kharan), Sir, K.C.I.E.
Narsingarh, H.H. the Rani Regent of, D.B.E.
Nash, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip A. M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
Nathan, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew, G.C.M.G.
Nawanagar—*see* Ranjitsinhji.
Neish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B.
Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newdigate-, G.C.V.O.
Newland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Foster R., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.

Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Harvard, K.C.B.
Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., K.C.B.
Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., R.N.
Norman, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Notley, *Comm.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.
Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver S. W., K.C.B., D.S.O.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
O'Connor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
O'Grady, *Capt.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Monus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Olive, Sir James William, K.B.E.
Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Henry Frus., K.C.B. (*m*), K.C.M.G., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O.
Ollivant, Sir Charles, K.C.I.E.
Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
Onslow, *Admiral* Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.
O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
Onslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Ottley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Ottley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
Packe, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
Padma Shamsher Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.I.E.
Paget, *Gen. Rt.* Hon. Sir Arthur Henry Fitzroy, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Paget, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Pahang, H.H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Palanpur, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.
Panna, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Paros, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B., R.M.A.
Parker, Hon. Sir (S.) Henry, K.C.M.G.
Parr, Hon. Sir Christopher James, K.C.M.G.
Parry, Sir Fredk. S., K.B.E., C.B.
Parry, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.
Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.Sc.
Partabgarhi, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
Patay, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Patiala, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
Payne, Sir Henry A., K.B.E., C.B.
Pazhamarneri Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
Pearson Ethel Maud Lady, D.B.E.
Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E.
Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B. (*m*), K.B.E., C.B. (*c*), M.V.O.
Pelly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Bertram, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Penson, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Perceval, Sir Westby B., K.C.M.G.
Percival *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Peters, Sir Lindsey Byron, K.B.E.
Peyton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Phillipps, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
Piggot, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
Plunkett, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
Pollard, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Poison, *Col.* Sir Thomas A., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Pomare, Hon. Sir Maui, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*c*).
Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
Porter *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B., I.A.
Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Eliot, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Prendergast, *Admiral* Sir Robert John, K.C.B.
Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
Price Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
Provis, Sir Samuel B., C.H., K.C.B.
Pryn, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
Pudukkottai, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Raban, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rait, Sir George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Rajgarh, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
Rajpipla, *Capt.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
Rama Varma, H.H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Rampal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Rampur, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H.H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
Ratlam, *Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Reading, The Countess of, G.B.E.
Redwayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
Rees, Sir Milsom, K.C.V.O.
Reid, Dame Clarissa Guthrie-, D.B.E.

Reid, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
Reid, Sir John, K.B.E.
Reid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Renton, Sir Alex. Wood, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
Rhind, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
Rhodes, *Col.* Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
Rhondda, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
Rice, *Admiral* Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Prysedale, D.B.E.
Rice, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles W. G., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Richardson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* George S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.
Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ridgeway, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Ridley, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
Ridout, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
Rimington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Michael Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
Robb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frodk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
Robertson, Sir Malcolm Arnold, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Robertson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Robin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir H. Perry, K.B.E.
Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
Robinson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
Robson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur W. Mayo-, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E., C.V.O.
Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
Rolleston, *Col.* Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Romer, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rosenthal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.
Ross, Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.B.E.
Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
Ross, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Ross of Bladensburg, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John F. G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rowlatt, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
Rowlatt, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
Ruck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Rumford, Dame Clara Butt-, D.B.E.
Rundle, *General* Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Russell, Hon. Sir Odo, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ryan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Ryrie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
St. Helier, The Lady, D.B.E.
Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Salmond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.B.
Salmond, *Air Marshal* Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
Salvidge, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
Samthar, H.H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
Sarma, Sir Bhyya Narasimheshwara, *Rao Bahadur*, K.B.E.
Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
Sayyad Mehdi Shah, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Scallon, *Gen.* Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Schooling, Sir William, K.B.E.
Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Sclater, Edith Harriet, Lady, D.B.E.
Scott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Binny, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, *Col.* Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
Scott, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Edwin, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
Setalvad, Sir Chimanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.
Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
Severn, Sir Claud, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Seymour, *Adm. of the Fleet* Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Shamsher Singh, *Sardar*, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Snare, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Hannibal H., K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shaw, *Lt.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frodk. Chas., K.C.B.
Shea, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John S. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sheldon, Sir Mark K.B.E.
Sheppard, *Admiral* Sir Thomas Dawson Loes, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Sheppard, Sir Wm. Didsbury, K.C.I.E.
Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, O.M., G.B.E., M.D.
Sherwood, *Col.* Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, G.B.E., F.R.S.
Shone, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Shuja-ud-dulla, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
Shute, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Sillem, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Simmons, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
Simpson, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., M.P.
Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
Simpson, Sir Henry John Forbes, K.C.V.O.
Simpson, Sir John William, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edwyn S. Alexander-, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sinclair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
Singer, *Admiral* Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Sirohi, H.H. Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
Sitaman, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Skeen, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Skinner, *Col.* Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Slade, *Admiral* Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sladen, *Com.* Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
Slater, Sir Alex. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Sloggett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
Sloley, Sir Herbert Cecil, K.C.M.G.
Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
Smartt, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E.
Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Smith, Hon. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis H., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Frus. Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.
Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
Smith, Rt. Rev. Bp. John Taylor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Smith, *Lt.* Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sydenham G. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Smith, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Percy William Bassett-, K.C.B. C.M.G.
Smith, Sir Geo. H. Haddon-, K.C.M.G.
Smith, Sir James E. Masterton-, K.C.S.
Smith, Rt. Rev. John Taylor-, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
Smyth, Dame Ethel Mary, D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, V.C., K.C.B.
Snagge, Sir Harold Edward, K.B.E.
Snell, Sir John F. C., G.B.E., M.C., K.
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Solomon, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
Sonpur, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Soulsby, Sir William Jameson, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Harris, K.B.E.
Spencer, Sir Walter Baldwin, K.C.M.G.
Spicer, Sir Howard H., K.B.E.
Spring, Sir Frank Edwd., K.C.I.E.
Squires, Hon. Sir Richard Anderson, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Stamp, Sir Josiah C., G.B.E.
Standen, Sir Bertram P., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, K.B.E., R.N.V.R.
Stanford, *Col.* Hon. Sir Walter E. M., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Stanistreet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bradshaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
Stanley, Hon. Sir Arthur, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
Stanley, Sir Herbert James, K.C.M.G.
Stanley, Sir John, K.C.I.E., K.C.
Stanley, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Victor Albert, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Startin, *Admiral* Sir James, K.C.B.
Stavert, Sir William E., K.B.E.
Stein, Sir M. Aurel, K.C.I.E.
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Albert E., K.C.M.G.
Stephenson, Sir Hugh Lansdown, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Stevenson, Sir Geo. A. K.C.B., C.V.O.
Stevenson, Sir Malcolm, K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward J., K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Charles John, K.B.E.
Stewart, Sir Gershom, K.B.E.
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James P. M. Purves-, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, K.B.E.
Stileman, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., K.B.E., M.B.
Stirling, Hon. Sir John Lancelot, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Stokes, Sir F. Wilfred Scott, K.B.E.
Stokes, Sir Henry E., K.C.S.I.
Stonor, Hon. Sir Hy. Julian, K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Stopford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Storey, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E.
Stothert, Sir Percy K., K.B.E.
Stout, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
Strahan, Sir Aubrey, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Strakosch, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
Streatfeild, *Col.* Sir Henry, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Strickland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Strickland, Sir Gerald (Count della Catena), G.C.M.G., M.P.
Strickland, Lady, D.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Campbell, K.B.E.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas. O., K.C.S.I., R.A.
Stubbs, Sir Reginald E., K.C.M.G.
Sturgis, Sir Mark B. R., K.C.B.
Suket, H.H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
Sultan Jan, Sadozai, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Summers, *Col.* Sir Gerald H., K.C.M.G.
Sutherland, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm., K.C.B.
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Swaish, Sir John, K.B.E.
Swann, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Oliver, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Swayne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Eric J. E., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Swettenham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G., C.B.
Swettenham, Sir J. Alex., K.C.M.G.
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, G.B.E., R.R.C.
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.
Sykes, Sir John Chas. G., K.C.B.
Sykes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Percy M., K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Syne, Sir George Adlington, K.B.E., M.D.
Symon, Hon. Sir Josiah H., K.C.M.G.
Symonds, Sir Aubrey Vere, K.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Charters J., K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
Symons, Sir R. Fox-, K.B.E., M.R.C.S.
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Taggart, Sir James, K.B.E.
Talbot, Sir Gerald Francis, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Talbot, Dame Meriel Lucy, D.B.E.
Talbot, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Reginald A. J., K.C.B.
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, D.B.E.
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir John Jas., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Taylor, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Taylor, His Honour Sir Wm. F. Kynin, K.B.E.
Taylor, Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
Tej Shumshiere Jung, Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Terry, Dame Ellen, G.B.E.
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir Edward T., V.C., K.C.B.
Theiler, Sir Arnold, K.C.M.G.
Thesiger, Hon. Sir Edward Pierson, K.C.B.
Thom, Sir William, K.B.E.
Thomas, Sir C. Inigo, G.C.B.
Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan-, C.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Thomas, Sir John Lynn-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Thomas, Sir Wm Beach, K.B.E.
Thompson, Sir E. Maunde, G.C.B., I.S.O.
Thompson, Sir Percy, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Basil H., K.C.B.
Thomson, *Col.* Sir Courtauld, K.B.E., C.B.
Thomson, Sir Francis Vernon, K.B.E.
Thomson, Sir Graeme, K.C.B.
Thomson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, K.B.E.
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
Thomson, Sir Wm. Rowan, K.B.E.
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., K.B.E.
Thornton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, K.B.E., R.E.
Thorneycroft, Sir John Edward, K.B.E.
Threlfall, Sir Richard, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Thring, Sir A. Theodore, K.C.B.
Thursby, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Fiennes, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Thurston, Sir T. George O., K.B.E.
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Thynne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald T., K.C.B.
Tilley, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Timpson, Sir John, K.B.E.
Todhunter, Sir Chas. George, K.C.S.I.
Toker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alliston C., C.B.
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Tothill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hugh H. Darby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Tower, Sir Regd. T., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Townley, Sir Walter Beaupré, K.C.M.G.
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, K.C.M.G., A.M.S.
Tritton, Sir Seymour B., K.B.E.
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Newsham, C.B.E.
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Troubridge, *Admiral* Sir Ernest C. T., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Troup, Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Truter, Sir Theodorus Gustaf, K.B.E. C.M.G.
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, K.C.B., M.G.
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles Tudor-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Tupper, Hon. Sir C. Hibbert, K.C.M.G.
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Turner, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George R., K.C.B.(m), C.B.(c).
Turner, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard E. W., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Turpin, Sir William G., K.C.B.
Twigg, Sir John, K.C.B.
Tyrrell, Sir Wm. George, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Udaipur, H.H. Maharana of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Umar Hayat Khan, Malik, *Maj.* Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
Uniacke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C. C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Valadier, *Maj.* Sir Auguste Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Van Ryneveld, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hesperus A., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne- D.B.E.
Vaughan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis Ridley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Vaughan, Sir John O. Tudor, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Venkatagiri, Mansubhdar of, K.C.I.E.
Vernon, Sir William Henry Venables-, K.B.E.
Vesey, *Col.* Sir Ivo Lucius Beresford, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Villiers, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Hyde, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Vincent, Sir Wm.H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Vivian, *Col.* Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.
Vyvyan, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur Vyell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Witke, *Rr.-Adm.* Sir Drury St. A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Waldegrave, The Countess, D.B.E.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Charles Forestier-, K.B.E., M.P.
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George T Forestier-, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.
Walker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wallace, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Wallers, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.E.
Wallinger, Sir John A., K.B.E., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.
Wapshare, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.
Ward, *Maj.* Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.E.
Warrack, Sir James H., K.B.E.
Warren, *Gen.* Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.
Waterford, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.
Watkis, *Gen.* Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.
Watson, *Col.* Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Watson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
Watts, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.
Webb, *Col.* Sir A. Lisle Ambrose, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Webb, Sir Aston, O.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.A.
Webb, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.
Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K.C.B.
Weigall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.
Welby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.E.
Weich, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir George, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Wemyss, *Capt.* Sir (M.) Francis Colchester-, K.B.E.
West, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Western, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Weston, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Aylmer G. Hunter-, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Whigham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.
White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.M.G.
White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.
White, *Col.* Sir William Hale-, K.B.E., M.D.
White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.
Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.
Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.
Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
Whitley, *Col.* Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.
Whyte, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.*, Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Wilberforce, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A.H.F., C.B., C.M.G.
Wilkinson, *Maj.* Sir Neville R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Willcocks, Gen. Sir James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
Willcox *Col.* Sir William Henry, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.
Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Williams, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur J. Allen-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.E.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.E., C.B.
Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Bruce-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Hanbury-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Williams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John L. V., K.B.E., T.D.
Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.
Willingdon, The Lady G.B.E., C.I.
Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.
Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb-, D.B.E.
Wills, Dame Mary Monica Cunliffe, D.B.E.
Wilmot, Sir Sainl-Hill Eardley-, K.C.I.E.
Wilson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.C.B.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Horace John, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
Wilson, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Ornie, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wilson, *Col.* Sir Samuel H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D.A. Fleetwood-, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Thos Fleming, K.B.E.
Wilson, Sir William Grey-, K.C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart-, K.C.I.E.
Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.
Winchester, The Marchioness of, G.B.E.
Wingate, Sir Andrew, K.C.I.E.
Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, D.B.E.
Winsloe, *Admiral* Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Winter, *Col.* Sir Ormonde de l'Epee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Winterbotham, Sir H. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wodehouse, *Maj.* Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wodehouse, *General* Sir Josceline H., G.C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Wood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Woodhouse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Tom Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Woods, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Wood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Woolcombe, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Woon, *Gen.* Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Worthington, *Col.* Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P.
Wortley, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Wright, *Col.* Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Wynne, *General* Sir Arthur Singleton, G.C.B.
Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Yarr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (M.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Yuwng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Young, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fratik Popham, K.B.E., C.B.E.
Young *Capt.* Sir Frederic Wm., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Younghusband, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Younghusband, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.

Knights Bachelor.

A List of the Gentlemen who have Received the Honour of Knighthood.
(*Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of* K.C.B., *&c., q.v.*)

Abdul Husain, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir.
Abram, Sir George Stewart.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, C.B.E., K.C.
Adams, Sir John, LL.D.
Adams, Sir John Coode.
Adamson, Sir John E., C.M.G.
Aikins, Hon. Sir James A. M.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, K.C.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Allan, Sir H. Montagu, C.V.O.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., C.B.E.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., M.B.D.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robt. Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.
Alston, Sir Charles Ross.
Ambalawanar Kanagasabi, Sir.
Anes, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., C.S.I., V.D.
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, F.R.S.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., M.V.O.
Anderson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, O.B.E.
Anderton, Sir Francis Robt.
Andrewes, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Annepu Parasuramadas Patro Garu, *Rao Bahadur*, Sir.
Anthony, Sir John.
Appleby, Sir Alfred.
Arbuthnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Thos. Walker, C.I.E.
Ashbolt, Sir Alfred Henry.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George
Ashley, Sir William J.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Astbury, Hon. Sir John Meir.
Atcherley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Llewellyn William, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., MUS.DOC.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, I.S.O., LL.D.
Atlay, Sir Wilfrid.
Austin, Sir Herbert.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayyar, Sir T. Jheagaraja Ayyar Sadasiva.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., I.S.O., M.V.O.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, C.S.I.
Baines, Sir Frank, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Baker, Sir John, M.D.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, C.V.O.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ball, Sir Albert.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canzius van Blommestein Stewart-, O.B.E.
Banarji, Sir Pramadat Charan.
Banatvala, *Col.* Sir Hormasjee Eduljee C.S.I., I.M.S.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Banerji, Sir Albion Rajkumar, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, Sir Rayner Childe, C.I.E.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnett, *Maj.* Sir Richd. W., M.P.
Barnsley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir John, V.D.
Barr, Sir James, C.B.E., M.D.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrow, Sir Alfred, O.B.E.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, C.M.G.
Barthorpe, Sir Fredk. Jas.
Barton, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, C.B.
Barton, Sir William.
Batchelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, O.B.E.
Bateson, Hon. Sir Alexander Dingwall.
Batten, Sir John Kaye.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayer, Sir Horace.
Beachcroft, Sir Charles Porten.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beardsell, Sir William A.
Beatty, Sir John Carruthers
Beauchamp, Sir Harold.
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H., LL.D., I.M.S.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Geo., D.S.O.
Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., C.I.E.
Bell, Sir James, C.V.O.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, C.B.E.
Bencraft, Sir Henry W. R.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Henry Houywood Curtis-, K.C., M.P.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andreas, M.P.
Berry, Sir James, F.R.C.S.
Bertram, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton, K.C.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bhandari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Gopal Das, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Bhatawadekar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Biffen, Sir Rowland H., F.R.S.
Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir William B. M.
Birkett, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blacker, Sir Geo. F., C.B.E., M.D.
Blain, Sir Herbert Edwin, C.B.E.
Blair, Sir Reginald.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blakeway, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Denys B., C.I.E.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bose, Sir Stanley.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunjibhoy
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Boscawen, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith.
Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Bose, Sir Kailash Chandra, C.I.E., O.B.E.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., C.M.G.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bowen, Sir John Cuthbert Grenside.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., C.B.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M. L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir A. Montague, T.D.
Bradney, *Col.* Sir Jos. A., C.B., T.D.
Bramsdon, Sir Thos. A.
Brantwell, Sir Byrom, M.D.
Brandis, Sir Charles Ernest St. John.
Branson, Hon. Sir Geo. A. H.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd.
Bray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward Hugh.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brockman, Sir H. T. Drake.
Brodribb, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomson.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, C.M.G.
Brown, Sir Robt. Chas., M.B.
Brown Sir Wm. Nicholson.
Browne, Sir Edmond.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton-.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.
Bruton, Sir James.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.
Bryceson, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir E. John.
Buchanan, Sir George S., C.B., M.D.
Buckham, Sir George T.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, C.B.E., M.P.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, litt.D., M.R.A.S.
Bulman, Sir James William.
Bu'goyne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alan, M.P.
Burls, Sir E. Grant-, C.S.I.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., A.R.A.
Burrows, Sir Stephen Montagu, K.B.E.
Burton, *Maj.* Sir Gerald A. F.
Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Burton, Sir William, J. M.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edward Henry.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butt, Sir Alfred, M.P.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Byford, Sir John.
Caillard, Sir Vincent Hy. P.
Calamur Viravalli Kumaraswami Sastrivar, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Calder, Sir James Charles, C.B.E.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Calvert, Sir Joseph.
Cameron, Sir David Young, R.A.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, C.B.E., M.D.
Campbell, Sir John, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Campbell, Sir John, M.D.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Carey, Sir Willoughby L.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carlton, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Carncross, Hon. Sir Walter G. F.
Carr, Sir Emsley.
Carr, Sir Hubert Winch.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Hon. Sir Wm. Morris, C.B.E.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, M.P.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chamberlin, Sir George.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A.M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Hon. Sir Fredk. R.
Chapman, Sir Samuel, M.P.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, C.B.E.
Chatterton, Sir Frederick P., C.M.G.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, C.I.E.
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L.
Chettiyar, Sir Chivambaram.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, Sir, C.I.E.
Chevis, Sir William.
Chilcott, *Lt.-Com.* Sir H.
Warden S., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Wm. Ovens.
Clarke, Sir Charles Pitcher, K.C.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick, C.B.
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe, C.S.I., O.B.E.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, C.I.E.
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., C.B.E.
Clemmey, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir Robert.
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., C.B.E., V.D.
Coates, Sir James, H. B.
Coates, Sir Leonard James.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cockerline, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Cohen, Sir Lewis.
Colby, Sir Richard James, C.B.E.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collie, Sir R. John, C.M.G.
Collier, Sir George H., C.I.E.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H.
Mumbead, C.M.G., R.N.
Collins, Sir Thomas.

Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, Hon. Sir James Daniel.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Gerald P. Lenox-, R.E.
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, G.S.I., C.I.E.
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., D.Sc.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Coombe, Sir Thomas Melrose.
Cooper, Sir Thomas Edwin, K.B.E.B.A.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Cottier, Sir Charles Edward.
Cotton, Sir Harry Evan Auguste, C.I.E.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Court, Sir Josiah, M.D.
Courtis, Sir John W.
Coventry, Hon. Sir Regd. Wm., K.C.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowan, Sir Wm. Henry, M.P.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Craggs, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir Archibald.
Craig, Sir James, M.D.
Craig, Sir John Walker, K.C.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.V.O.
Crockett, Sir James H. C.
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruickshank, Sir William Dickson, C.I.E.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Currie, Sir William Crawford.
Cuscaden, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, V.D.
Cusson, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dabholkar, Sir Vasantrao Anandrao, C.B.E.
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, C.I.E.
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel, Sir John.
Danks, Sir Aaron Turner.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B.
Danson, Sir Frns. Chatillon Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davies, Sir David S.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Davies, Sir John Cecil.
Davies, Sir Richard, C.B.E.
Davies, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Davies, Sir Walford, MUS.D.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Colin Rees.
Davis, Sir David.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Dawson, Sir Edward Rae.
Dawson, Sir Chas. Simson.
Daw, Sir William Herbert.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deedes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Frece, Sir Walter, M.P.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denham, Sir James Gilbart-Dennise, Sir Edmund R Bartley, K.C.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
de Sampayo, Sir Thomas Edward.
De Satgnarez, Sir H. Walter.
de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dibdin, Sir Robert Wm.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dicksee, Sir Frank, P.R.A.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cowasjee, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dixey, Sir Harry E., M.D.
Dixson, Sir Hugh.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Dolby, *Maj.* Sir George Alexander.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doran, Sir Henry Francis.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.
Downer, Sir Harold G.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan, M.P.
Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.
Drummond, Prof. Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dunnayne, Hon. Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Duncan, Sir James.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunlop, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm. Luyard, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Durrant, Sir Arthur L., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Dutton, Sir Joseph.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, C.B.E.
Edgcumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edge, *Capt.* Sir William.
Edwards, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Arth., C.B.
Egyar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Eliot, Sir Whately.
Elliot, *Maj.* Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.
Elliot, Sir George, G.B.E.
Ellissen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, C.B.E.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Esser, Sir Richard Walter.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir David Wm.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent, C.B.
Evans, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. John Carey-, M.C., L.M.S.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawney.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faire, Sir Samuel.
Falls, *Maj.* Sir Charles F.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Fawke, Sir Ernest John.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazl-i-Husain, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Mian.
Fell, Sir Arthur
Fenwick, Sir George.
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, C.M.G.
Fernando, Sir Hilarion Marcus, M.D.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Firth, Sir Charles H., LL.D.
Fisct, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.
Fletcher, *Com.* Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Fletcher, *Col.* Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Forbes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forrest, Sir Geo. William, C.I.E.
Forrest, Sir John Wm., O.B.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Forster, Sir Harry Seymour, M.P.
Foster, Sir Norris Tildasley, C.B.E.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Foster, Sir William, C.I.E.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Francis, Sir John.
Fraser, Sir Thos. Mansel.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Hon. Sir Hugh, LL.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir (John) George.
Frazer, Sir John George, C.M.G.
Frazer, Sir James George, O.M., F.R.S.
Freeman, Sir Selwyn Howe, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
Frere, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friswell, Sir Charles.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Fust, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher, Sir William, Ld.
Galloway, Sir David James.
Galloway, Sir William.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Ganga Ram, Sir, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P.
Gardiner, Sir Robert S.
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. T., Agr., M.P.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garnean, Sir (J.) George.
Gastrell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Houghton, C.M.G.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gebbie, Sir Frederick St. John, C.I.E.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alex., K.C.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sydney.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, K.C., M.P.
Gold, *Maj.* Sir Archibald G.
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Hermann, D.Litt.
Gollancz, Prof. Sir Israel, Litt.D.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S.
Gradwell-Gordon, Hon. Sir David John
Gosse, Sir Edmund, C.B., LL.D.
Gott, Sir Benjamin S.
Gould, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gour, Sir Hari Singh, D.C.L.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, C.B.E., M.P.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William.
Grange, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitts.
Gray, *Maj.* Sir Ernest.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Greer, Sir Harry.
Gregg, Sir Henry.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, *Col.* Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D.
Greig, Sir Robert B., LL.D.
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, LL.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, Sir Charles James.
Griffin, Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford, C.B.E.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gunson, Sir James Henry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir William H., C.B.E., MUS.D.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Hamer, Sir Wm. Heaton, M.D.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Collingwood G.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm., M.P.

Handover, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry George.
Hanson, Sir Philip H., C.B.
Hardie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Harding, Sir Charles O'Brien.
Hardy, Sir William Bate, F.R.S.
Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
Harrison, Sir Edwd. Richard.
Harrison, Sir J. Burchmore, C.M.G.
Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
Hartley, Sir Percival Horton Smith-, C.V.O., M.D.
Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
Harty, Sir Herbert Hamilton.
Harvey, Sir John Martin-.
Harvey, Sir Robert.
Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
Hastings, Sir George, M.D.
Hastings, Sir Patrick, K.C., M.P.
Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
Haultain, Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
Haward, Sir Henry E.
Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
Hawkins, Sir Benjamin.
Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond-, C.M.G.
Haycraft, Hon. Sir Thomas W.
Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard.
Helme, Sir Norval W.
Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
Henderson, Sir Robert H., C.I.E.
Henderson, Sir Thomas.
Henderson, Sir William, C.B.
Henry, Sir John.
Henry, *Col.* Sir William D., C.I.E., V.D.
Hensel, Sir Geo., mus.doc.
Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
Hepper, *Col.* Sir Harry A. L.
Herchenroder, Sir Furcy Alf.
Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, C.B.E.
Hewat, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, M.B.
Hewett, Sir Frederick S., M.V.O.
Heyman, Sir Herman M.
Hiam, Sir Fred.
Hicks, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Maxwell, C.B.E.
Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo., C.B.E.
Higham, Sir Chas. F.
Highet, Sir Robt. Swan, C.B.E.
Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, K.C.
Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
Hindley, Sir Clement D. M., V.D.
Hindley, Sir John Scott.
Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke-.
Hodgson, Sir William.
Hogg, Hon. Sir D. McDaral, K.C., M.P.
Hogg, Sir Malcolm N.
Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, M.P.
Ho Kai, Sir, C.M.G.
Holberton, Sir Edgar J., C.B.E.
Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
Holland, Sir Arthur.
Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, K.C.
Holmes, Sir Charles John.
Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
Holt, *Capt.* Sir Hy. Gisborne.
Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
Hope, Sir Harry, M.P.
Hope, Sir Herbert James.
Hopkins, Sir Frederick G., D.SC.
Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Hopwood, Sir William.
Hordern, Sir Samuel.
Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Hosking, Hon. Sir John Hy., K.C.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
Hughman, Sir Ernest M.
Hulett, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
Hume, Sir George Hopwood, M.P.
Humphery, Sir John.
Humphreys, Sir Travers.
Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
Hunt, Sir John, O.B.E.
Hunter, Sir George.
Hunter, Sir John Herbert.
Hunter, Sir Mark Somers.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyett, Sir Francis Adams.
Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, C.B.E., M.P.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Inskip, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart, K.C., M.P.
Instone, Sir Samuel.
Irvine, Sir James Colquhoun, C.B.E., D.SC.
Irwin, Sir John.
Ismail Sait, *Khan Bahadur* Sir, Haji.
Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent.
Jackson, Sir Henry, M.P.
Jackson, Sir J. Ernest, C.I.E.
Jackson, Sir Percy Richard.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
James, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Bernard, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O.
Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., C.I.E.
Jeppe, Sir Julius, C.B.E.
Jodrell, Sir Neville P.
John, Sir Edwin, C.B.E.
John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Stanley.
Johnston, Sir Christopher N., K.C. (Lord Sands).
Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
Jones, Sir Henry (*Tasmania*).
Jones, Sir John Morris-.
Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, M.D.
Jones, Sir William S. Glyn-.
Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth-.
Joseph, *Capt.* Sir F. L'Estrange, C.B.E.
Joshi, Sir Morojant Vishwanath.
Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
Jury, Sir William F.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Jwala Prasad, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E.
Kay, Sir Robt. Newbold.
Kay, Sir William.
Kaye, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cecil, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
Keeble, Sir Frederick Wm., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Keeling, Sir Hugh T., C.S.I.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Keith, Sir Arthur M.D.
Keith, Sir Henry S.
Keith, Sir William John, C.I.E.
Kelley, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. A., O.B.E.
Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
Kelly, Sir Samuel, C.B.E.
Keltie, Sir John Scott, F.R.G.S.
Kemnal, Sir James, F.R.S.E.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. B. W.
Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
Kenrick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
Kerly, Sir Duncan M., K.C.
Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos., C.B.E.
Kidman, Sir Sidney.
Killik, Sir Stephen.
King, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
King, Sir Frederick Truby, C.M.G., M.D.
King, Sir Geo. Anthony.
Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir Amos Child.
Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
Knibbs, Sir George H., C.M.G.
Knox, Sir James.
Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormasji, O.B.E.
Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E.
Kurma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
Lamb, Sir Ernest H., C.M.G.
Lancaster, Sir William J.
Lane, Sir Harry Philip Parnell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
Lang, Sir Peter R. S.
Langman, Sir Jan W. S.
Laporte, Hon. Sir Hornisdas.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
Latrobe, Sir Harry.
Lavery, Sir John, R.A.
Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Ogden.
Lawrence, Sir Walter.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Lees, Sir Wm. Clare, O.B.E.
Legge, Sir Thomas Morison, C.B.E., M.D.
Leggett, *Maj.* Sir Edward H. M., D.S.O.
Leishman, Sir James.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François K.C.
Lennard, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
Levison, Sir Leon.
Levy, Sir John Arthur.
Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward.
Lewis, Sir Thos., C.B.E., M.D.
Lewis, Sir Thomas William.
Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lidiard, Sir Herbert.
Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy, C.B.E.
Linthorne, Sir Rd. Roope, O.B.E.
Liser, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton, C.B.E.
Lithiby, Sir John, C.B.
Lochore, Sir James.
Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
London, Sir Stanford, C.B.E.
Longbottom, Sir Benjamin.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bell, C.V.O.
Lorden, Sir John William.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
Love, Sir Joseph C.
Low, Sir Sidney James.
Lowe, Sir Maurice.
Lucas, Hon. Sir Edward.
Luke, Sir John Pearce, C.M.G.
Lunn, Sir George.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
Lutyens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
Lyle, Sir Charles E. L.
Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken.
Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph.
Lynn, Sir Robert John, M.P.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Maasdorp, Hon. Sir Andries.
MacAlister, Sir John Young W., O.B.E., F.S.A.
McCardie, Hon. Sir H. Alfred.
MacCormick, Sir Alex., M.D.
McCormick, Sir William Symington.
Maccoy, Sir John.
McCrae, *Col.* Sir George, D.S.O., V.D.
McCraith, Sir William Jas.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir Donald.
Macdonell, Sir Philip James.
Macdougall, Sir Alexander Maclean.
McFadyean, Sir Andrew.
McFadyean, Sir John.
MacFarland, Sir John Hy., LL.D.
McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Macgregor, Sir James Comyn, C.M.G.
Macintosh, Sir William.
McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
McKay, Sir George Mills.
MacKenna, Sir James, C.I.E.
Mackenzie, Sir Hector Wm. Gavin, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
Mackinder, Sir Halford J.
Mackintosh, Sir Lauchlan.
Mackintosh, Sir Harold Vincent.
Maclean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ewen John, M.D.
Macklin, Sir James.
Macleod, Hon. Sir Norman C.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth.
Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew O.B.E., M.D.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macpherson, Sir John, C.B.
Macrae, Sir Colin George.
MacWatt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Charles, C.I.E.
McWhae, Hon. Sir John.
Maddock, Sir Simon Wm.
Maddocks, Sir Henry, K.C.
Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Lamb, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
Mahomedbhoy, Sir Hajibhoy.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Mallinson, Sir Dyson.
Mance, Sir Henry O., C.I.E.
Mandleberg, Sir G. Charles
Manifold, Hon. Sir Walter S.

Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manners, *Maj.* Sir George E. J.
Manville, Sir Edward.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E.
Marriott, Sir John A. R., M.P.
Marsden, Sir Thos. R., C.B.E.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E., D.Litt.
Martel, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Philip, C.B.
Marten, Hon. Sir Amberson B.
Martin, Sir Edward.
Martin, Sir James.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir Herbert.
Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Mattinson, Sir Miles, K.C.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic Mackenzie.
Maxwell, Sir William.
May, Sir Chichester Gould, M.D.
Mears, Hon. Sir Grimwood
Mecredy, Sir James.
Mehta, Sir Bezonji Dadabhoy
Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbukbandas.
Mehta, Sir Manubhai Nandshankar, C.S.I.
Mellor, Sir George.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Mendl, Sir Charles.
Menendez, *Maj.* Sir (M.) Raymond.
Meyer, Sir Robert.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Micheli, Sir Pietro J., C.M.G.
Middlebrook, Sir William.
Middleton, Sir John Page.
Miers, Sir Henry Alex.
Miles, Sir John Charles.
Miller, Hon. Sir Edward.
Miller, Sir Francis Henry.
Miller, Hon. Sir Frederick Dawson, K.C.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mills, Sir William.
Mitchell, Sir John.
Mitchell, Sir William Lane-, M.P.
Mitter, Sir Provash Chandra, C.I.E.
Molteno, Hon. Sir James Tennant, K.C.
Money, Sir Leo Chiozza.
Moneypenny, Sir Frederick W., C.V.O., C.B.E.
Montague, Sir Ernest Wm. Sanders.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moore, Sir Fredk. William.
Moore, Sir Harold J. de Courcy.
Moore, Sir John Wm., M.D.
Moorhouse, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Harry C., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Morcom, Sir William John.
Morgan, *Col.* Sir Charles Langbridge, C.B.E.
Morgan, *Maj.* Sir David H.
Morris, Sir Samuel M.
Morse, Sir George Henry.
Mottram, Sir Thos. Harry, C.B.E.
Moulden, Sir Frank Beaumont.
Muddiman, Sir Alex. P., C.B.I., C.I.E.
Muhammad Fakhruddin, *Khan Bahadur* Sayed, Sir.
Muhammad Iqbal, Dr. *Sheikh* Sir.
Muhammad Israr Hasan Khan, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir, C.I.E.
Muhammad Rafiq, Sir.
Muhammad Yusuf, *Hajji*, Sir.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mules, Sir Horace C., C.B.I., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Mullens, Sir John Ashley.
Mullick, Hon. Sir Basanta Kumar.
Munroe, Sir Harry Courthope-, K.C.
Murison, Sir William.
Murray, Sir David, R.A.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir Hugh, C.I.E., C.B.E.
Murray, Sir James.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myers, Hon. Sir Arthur M.
Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.
Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.
Nariman, Sir Tremujil Bhikaji.
Nall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph, D.S.O., M.P.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Needham, Sir Christopher T.
Needham, Sir George Wm.
Neill, Sir Thomas.
Nelson, Sir Amos.
Nelson, Sir Frank, M.P.
Nettleton, Sir Sidney C.K.F.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
New, Sir Henry Francis.
Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.
Newbolt, Sir Hy. J., C.H., D.Litt.
Newbould, Sir Babington B.
Newman, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. Pretyman.
Neylan, Sir Daniel, C.B.E.
Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell.
Nicholl, *Com.* Sir Edward, R.N.R.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert.
Nicholls, Sir Wm. Edgar.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicholson, Sir John Rumney, C.M.G.
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert, K.C., M.P.
Noble, Sir William.
Norman, Sir Fredk. John.
Norris, Sir Hy. George.
North, Sir Jonathan.
Nunan, Sir Joseph J., K.C.
Oakley, Sir John Hubert.
Oatley, Sir George Herbert.
Obeyesekere, Sir Christoffel.
O'Connell, Sir John Robt.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
O'Connor, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Frederick Travers, C.B.I., C.I.E., C.V.O.
O'Conor, Rt. Hon. Sir James.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
Ogilvie, Sir Francis Grant, C.B.
Oldfield, Sir Francis Du Pre.
Oldham, Sir Ernest F.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
O'Malley, Sir Edwd. L.
Onikar, Rai Jatia *Rai Bahadur* Sir, O.B.E.
Oppenheimer, Sir Ernest.
Orange, Sir Hugh W., C.B., C.I.E.
Orde, Sir Julian Walter.
Ormond, Sir Herbert John.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Otter, Sir John Lonsdale.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owen, Sir James G.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. J., C.B.
Oxley, Sir Alfred James Rice-, C.B.E.
Packard, Sir Edward.
Painter, Sir Fredc. George.
Palsh, Sir George.
Parker, Sir George Phillips-.
Parkinson, Sir Albert Lindsay.
Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.
Parlett, Sir Harold George, C.M.G.
Parsons, Sir John Herbert, D.Sc.
Partridge, Sir Bernard.
Paton, Sir James Wallace.
Paul, Sir George Morison.
Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Chas. Alfred, M.V.O.
Peacock, Sir Peter.
Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Peake, Sir Arthur Copson.
Pearce, Sir Edward Charles.
Pearce, Sir William.
Pearson, Sir Edward Ernest.
Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick, C.B.E.
Peat, Sir Wm. Barclay, C.V.O.
Peiris, Sir James.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Hy. M., C.V.O.
Penny, Sir James Campbell.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin Cooper.
Perry, Sir Wm. Paine, C.B.
Peter, Sir John Charles
Peters, Sir George.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Petrie, Prof. Sir William M. F., F.R.S.
Petter, Sir Ernest W.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert Wm.
Phillips, Sir John, M.D.
Phipps, Sir Edmd. B., C.B.
Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.
Pigott, Sir Theodore Caro.
Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.
Pilditch, Sir Philip E., M.P.
Pilter, Sir John, O.B.E.
Pinero, Sir Arthur Wing.
Pink, Sir Harold Rufus.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Plant, Sir Thomas Comyn-, M.P.
Plowman, Hon. Sir George Thomas, C.M.G.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir H. Bodkin, K.C.
Pole, Sir Felix John Clewett.
Pollard, Sir Geo. Herbert.
Pollock, Sir Adrian Donald Wilde.
Pollock, Sir Edward James.
Pollock, Sir Henry Edward, K.C.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Powell, Sir Robt. Leonard.
Power, Sir Samuel Murray, C.B.
Pratt, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.M.S.
Pratt, Sir John William.
Prescott, *Maj.* Sir Wm. Hy.
Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore.
Preston, Sir Walter Reuben.
Price, Sir Keith Wm.
Price, Sir Robert.
Price, Sir William.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur.
Priestley, Sir Wm. E. B.
Priestman, Sir John.
Pringle, *Col.* Sir John W., C.B.
Pritchard, Sir Albert Edward.
Procter, Sir Hy. E. E., C.B.E.
Prout, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. T., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Pryke, Sir Wm. Robert.
Pulley, Sir Charles Thornton.
Purcell, Sir Gilbert K. T.
Putman, Sir Thomas.
Quekett, Sir Arthur Scott, LL.D.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quin, Sir Stephen B.
Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Rae, Sir Henry Norman.
Raghunath Venkaji Sabnis, *Rao Bahadur* Sir, C.I.E.
Raghupati Venkataratnam Nayudau Garu, M. R. Ry. *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Rama Nathan, Sir Ponnabalam, C.M.G., K.C.
Ramsay, Sir William M., D.D.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir John S.
Ranger, Sir Washington, D.C.L.
Rankin, Hon. Sir George Claus.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Ray, Sir Prafulla Chandra, C.I.E.
Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
Read, Sir Alfred Henry.
Read, Sir C. Harcourt, F.S.A.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W., C.B.
Reed, *Col.* Sir Joseph.
Rees, Sir W. Beddoe, M.P.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Chas. May S.
Reid, Sir William, M.B.E.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred Jas.
Reynolds, Sir Frank Umbhali
Rhodes, Sir Campbell Ward, C.B.E.
Rhodes, Sir Edward.
Rice, Sir Frederick Gill, M.P.
Rice, Sir William George.
Richardson, Sir Albion H. H., C.B.E.
Richardson, Sir Alexander.
Richardson, *Col.* Sir Philip Wigham, O.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Richardson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Ridgeway, Sir Wm. Dilitt.
Ridley, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir Adam Beattie.
Robbins, Sir Alfred F.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Reid, C.I.E., I.M.S.
Roberts, Sir Chas., C.M.G.
Roberts, Sir Thos. Edwards.
Robertson, Sir Hy. Beyer.
Robertson, Sir John, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
Robertson, Sir Johnston Forbes-.
Robinson, Sir Hugh Malcolm, C.B., I.S.O.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir John Hoklsworth.
Robinson, Sir Rd. Atkinson.
Robinson, Sir Sydney M.
Robinson, Sir Thomas, C.B.E., M.P.
Robinson, Sir Thos. Wm.
Robinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Roche, Hon. Sir Alex. Adair.
Roche, Sir George.
Roden, Sir Robert Blair.
Roe, Sir Chas. Arthur.
Roffey, Sir George Walter.
Roger, Sir Alexander F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E., M.D
Romer, Hon. Sir Mark Lemon.
Ronald, Sir Landon.
Roney, Sir Ernest.
Rose, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, D.S.O.
Rose, Sir Thos. Kirke.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Ross, Sir Edward Denison C.I.E., Ph.D.

Ross, Sir John, LL.D.
Ross, Sir John (*N.Z.*).
Rotton, Sir J. Francis, K.C.
Rowbotham, Sir Thomas.
Rowland, Sir Leonard Bromfield.
Royle, Sir George, O.B.E.
Rushton, Sir Arnold.
Russell, Sir Charles L. S.
Russell, Sir Edward John, O.B.E.
Ruthen, Sir Chas. Tamlin, O.B.E.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, O.M., F.R.S.
Rutherford, Sir Robert.
Rylands, Sir Wm. Peter.
Salter, Hon. Sir A. Clavell.
Saltmarsh, Sir E. George.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry S.
Sanders, Sir Edgar O.
Sanderson, Sir Chas. Claxton.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot, K.C.
Sands, Sir James Patrick.
Sarbadikari, Sir Deba Prasad, C.I.E., LL.D.
Sargant, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
Sargeant, Sir Alfred Read.
Sarkar, Sir Nilratan, M.D.
Sathappa, *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir Chettiar.
Savill, Sir Edwin.
Sceberras, Sir Filippo, M.D.
Schafer, Sir Ed. A. Sharpey-.
Schuster, Prof. Sir Arthur, F.R.S.
Schwabe, Sir Walter G. S., K.C.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir Gilbert, F.R.I.B.A.
Scott, Sir John Harley.
Scott, Sir Leslie, K.C., M.P.
Scott, Sir Robt. Forsyth, LL.D.
Scrutton, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Edward.
Seager, Sir William H.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Searle, Hon. Sir Malcolm Wm.
Segrave, *Capt.* Sir Thomas George, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Selfe, Sir Robert Carr.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Senior, Sir Fredc. William.
Sennett, Sir Richard Christopher.
Serjeant, Sir David Maurice.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir William Charles Eldon, C.B.
Seth, Bhagwan Das, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir.
Seth Sarupchand Hukumchand, Sir, *Rai Bahadur*.
Shadi Lal, Hon. Sir.
Shah, Sir Lallabhai Asharan.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Sharp, Sir Henry, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Sharpe, Sir Montagu, K.C.
Shaw, Sir Archibd. McInnes, C.B.
Shaw, Sir Geo. Watson, C.S.I.
Shaw, Sir Walter Sydney.
Shaw, Sir Wm. Napier, F.R.S.
Shead, Sir Samuel G.
Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Martin Archer, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Shentall, Sir Ernest.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Sherlock, Sir Alfred Parker
Shields, Sir Douglas.
Shipstone, Sir Thomas.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Sim, Hon. Sir William Alexander.
Simpson, Sir Clement B.
Simpson, Sir James.
Simpson, Sir Jas. Fletcher.
Simpson, Sir John Hope, C.I.E.
Simpson, Prof. Sir Wm. J. R., C.M.G.
Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
Sinclair, Sir John Robt.
Sitwell, Sir Sidney A. H.
Skeaping, Sir Henry Ross-.
Skinner, Sir Sydney Martyn.
Sleigh, Sir Wm. Lowrie.
Slesser, Sir Henry, K.C., M.P.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Cecil Harcourt, C.V.O.
Smith, Sir Henry White, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Jonah Walker.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Philip Colville, C.I.O.
Smith, Sir Thomas, V.D.
Smith, Sir Thomas James, C.B.E.
Smith, Sir Wm. Edward, C.B.
Smith, *Col.* Sir Wm. Robert, M.D.
Smith, Sir Geo. Hy. Fisher-.
Smith, *Com.* Sir Hamilton P. Freer-, C.S.I., R.N.
Smith, Sir Alfred van Waterschoodt Lucie-.
Smith, Sir Alfred Samuel Mace-.
Smith, Sir Hy. Moncrieff-, C.I.E.
Smith, Sir Henry Scott-.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Smyth, Sir Robert Middleton Watson-.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Soundy, Sir John Thos., C.B.E.
Soward, Sir Alfred W., C.B.
Sowden, Sir William John.
Speed, Sir Edwin Arney.
Spencer Hon. Sir Charles Gordon.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spicer, Sir Evan.
Spilsbury, Sir Bernard Hy., M.B.
Spriggs, Sir Squire, M.D.
Sprott, Sir Fredk. L.
Spurgeon, Sir Arthur.
Stabb, Sir Newton John, O.B.E.
Stanes, Sir Robert.
Stansfield, Sir Charles H. R., C.B.
Stanton, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-, R.A.
Stanyon, *Col.* Sir Henry J., C.I.E., V.D.
Starmer, Sir Chas. Walter.
Starrid, Sir John.
Steeling, Sir Alex. Rose.
Stephen, Sir Harry Lushington.
Stephens, Sir Alfred.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir Albert Frederick.
Sterndale, Sir Guy, C.B.
Sterry, Sir Wasey, C.B.E.
Stevenson, Sir Edmund S.
Steward, Sir Hy. A. Holden.
Stoll, Sir Oswald.
Stockman, Sir Stewart.
Stockton, Sir Edwin F.
Stone, Sir Charles.
Stone, Sir Joseph Hy., C.I.E.
Stonehouse, Sir Edmund.
Storrs, Sir Ronald, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Strangman, Sir Thos. Joseph.
Strong, Sir Archibald T.
Studd, Sir Kynaston, O.B.E.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sugden, Sir Wilfd. Hart., M.P.
Sukhdeo Pershad, *Rao Bahadur Pandit*, Sir, C.I.E.
Suiman, Sir John, F.R.I.B.A.
Sutherland, Sir Geo. H.
Sutton, Sir John Bland-.
Swift, Hon. Sir Rigby.
Swifte, Sir Ernest G., K.C.
Symonds, Sir Alfred Percival.
Szlumper, Sir Jas. W., C.B.
Tagore, Maharaja Sir Prodyat Kumar.
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, Hon. Sir George John.
Tallis, Sir George.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., I.S.O.
Tata, Sir Dorabji Jamsetji.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Fredk. Williams.
Taylor, Sir Herbert John.
Taylor, Sir Richd. Stephens.
Taylor, Sir Thomas.
Tedder, Sir Arthur John, C.B.
Temple, Sir Alfred George, M.D.
Terry, Sir Richard R.
Teunon, Sir William.
Thakurdas, Sir Purshottamdas, C.I.E., M.B.E.
Thane, Sir George Dancer, F.R.C.S.
Theobald, Sir Henry Studdy, K.C.
Thomas, Sir (Abraham) Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, Sir Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Illtyd.
Thomas, Sir William Hy., M.B.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William John
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M., D.Sc.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thomson, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.
Thornycroft, Sir Wm. Hamo, R.A.
Thrift, Sir John Edward.
Tilden, Prof. Sir Wm. Aug., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Tirard, Sir Nestor I. C., M.D.
Tirumalai Desika Acharitar Avargal, M.R. Ry., *Diwan Bahadur*, Sir.
Tobin, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A., K.C.
Todd, Sir Wm. A. Forster.
Tomes, Sir Charles S., F.R.S.
Tomlin, Hon. Sir Thomas J. E.
Tomlinson, Sir Thomas S.
Towle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Wm., C.B.E.
Towle, Sir William.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tredgold, Sir Clarkson Henry
Trinder, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Tritton, Sir William A.
Trotter, Sir Victor M. C.
Tudball, Hon. Sir William.
Tudor, Sir Daniel Thos.
Turner, Sir John.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Skinner.
Turner, Sir Wm. George.
Turney, Sir John.
Twomey, Sir Daniel H. R.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Underhill, Sir Arthur.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Urwick, Sir Thomas Hunter.
Utting, Sir John.
Vaccha, Sir Dinshah Edalji.
Vakil, *Capt. Sardar* Sir Rustom Jehangir
Van Boeschoten, Sir Johannes G.
Van der Meulen, Sir Fredk. A., C.B.E.
Van Tuisteyn, Sir Willem.
Varjivandas, Sir Jugmohandas.
Vasanji Trikamji Mulji, Sir
Vasudeva Raja, Sir Vengana Raja, C.I.E.
Vaudrey, Sir Wm. Henry.
Veno, Sir William Henry.
Vervo, Sir Joseph Cooke, M.D.
Verrall, Sir Thos. Jenner, LL.D.
Vicars, Sir John.
Vicars, Sir William, C.B.E.
Vincent, Sir Hugh Corbet.
Vino, Sir Somers, C.M.G.
Vinogradoff, Prof. Sir Paul, D.C.L.
Voules, Sir Francis Minchin, C.B.E.
Wade, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wadia, Sir Hormasji Ardeshir.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas John.
Waghorn, *Col.* Sir Wm. Danvers, C.B., C.M.G.
Wainwright, Sir James G.
Walden, Sir Robert W., C.B.E.
Waley, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. Geo., C.B.E.
Walker, Sir Gilbert Thomas, C.S.I.
Walker, Prof. Sir James.
Walker, Sir John W. T., O.B.E.
Walker, Sir Norman, M.D.
Walker, Sir William, C.B.E.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C.
Wallis, Hon. Sir J. E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walmsley, Sir Hugh.
Walpole, Sir Charles Geo.
Walston, Sir Charles.
Walters, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor.
Walters, Sir W. Howell.
Walton, Sir Geo. O'Donnell.
Ward, Sir Thomas R. J., C.I.E., M.V.O.
Waring, Si Holburt Jacob, C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Warner, Sir Geo. Frederic.
Warren, Sir Alfred H., C.B.E.
Warrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls.
Waterhouse, Sir Herbert Furnivall, M.D.
Waters, Sir Harry George.
Watson, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Watson, Sir Francis, M.P.
Watson, Sir Logie Pirie.
Watson, Sir Malcolm, M.D.
Watson, Sir William, LL.D.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Watts, Sir F. Shadforth.
Wayland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Abraham.
Webb, Sir Charles Morgan, C.I.E.
Webb, Sir Montagu de P., C.I.E., C.B.E.
Wedgwood, Sir Ralph Lewis, C.B., C.M.G.
Welby, Sir Geo. Earle, C.M.G.
Wells, *Capt.* Sir Lionel de Latour, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., R.N.
Wells, Sir William Hy.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.

West, Sir Glynn H.
Wheatley, Sir Zachariah.
Wheeler, Sir Wm. Ireland De C., M.D.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
Whitehead, Sir Henry.
Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert Wm.
Whitla, Sir Wm., M.D.
Whittaker, Sir Meredith Thompson.
Wickham, Sir H Alexander.
Wild, Sir Ernest, K.C.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir Wm. Henry.
Williams, Sir Dawson, C.B.E.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williams, Sir Howell Jones
Williams, Sir I. Thomas.
Williams, Sir J. Ernest Hodder, C.V.O.
Williams, Sir John Fischer, C.B.E., K.C.
Williams, Sir Richard John.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Willison, Sir John S., LL.D.
Wills, Sir Frank Wm.
Wilmot, *Rear-Adm.* Sir S. M. Eardley-.
Wilson, Sir Charles Henry, LL.D., M.P.
Wilson, Sir Jas. Glenny.
Wilson, Sir Jeremiah, C.M.G.
Wilson, Sir Robert.
Wilson, Sir Thomas Saulters.
Wilson, Sir Wemyss Grant
Wilson, Hon. Sir John C. Dove-.
Wilson, His Hon. Judge Sir Herbert Wm. Lush-, K.C.
Wilton, Sir Thomas.
Windham, *Com.* Sir Walter George, R.N.R.
Windham, Sir Wm., C.B.E.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richard.
Winnicott, Sir John Fredk.
Winter, Sir F. Pratt, C.M.G.
Winter, Hon. Sir Marmaduke George, C.B.E.
Winterbotham, Sir William Howard.
Wise, Sir Fredric, M.P.
Wishart, *Col.* Sir Sidney, V.D.
Witt, Sir Robt. Clermont, C.B.E.
Woolley, *Col.* Sir Chas. Augustus, V.D.
Wood, Sir Edward Graham
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry Trueman
Wood, Sir H. Kingsley, M.P.
Woodgate, Sir Alfred, C.B.E.
Woodhouse, Sir Percy.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir James Edward.
Woods, Sir Robert Hy.
Woodward, Sir Arthur Smith, F.R.S.
Worley, Sir Arthur, C.B.E.
Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick.
Wright, Hon. Sir Robert Anderson.
Wright, Sir Robert Patrick.
Wynne, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Arthur, LL.D.
Yeo, Sir Alfred Wm.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Horatio A., C.B.
Young, Sir Alfred Karney.
Young, Sir Fredk. Wm.
Young, *Col.* Sir John Smith, C.V.O.
Zulfikar Ali Khan, *Khan* Sir.

Ancient Irish Titles.

The Fox (*O'Sionnach*), James George Hubert *Fox*, *b.* 1842.
The Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd *FitzGerald*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1895.
The Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice *Fitzgerald*, Bart., M.C., *b.* 1884, *suc.* 1916.
The MacCarthy Mor, Samuel Trant *MacCarthy*, *b.* 1842.
The MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward *MacDermot*, *b.* 1862, *suc.* 1904.
The McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch *McGillicuddy*, D.S.O., *b.* 1882, *suc.* 1921.
The O'Conor Don, Owen Phelin *O'Conor*, *b.* 1870.
The O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey *O'Donoghue*, *b.* 1859.
The O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William *O'Donovan*, C.B., *b.* 1861.
The O'Gorman, Mathghamhnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell *O'Gorman*, *b.* 1845.
The O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy *O'Grady*.
The O'Kelly, Chief of Hathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis *Kelly*, *b.* 1853, *suc.* 1897.
The O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrogh *Murphy*, *b.* 1835.
The O'Rourke, Surg.-Lt. Patrick Joseph Alfred *O'Rourke*, R.N., *b.* 1898, *suc.* 1917.

THE GRAND PRIORY OF THE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM IN ENGLAND.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an International lay confraternity for the relief of Crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 to 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Association Ambulance and Brigade, and of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. The Chapter General consists of Knights of Justice and selected Chaplains, Knights of Grace and Esquires; there are also Ladies of Justice and Ladies of Grace. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black.

Sovereign Head and Patron ..... The King-Emperor.
Grand Prior ..... H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Sub-Prior ..... The Viscount Knutsford, G.C.M.G.

Executive Officers.

Prelate—The Archbishop of York.
Chancellor—Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer Hunter-Weston, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
Secretary-General—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Receiver-General—Col. Francis Pixley, V.D.
Director of the Ambulance Department—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Chairman of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem—Col. Sir Courtauld Thomson, K.B.E., C.B.
Almoner—Capt. A. C. Seton-Christopher.
Librarian—Col. Edwin J. King, C.M.G., F.S.A.
Registrar—Charles G. Kekewich.
Genealogist—Sir Henry F. Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Assistant Executive Officers.

Assistant Receiver-General—Edwin H. Freshfield, F.S.A.
Honorary Secretary of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem—Lt.-Col. J. T. Woolrych-Perowne.
Assistant Hon. Secretary (for Scotland) of the British Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem—John H. Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C. (Marchmont Herald).
Assistant Librarian—Henry W. Fincham, F.S.A.

Secretary—Col. Ewen A. Cameron, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chief Secretary of the Ambulance Department—Capt. A. N. Cahusac, M.C.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

Acting Chief Commissioner—Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy do.—Col. G. A. Moore, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Lady Supt. in Chief—Lady Perrott, R.R.C.
Secretary—Maj. P. G. Darvil-Smith, C.B.E.

Priory for Wales.

Prior—H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Sub-Prior—The Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.
Chaplain—The Bishop of St. David's.
Principal Secretary & Commissioner for Wales—Sir Herbert D. W. Lewis, K.B.E.

THE VICTORIA CROSS. V.C.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *29th January*, 1856.

Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry.

A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., (I.A.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Addison, Rev. Wm. Robt., F. (C.F.), *Mesopotamia* . 1916
Adlam, *Capt.* Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), *Expdng. F.* .. 1916
Agar, *Lieut.* Augustine W. S., D.S.O., (R.N.), *Baltic* 1919
Alexander, *Maj.-Gen.* E. W., C.B., C.M.G. (R.F.A.), *Expdng. F.* 1915
Allen, *Capt.* Wm. Barnsley, D.S.O. M.C., M.B., (R.A.M.C.), *Expdng. F.* 1916
Aney, *L.-Cpl.* William (R. War. R.), *France* 1918
Andrew, *Corpl.* Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.), ... 1917
Angus, *Sergt.* W. (H.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Archibald, *Sapper* Adam, (R.E.), *France* 1918
Auten, *Lieut.-Com.* Harold, D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1918
Axford, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas Leslie, M.M. (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton J., K.C.B., (R.E.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bamford, *Maj.* Edwd., D.S.O. (R.M.L.I.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Barrett, *Lieut.* John Leic R.), *France* 1918
Barker, *Maj.* Wm. G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (2 bars) (R.A.F.), *Expd'g. F.* 1918
Barron, *Corpl.* Colin (Canad. Infy.) 1918
Barter, *Capt.* Fredk. M.C. (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bassett, *2nd Lieut.* Cyril R. G. (N. Z.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Best, *Capt.* Daniel M. Wm., D.S.O., M.C., (R. Scots Fus.) 1918
Bees, *Pte.* W. (Canad. Inf.), *S. Africa* 1901
Beesley, *Pte.* William (Rif. Brig.) 1918
Belcher, *Capt.* D. W. (L.R.B.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Bell, *Maj. F.* W. (W. Australia), *S. Africa* 1901
Bellew, *Capt.* Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), *France* 1915
Bennett, *Capt.* E. P., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Bent, C.S.M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), *Exp. F.* 1914
Bingham, *Capt.* Hon. E., C.B.E., (R.N.), *Jutland* .. 1916
Bisdee, *Maj.* J. H., C.B.E. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* 1900
Bishop, *Lt.* William Avery, D.S.O. (Bar), M.C. D.F.C. (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.) 1917
Bissett, *Lieut.* William D. (A. & S. H.), *France* .. 1918
Blackburn, *2nd Lt.* Arthur S. (Australia), *Expdy. F.* 1916
Bloomfield, *Maj.* Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), *Ex. F.* .. 1917
Boisragon, *Brig.-Gen.* G. H., (I.A.), *Hunza-Nagar* 1891
Bonner, *Lt.* Charles G., D.S.C., (R.N.R.), *Submarine* 1917
Booth, *Capt.* Frederick C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Borella, *Lieut.* Albert, M.M. (Australia) *Ex. F.* 1918
Borton, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur D., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Lond. R.) 1917
Boulter, *Lt.* Wm. Ewart (Whants R.), *Expg. F.* 1916
Bourke, *Lt.-Com.* Roland, D.S.O., (R.N.V.R.), *Ostend* 1918
Boyle, *Capt.* E. Courtney, (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Bradley, *Capt.* Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), *S. Africa* 1901
Brereton, *Corpl.* Alexander (Manitoba R.) 1918
Brooks, *C.-Sgt.-M.* Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Brooks, *Sergt.* Oliver (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Brown, *Corpl.* Walter Ernest, D.C.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Bryan, *L.-Corpl.* Thomas (Northd. Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Buchanan, *Capt.* Angus (S.W. Bord.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Burges, *Lt.-Col.* Dan., D.S.O. (Glouc. R.), *Expy F.* 1918
Burman, *Sergt.* William Frank (Rif. Brig.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Burt, *Corpl.* Alfred A. (Herts R.), *Expdng. F.* 1915
Butler, *Pte.* Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.) 1917
Bye, *Sergt.* Robert (Welch Gds.) 1
Byrne, *Pte.* Thomas (21st Lancers), *Sudan* 1898
Caffrey, *Pte.* J. (York. and Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Caldwell, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), *France* 1918
Calvert, *Sergt.* Laurence, M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.) 1918
Campbell, *Capt.* Gordon, D.S.O. (R.N.), *Submarines* 1917
Campbell, *Col.* John Vaughan, D.S.O. (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Carmichael, *Sergt.* John (N. Staff. R.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Carpenter, *Capt.* Alfred Trus. R. (R.N.), *Zeebrugge* 1918
Carroll, *Pte.* John (Aus. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Cator, *Sergt.* Harry (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Cartwright, *Pte.* George (Aust.), *France* 1918
Chafer, *Pte.* George W. (E. York. R.), *Expdny. F.* . 1916
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy* (Bhopal Inf.), *Mesopot mia* .. 1916
Christian, *Pte.* Harry (K. O. Royal R.), *Exp. F.* .. 1916
Christie, *L.-Cpl.* John Alex. (Lond. R.) 1918
Clarke, *Sergt.-Maj.* James (Lanc Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J. (Rungth's Guides), *S. Africa* 1900
Cloutman, *Maj.* Brett M., M.C. (R.E.), *France* .. 1918
Cobbe, *Gen.* Sir A. S., K.C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O., A.D.C. (King's Afr. R.), *Somali* 1902
Coffin, *Col.* Clifford, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (R.E.) 1917
Coghlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C. (Gordon Highrs.), *Mutiny* 1857
Collins, *Corpl.* John, D.C.M. (R. Welch Fus.) 1917
Coltman, *L.-Cpl.* William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.) 1918
Colvin, *Lt.* Hugh (Ches. R.) 1917
Colvin, *Col.* J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), *Mohmand* .. 1897
Congreve, *Gen.* Sir W. N., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C.GEN. (Rif. B.), *S. Africa* 1899
Cooper, *Sergt.* Edward (K.R.R.C.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Coppins, *Corpl.* Frederick George (Manitoba R.) 1918
Cosgrave, *Sergt.* W. (R. Munst. F.), *Gallipoli* 1915
Costello, *Col.* Edmond W., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., (I.A.), *Malakand* 1897
Counter, *Pte.* Jack Thomas (King's R.) 1918
Cowan, *Lt.* Neil S. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Coverdale, *2nd Lt.* Harry (Manch. R.) *Expeny. F.* 1917
Cox, *Pte.* Christopher (Bedf. R.), *Expdny F.* 1917
Craig, *Lt. J. M.* (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G. (18th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1901
Crichton, *Pte.* James (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Crimmin, *Col.* John, C.B., C.I.E. (I.M.S.), *Burma.* . 1889
Cross, *Corpl.* Arthur Henry (M.G.C.) 1918
Crowe, *Capt.* John (Worc. R.) 1918
Cruickshank, *Pte.* Robert Edward (Lond. R.), *Palestine* 1918
Crutchley, *Lieut.* Victor Alexander, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Ostend* 1918
Cunningham, *Pte.* John (E. Lanc. R.), *Expy. F.* .. 1917
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Curtis, *Sergt.* Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), *France* 1918
Dalziel, *Driver* Henry (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Danaher, *Sergt.* J. (Connaught Rang.), *Transvaal* 1881
Daniels, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Rif. Bgde.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Darwan Sing Negi, *Subadar* (Garwhal R.), *Ex. F.* 1915
Davey, *Corpl.* Philip, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Davies, *Corpl.* John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.) 1918
Davies, *Lieut.* Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Davies, *Col.* L. A. E. Price-, C.B., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Davies, *Wing-Com.* Richard E., D.S.O. (A.F.C.), R.N., *Salonika* 1916
Dawson, *Capt.* Jas. Lennox (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Day, *Corpl.* Sidney J. (Suff. R.) 1917
Daykins, *Sergt.* John B. (York & Lancs. R.), *France* 1918
Dean, *Capt.* Donald (R.W. Kent R.), *France* 1918
Dean, *Lieut.* P. T. (R.N.V.R.), *zeebrugge* 1918
de Wiart, *Col.* Adrian Carton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., C.B.E. (4th Dn. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Dobson, *Lieut.* Thomas (Quebec R.) 1918
Dobson, *Com.* Claude C., D.S.O. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Dobson, *Lt.-Col.* (Coldstr. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Dongan, *Pte.* John (1st D.G.), *Laing's Nek* 1881
Dorrell, *Maj.* G. T. (R.H.A.), *Expedn. Force* 1914
Douglas, *Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1899
Downie, *Sergt.* Robert (R. Dub. F.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Doxat, *Maj.* Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Doyle, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* Martin, M.M. (R. Munst. Fus.), *France* 1918
Drain, *Driver* J. C. H. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Dresser, *Pte.* Tom (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914

Drummond, *Lt.-Com.* Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.) *Ostend* 1918
Duffy, *Pte.* James (R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Dunmore, *Maj.* Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), *Upper Swat* 1897
Dunstan, *Lieut.* William (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Durrant, *L.-Corp.* E. (Rifle Brig.), *S. Africa* 1900
Dwyer, *Sergt.* John James (Aust. M.G.C.) 1917
Edwards, *Sergt.* Alexander (Sea. Highrs.) 1917
Edwards, *Corpl.* Fredk. J. (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Edwards, *Pte.* Thos. (Black Watch), *Sudan* 1884
Edwards, *and Lieut.* Wilfrid (R. C. York. L. I.). 1917
Egerton, *Corpl.* Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.) 1917
Elcock, *Corpl.* Roland (Roy. Scots), *France* 1918
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H. (16th Hrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
English, *Capt.* W. John (A.S.C.), *S. Africa* 1901
Evans, *Sergt.* Arthur (Line R.) *Expdny. F.* 1918
Evans, *C.-S.-M.* George (Manch. Regt.), *France* 1916
Evans, *Maj.* Lewis Pugh, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch) 1917
Farmer, *Lt.-Col.* Donald D. (King's R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps, *Mujhza* 1881
Faulds, *Lieut.* Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Finch, *Sergt.* N. Augustus (R.M.A.), *eds agge* .. 1918
Findlater, *Piper* G. (Gord. Highrs.), *Tirah* 1897
Findlay, *Capt.* George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), T.F., *France* 1918
Finlay, *Sergt.* D. (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Fitzpatrick, *Pte.* F. (Conn. Rang.), *S. Africa* 1879
Forshaw, *Qmr.-Sergt.* Wm. T. (Chester R.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Foss, *Lt.-Col.* C. C., D.S.O. (Bedfs. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Foster, *Corpl.* Edward (E. Surr. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Fowler, *Colour-Sergt.* Edmond (Sco. Rif.), *Zulu* .. 1879
Freyberg, *Lt.-Col.* Bernard C., C.M.G., D.S.O. (2 Bars) (Gren. Gds.) 1916
Frickleton, *Lieut.* Samuel (N.Z.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Frisby, *Capt.* Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.) 1918
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Fuller, *Sergt.* W. D. (Gen R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Garforth, *Corp.* Chas. E. (15th Hrs.), *Expdny. Force* 1914
Geary, Rev. Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Gee, *Capt.* Robert, M.C., M.B. (Royal Fus.), *Ex. F.* 1918
Glasock, *Driver* H. H. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gobind Singh, *Jemadar* (Ind. Cav.) 1918
Godley, *Pte.* Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), *Expdny. F.*.. 1914
Good, *Sergt.* Herman James (Quebec R.) 1918
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., C.B.E., A.D.C. (Gord. High.), *S. Africa* 1900
Gordon, *Sergt.* Wm. J. (W.I.R.), *Gambia River*.. 1892
Gorle, *Lieut.* Robert (R.F.A.), *France* 1918
Gort, *Lieut.-Col.* Viscount, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C. (Gren. Gds.) 1918
Gosling, *Sergt.* William (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Gourley, *and Lieut.* Cyril E., M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918
Graham, *Maj.* John D'N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.) 1917
Grant, *and Lt.* John (Wellington R., N.Z.), *France* 1918
Grant, *Col.* Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), *Manipur* 1891
Grant, *Lt.-Col.* John Gilroy (I.A.), *Thibet* 1904
Greaves, *Corpl.* Fred (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Greenwood, *Lt.-Col.* Harry, D.S.O. (and Bar), M.C., (K.O.Y.L.I.), *France* 1918
Gregg, *Lieut.* Milton F., M.C. (and Bar), (Nova Scotia R.), *France* 1918
Gregg, *Sergt.* William, D.C.M., M.M. (Rif. Brde.) .. 1918
Grieve, *Capt.* Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Grimbaldeston, *C.Q.M.S.* William H. (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Grimshaw, *Lt.* John (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* 1917
Grogan, *Col.* George Wm. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt) 1918
Guy, *Com.* Basil John Douglas, D.S.O. (R.N.), *China* 1900
Hahn, *Lt.* Reginald L., M.C. (R.A.C.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Hall, *Sergt* Arthur (Aust.), *France* 1918
Halliday, *Col.* Lewis S. T., C.B.E. (R.M.L.I.), *China* 1900
Hallwell, *L.-Corpl.* Joel (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Halton, *Pte.* Albert (K.O. Royal R.) 1917
Hamilton, *and Lt.* John (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Hamilton, *L.-Corpl.* John Brown (High. L.I.) .. 1917
Hanna, *Lieut.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Hansen, *Maj.* Percy H. (Linc. R.) *Dardanelles* 1915
Hardham, *Corpl.* W. J. (N.Z.), *S. Africa* 1901
Hart, *Gen* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (R.E.), *Afghan* 1879
Harvey, *Capt.* Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Harvey, *Pte.* Jack (Lond. R.) 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Norman (R. Innis. F.), *France* 1918
Harvey, *Pte.* Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), *Exp. F.*.. 1915
Hayward, *Lieut.* Regd. F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts R.) 1918
Heaton, *Sergt.* Wm. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Heavside, *Pte.* Michael (Durh. L. I.), *Expy.F.* .. 1917
Hedges, *Lieut.* Frederick W. (Beds. R.), *France* 1918
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S. (Bulawayo), *Rhodesia* 1896
Herring, *Maj.* Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), *France* 1918
Hewitson, *L.-Corpl.* James (K.O. Royal R.) 1918
Hewitt, *and Lieut.* William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.) 1917
Hill, *Pte.* Albert (R. Welch Fus.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Hogan, *Sergt.* J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J. (R. Canadian Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Holland, *Capt.* John Vincent (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Holmes, *Lieut.* F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Holmes, *Pte.* Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.) .. 1918
Holmes, *Pte.* William E. (Gren. Gds.), *France* .. 1918
Hornby, *Brig.-Gen.* E. J. Phipps-, C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1900
Howell, *Corpl.* Geo. Julian, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Howse, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (N.S.W. Med. Staff), *S. Africa* 1900
Hudson, *Maj.* Charles Edward, D.S.O., M.C. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Hufham, *Lt.* James (West Riding R.), *France* 1918
Hughes, *Pte.* Thomas (Con. Rang.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Hull, *Shoeing-Smith* Chas. (21st Lrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Hunter, *Sergt.* David Ferguson (High. L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Hutcheson, *Capt.* Nellenden, M.C. (Can. A.M.C.), *France* 1918
Hutchinson, *Col.* E. D. Brown Synge-, C.B. (14th Hrs.), *South Africa* 1900
Hutchinson, *Cpl.* James (Lanc. Fus.) *Expy. F.* .. 1916
Hutt, *Corpl.* Arthur (R. Warwick R.) 1917
Ind, *Farrier-Sergt.* A. E. (R.H.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Ingram, *Lt.* George M., M.M. (Australia), *France* 1918
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Insall, *Squadron-Leader* Gilbert S. M., M.C. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Inwood, *Pte.* Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.) .. 1917
Ishar Singh, *Sepoy* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan* 1921
Jacka, *Capt.* A., M.M. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Jackson, *Pte.* William (Australia), *Expdny. F.*.. 1916
James, *Capt.* H., M.C. (Worcs. R.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
James, *Pte.* Manley Angel, M.M. (Canad. R.) 1918
Jarvis, *Corp.* C. A. (R.E), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Jensen, *Pte.* Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr.* Alan (R.A.F.) 1918
Johnson, *Lt.-Col.* Dudley G., D.S.O. (bar), M.C. (S.W. Bord.), *France* 1918
Johnson, *Lt.* James (Northum. Fus.), *France* .. 1918
Johnson, *Sergt.* William Hy (Sher. F.), *France* .. 1918
Johnstone, *Maj.* R. (Imp. Light Horse), *S. Africa* 1899
Jones, *Col.* C. Mansel, D.S.O. (W. York. R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Jones, *Pte.* Thos. Alfred, D.C.M. (Chesh. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Joynt, *Capt.* William Donovan (Aust. I.F.) 1918
Judson, *and Lieut.* Reginald Stanley, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.) 1918
Kamalabahadur Ranu, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles) 1918
Kelly, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (bar) (W. Riding R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Kelly, *Lt.-Col.* John Sherwood-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Norf. R. & R. Innis. Fus.) 1918
Kennedy, *Lt.-Col.* Wm. Clark-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (bar) (Québec R.), *France* 1918
Kenny, *Pte.* Henry (Loyal R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kenny, *L.-Sergt.* Thomas (Durham L. I.), *Exp. F.* 1916
Kenny, *Pte.* Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), *Exp. F.* 1917
Kenny, *Sergt.-Drummer* W. (Gordon H.) *Exp. F.* 1915
Kerr, *Capt.* Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Capt.* George, M.C. (bar) (Aust.), *France* .. 1918
Kerr, *Lt.* George Fraser, M.C., M.M. (Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Kerr, *Pte.* John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Kevzor, *Lieut.* Leonard (Australia), *Dardanelles* 1915
Khudadad Khan, *Sobadar* (126th Baluch.), *Ex. F.* 1914
Kinross, *Pte.* Cecil John (Canadian Inf.) 1918
Kirby, *Wing-Com.* Frank H., O.B.E., D.C.M., (R.A.F.), *S. Africa* 1900
Knight, *and Lt.* Alfred J. (Sherwood F.) 1917
Knight, *Capt.* H. J. (King's Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Knox, *and Lieut.* Cecil Leonard, (R.E.), *Expy. F.* 1911
Konowal, *Corpl.* Filip (Canadian Inf.) 1917

Kulbir Thapa, *Rifmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* Daniel (K.O.S.B.), *Expdny. Force* 1915
Laha, *Lance Naik* (4st Dogras), *Expdny. Force* .. 1916
Lander, *Pte.* David R. (R. Scots Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Laurent, *and Lt.* Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Brde.) .. 1918
Lawrence, *Maj.* T. B. B. (17th Lrs.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Lawson, *L.-Corpl.* E. (Gord. High.), *Tirah* 1897
Leach, *Lieut.* J. (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Leak, *Pte.* John (Australia), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Leake, *Lt.-Col.* A. Martin- (S.A. Const.), *S. Africa, 1902*; (R.A.M.C.), Clasp, *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Le Quesne, *Lt.-Col.* Ferd. Simeon (R.A.M.C.), *Burma* 1889
Lewis, *Pte.* Herbert Wm. (Welch R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Lister, *Sergt.* Joseph (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Lloyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen E. P., K.C.B. (A.M.S.), *Burma* 1893
Lowerson, *Sergt.* Alfred (Aust.), *France* 1918
Luke, *Sergt.* F. (R.H.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Lyall, *Capt.* Graham (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* .. 1918
McAulay, *Sergt.* John, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.) 1918
McCarthy, *Lt.* Lawrence (Aust.), *France* 1918
McDougall, *Sergt.* Stanley R. (Aust. Imp. Fce.).. 1918
MacDowell, *Maj.* Thain W., D.S.O. (Can. Inf.) .. 1917
MacGregor, *Capt.* John, M.C., D.C.M.(bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.) *France* 1918
McIntosh, *Pte.* George (Gord. Highrs.) 1917
MacIntyre, *Lt.* David Lowe (Arg. & Suth. High.) 1918
Mackay, *Lt.-Col.* John F.(A. & S. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1900
McKean, *Capt.* George Burdon (Canadian Inf.) .. 1918
McNally, *Sergt.* William, M.M. (Green Howards), *France* 1918
McNamara, *Capt.* Frank H.(Aust. R.F.C.), *Ex. F.* 1917
McNamara, *Corp.* John (R. Surr. R.) 1918
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* Fred (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Maling, *Capt.* Gen. Allan, M.B. (R.A.M.C.), *Expdny F.* 1915
Mallon, *Lieut.* W. St. A. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Marling, *Col.* Sir Percival S., Bt., C.B. (K.R.R.C.), *Sudan* 1884
Martin, *Capt.* Cyril G., D.S.O., (R.E.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Masters, *Pte.* Richard George, (R.A.S.C.) 1918
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I. (K. O. Royal R.), *S. Africa* 1900
Maufe, *Capt.* Thomas H. B. (R.G.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Maxwell, *Lt.* Joseph, M.C., D.C.M. (Aust.), *France* 1918
May, *Lieut.* H. (Scottish R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Mayson, *L.-Sergt.* Tom F. (K. O. Royal R.) 1917
Mackosh, *Capt.* Samuel (W. Yorks. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Mellish, Rev. Edward Noel, M.C. (R.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. John, K.C.B., *Ashanti* 1900
Melvin, *Pte.* Charles (R. Highrs.) 1917
Merrifield, *Sergt.* William (Cent. Ontario R.), *France* 1918
Metcalf, *L.-Cpl.* William Henry, M.M.(Manitoba R.) 1918
Miles, *Pte.* Francis G. (Glouc. R.), *France* 1918
Mir Dast, *Jemadar* (Coke's Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Mitchell, *Capt.* Coulson N., M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *France* 1918
Moffatt, *Pte.* M. (Leinster R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Molyneux, *Sergt.* John (Lanc. Fus.) 1917
Moon, *Lt.* Rupert, V. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Moore, *Lieut.* Montagu S. S. (Hants R.) 1917
Mott, *Sergt.* Edward J., D.C.M.(Border R.), *Expy. F.* 1917
Mountain, *Sergt.* Albert (W. Yorks. R.) 1918
Moyney, *Sergt.* John (Ir. Gds.) 1917
Mugford, *L.-Cpl.* Harold, (M.G.C.) 1917
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* Patrick (R.A.) *Ashanti* 1880
Mullin, *Sergt.* George Harry, M.M. (Can. Inf.) .. 1918
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Henry Wm., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Murray, *Comp.* Max. (Comm. Range), *Transvaal* .. 1881
Myles, *Lieut.* Edgar K., D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Mesopot.* 1916
Nasmith, *Capt.* Martin E., (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Neame, *Lt.-Col.* P., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Expdny. Force.* 1915
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C. (Mashonaland), *Rhodesia* .. 1896
Newland, *Capt.* James E. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Nickerson, *Col.* William Hy. S., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.M.C.), *S. Africa* 1900
Nunney, *Pte.* C. J. P., D.C.M., M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Nurse, *Lieut.* G. E. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ockenden, *Sergt.* James (R. Dub. Fus.) 1917
O'Leary, *Lieut.* Michael (Northum. Fus.), *Expy. F.* 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* Martin (Australia), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
O'Neill, *Sergt.* John (Leinster R.), *France* 1918
Onions, *and Lieut.* George (Devon R.), *France* .. 1918
Ormsby, *Sergt.* John Wm. (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Expy. F.* 1917
O'Rourke, *Pte.* Michael J. (Can. Inf.) 1917
Osborne, *Pte.* Jas. (Northampton R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Parker, *L.-Cpl.* Walter R. (R.M.L.I.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Pearkes, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Randolph, M.C. (Can. Inf.) 1918
Peck, *Lt.-Col.* Cyrus Wesley, D.S.O. (Manitoba R.) 1918
Pecker, *Lt.-Col.* Walter (Aust. I. F.) 1917
Phillips, *Capt.* Robert F. (R. War. R.), *Expdny.F.* 1917
Pitcher, *Petty Off.* Ernest, D.S.M. (R.N.), *Submarine* 1917
Pitts, *Lance-Corpl.* J. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Pollard, *Capt.* Alfred O., M.C., D.C.M.(H.A.C.), *Ex.F.* 1917
Pollock, *Lieut.* James D. (Can. High.), *Expy. F.* 1915
Poole, *Capt.* A. H. Batten, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Expedny. F.* 1916
Potts, *L.-Cpl.* Fredk. W. O. (Berks. Yeo.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Poulter, *Pte.* Arthur (W. Rid. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1918
Procter, *Pte.* Arthur H. (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Prowse, *Ch. P.O.* George (R.N.V.R.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Quigg, *Pte.* Robert (R. Ulster Rif.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Ramsden, *Lieut.* H. E. (Protect. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
Ratcliffe, *Pte.* William (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rayfield, *Sergt.* Walter (Brit. Columb. R.), *France* 1918
Raynes, *Sergt.* John C. (R.F.A.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Readitt, *Sergt.* John (S. Lanc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Reed, *Maj.-Gen.* Hamilton L., C.B., C.M.G. (R.A.), *S. Africa* 1899
Rees, *Sergt.* Ivor (S. Wales Bord.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rees, *Group-Capt.* Lionel W. B., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C., A.D.C. (R.A.F.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Reid, *Capt.* O. A. (The King's Regt.) *Expdny. F.* 1917
Rendle, *Corpl.* T. E. (D.C.L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Reynolds, *Capt.* Henry, M.C. (R. Scots) 1917
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* James Hy. (R.A.M.C.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Richards, *Sergt.* Alfred (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Ricketts, *Pte.* Thos. (R. Newf'land R.), *France.* 1918
Ripley, *Sergt.* John (Black Watch), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Ritchie, *Com.* H. (R.N.), *Dar-es-Salaam* 1914
Ritchie, *Corpl.* Walter (Seaforth R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Roberts, *Maj. F. C.*, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. (Worc. R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Cpl.* Charles Ingram, M.M. (R. Fus.) 1918
Robertson, *Lt.-Col.* James Forbes-, D.S.O., M.C. (Border R.) 1918
Robertson, *L.-Col.* William (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Robinson, *Capt.* Eric G., O.B.E. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Robson, *Pte.* H. H. (Royal Scots), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Rochfort, *Capt.* G. A. Boyd- (Scots G.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rogers, *Lieut.* James (S. A. Constab.), *S. Africa* 1901
Room, *Lt.* Frederick G. (R. Ulster R.) *Expy. F.* .. 1917
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P. (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Rutherford, *Lieut.* Charles Smith, M.C. (Quebec R.) 1918
Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Alex. G. A. Hore-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Welch Gds.), *Sudan* 1898
Ruthven, *Sergt.* William (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Ryan, *Pte.* John (Aust.), *France* 1918
Ryder, *Pte.* Robert (Middx. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1916
Sadlier, *Lieut.* Clifford Wm. King (Aust. I. F.).. 1918
Sage, *Pte.* Thomas Hy (Som. L.I.) 1917
Sanders, *Capt.* George (W. Yorks. R.), *Expy. F.* .. 1916
Sandes, *Lt.* Arthur J. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Saunders, *Sergt.* Arthur F. (Suffolk R.), *Expy. F.* 1916
Schofield, *Lt.-Col.* Harry N. (R.A.), *S. Africa* .. 1899
Scott, *Q.-M.-Sergt.* R. (Manch. Regt.), *S. Africa* 1900
Scrimger, *Maj.* F. A. C. (Can. A.M.S.), *Expdy F.* 1915
Shahamad Khan, *Havildar* (Punjabis), *Expdny. Force* 1916
Shankland, *Capt.* Robert (Can. Inf.) 1917
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C. (Lines. R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J. (High. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1899
Shepherd, *Rfm.* Albert E. (K.R.R.C.) 1918
Sinton, *Maj.* John A., O.B.E. (I.M.S.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Skinner, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John (K.O.S.B.) 1917
Smith, *Gunner* Albert (R.A.), *Sudan* 1885
Smith, *Col.* Clement L. (Som. L. I.), *Somaliland* .. 1904
Smith, *L.-Sergt.* Edward, D.C.M. (Lanc. Fus.) 1918
Smith, *Sergt.* Issy (Manchester R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1915
Smith, *Sergt.* James (The Buffs), *Mohmand* 1897
Smith, *Pte.* James (Border R.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Smyth, *Capt.* J. G., M.C. (Ludhiana Sikhs), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Smyth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill M., K.C.B. (and D.S.O.), *Sudan* 1898
Spackman, *Sergt.* Charles Edward (Border R.) .. 1918
Statton, *Sergt.* Percy Clyde, M.M. (Aust. I. F.) .. 1918
Steele, *Lieut.-Com.* Gordon C. (R.N.), *Kronstadt* 1919
Steele, *Sergt.* Thomas (Seaforth R.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Stone, *Gunner* Charles Edwin, M.M. (R.F.A.) 1918

Storkey, *Capt.* Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.) 1918
Strachan, *Maj.* Henry, M.C. (Can. Cav.) 1917
Stringer, *Pte.* George (Manch. R.), *Mesopotamia* 1916
Stuart, *Lieut.* Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Stubbs, *Sergt.* Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), *Gallipoli* .. 1915
Sullivan, *Capt.* Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), *N. Russia* 1919
Sykes, *Pte.* Ernest (Northd. Fus.), *Expdny. F.* 1917
Symons, *Capt.* Wm. J. (Australia), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Tandy, *Corpl.* H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.) *Expdny. Force* 1918
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B. (R.E.), *Mutiny* 1857
Thomas, *L.-Cpl.* John (N. Staffs. R.) 1918
Throssell, *Lt.* Hugo V. H. (Aust.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Tollerton, *Pte.* R. (Cameron Hrs.), *Expdny. F.* 1924
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* Joseph (King's R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Towers, *Pte.* James (Scott. Rif.), *France* 1918
Towner, *Lieut.* Edgar, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.), *France* 1918
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. B., C.B.E. (Gord. Highrs.), *S. Africa* 1899
Toye, *Lieut.* Alfred M., M.C. (Middx. R.) 1918
Train, *Sergt.* Charles Wm. (Lond. R.) 1918
Tray'or, *Sergt.* W. B. (W. Yorks R.), *S. Africa* .. 1901
Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), *S. Africa* 1900
Turtall, *Pte.* Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1916
Unwin, *Capt.* E. C.B., C.M.G. (R.N.), *Dardanelles* .. 1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J. (Sherwood F.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Veale, *Corpl.* Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), *Erpy. F.* 1916
Vickers, *Corpl.* Arthur (Warwick R.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Vickers, *Capt.* Thos. G. (Sherwood For.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S. (Dorset R.), *Tirah* 1897
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* William George, C.B. (I.A.), *Somaliland* 1903
Walker, *Maj.* A. R. Hill- (Nrthmp. R.), *Transvaal* 1881
Wallace, *Lt.* Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), *Expy. Force* 1917
Ward, *Pte.* C. (Yorksh. L. I.), *S. Africa* 1900
Wark, *Maj.* Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), *France* 1918
Wassall, *Pte* Samuel (S. Staff. R.), *Zulu* 1879
Waters, *Maj.* Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., M.C (R.E.), *France* 1918
Watkins, *Skipper* Joseph (R.N.R.), *Sts. of Otranto* 1917
Watt, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
Weale, *Sergt.* Henry (R. Welch Fus.) 1918
Welch, *Corpl.* James (R. Berk. R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
West, *Flight-Lieut.* Ferdinand M.F., M.C. (R.A.F.) 1918
Wheeler, *Maj.* Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.) *Mesopotamia* 1917
White, *Maj.* Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards), *Expdny. F.* 1916
White, *Pte.* Jack (K. O. Royal R.), *Expdny. F.* .. 1917
White, *Lt.* Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps) 1918
Whitfield, *Pte.* Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.) 1918
Whittle, *Sergt.* John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Ex. F.* 1917
Wilkinson, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Manch. R.), *France* .. 1918
Wilcox, *L.-Cpl.* Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.) 1918
Williams, *Pte.* John (S. Wales Bord.), *Rorke's Drift* 1879
Williams, *C.-Sergt.-Maj.* John H., D.C.M., M.M. (Bar), (S. Wales Bord.), *France* 1918
Williams, *Seaman* William (R.N.R.), *Submarines* 1917
Willis, *Lt.-Col.* Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), *Dardanelles* 1915
Wilson, *Pte.* G. (Highland L.I.), *Expdny. F.* 1914
Wood, *Pte.* Wilfred (Northd. Fus.) 1918
Woodall, *L.-Sergt.* Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.) .. 1918
Woods, *Pte.* J. P. (Aust. Inf.), *Expdny. F.* 1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., M.C. (Qu. Vic. Rif.), *Exp. F.* 1915
Wright, *Col.* Wallace D. (R. W. Surrey), *Sokoto* .. 1903
Wyatt, *Corpl.* George H. (Cold. Gds.), *Expdny. F.* 1915
Wylly, *Maj.* Guy G. F. (Tasmania), *S. Africa* .. 1900
Young, *Pte.* John F. (Quebec R.), *France* 1918
Young, *Pte.* Thomas (Durh. L. I.) 1918
Zengel, *Sergt.* Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.) 1918

NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.

Biddle, Benjamin....10 *March*, 1869 | Lingard, William....10 *March*, 1869 | Preece, George.....10 *March*, 1869
Hill, George .....10 *April*, 1869 | Mace, Francis Joseph 10 *March*, 1869 | Roberts, J. Mackintosh 10 *March*, 1869

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

Regulations regarding the wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals will be found in WHITAKER'S PEERAGE.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901: is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 2nd class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1917—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the Field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A., and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal.**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1908; is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes; was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 120.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration—R.D.—**and Medal.**—Instituted in 1910 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

His Majesty's Ministers.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867) £5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1861) £2,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. (*b.* 1848) £2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856) £10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1874) £5,000
Secretaries of State :—	
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865) £5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)	The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1863) £5,000
Dominions and Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868) £5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. (*b.* 1872) £5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1876) £2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart, C.M.G., M.P. *b.* 1880) £3 000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864) £4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884) £5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869) £5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1880) £2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Drummond Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, Bart., M.P (*b.* 1876) £2,000
Attorney-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1872) (*and fees :* in 1922-23 £17,278) £7,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. (*b.* 1867) £2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. (*b.* 1864) £2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£2,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir William Lawson Mitchell Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£2,500
Minister of Transport, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£2,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876)	(*and fees :* in 1922 3 £9,503) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Duke of Sutherland (*b.* 1888)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. (*b.* 1883)	£1,000
Treasury :—Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. D. M. Eyres Monsell, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£1,000
Junior Lords, Major G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1877) ; Major W. Cope, M.P. (*b.* 1870) ; F. C. Thompson, K.C., M.P., each £1,000 ; Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1884) *unpaid* ; Lord Stanley, M.P. (*b.* 1894)	*unpaid*
Assistant Whips, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (*b.* 1872) ; Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (*b.* 1888)	*unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State :—	
Home, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	£1,500
Foreign (vacant)	£1,500
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885)	£1,500
Dominion Affairs, Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877)	
War, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1870)	£1,500
Do. (Financial), Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883)	£1,500
Air, Maj. Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£1,500
Admiralty, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.H., C.B., M.P. (*b.* 1889)	£1,500
Trade, Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£1,500
Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat, Foreign Office and Board of Trade), Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£1,200
Transport, Lt.-Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,200
Pensions, Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Education, The Duchess of Athol, M.P. (*b.* 1874)	£1,200
Health, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£1,500

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet)	£2,500
Under-Secretary (Health), Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1888)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Abraham Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£904
Comptroller, Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£924
Lords in Waiting. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. ; the Viscount Gage ; the Lord Somers ; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.	each £702
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Earl of Plymouth	£1,200
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	£2,500

CABINET MINISTERS PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £2 000 ; Second Class Pension, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them : Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainford (£1,200 *per annum*) ; Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 *per annum*) ; Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 *per annum*).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil (*b.* 1864)	£2,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., P.C. (*b.* 1861)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords)	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*b.* 1868)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1865)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. (*b.* 1867)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1860)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (*b.* 1865)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E. (*b.* 1868)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1868)	£2,500

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (*b.* 1871) £2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.B., C.B.E. (*b.* 1889) £2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Baird, Bart., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1874) £2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1872) ..... (*and fees*: in 1922–23 £34,170) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1876) ..... (*and fees*: in 1922–23 £9,723) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter (*b.* 1873) ..... *unpaid*
First Lord of the Admiralty, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1887) £1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1880) £2,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. E. M. Wyrrel Hoare, R.N., M.P. (*b.* 1871) £1,000
Junior Lords, Capt. H. Douglas King, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1877); Major G. R. J. Hennessy, M.P. (*b.* 1877) £1,000
Major W. Cope, M.P. (*b.* 1870); Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (*b.* 1876) ..... *unpaid*
Assistant Whips, Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (*b.* 1872); Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (*b.* 1888) ..... *unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State:
Home, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (*b.* 1875) £1,500
Foreign, Ronald P. McNeill, M.P. (*b.* 1861) £1,500
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (*b.* 1885) £1,500
War, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (*b.* 1867) £1,500
Do. (Financial), Rupert Sackville Gwynne, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (*b.* 1883) £1,500
Air, The Duke of Sutherland (*b.* 1888) £1,500
Admiralty, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter (*b.* 1873) £1,500
Trade, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,500
Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £1,500
Overseas Trade (vacant) £1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Earl of Ancaster (*b.* 1867) £1,200
Works and Transport, Hon. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P., (*b.* 1884) £1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872) £1,200
Pensions, Rt. Hon. Charles Curtis Craig, M.P. (*b.* 1869) £1,200
Education, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (*b.* 1876) £1,200
Health, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (*b.* 1887) £1,500
Charity Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. (*b.* 1875) ..... *unpaid*
Forestry Commissioner, Major C. L. Forester-Walker, M.P. (*b.* 1866) ..... *unpaid*
Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Major J. D. Birchall, M.P. (*b.* 1875) ..... *unpaid*

§ Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department, Foreign Office and Board of Trade).

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet) £2,500
Under Secretary (Health), Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P. (*b.* 1888) £1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C (*b.* 1873) £5,000
Solicitor-General, F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1875) £2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869) £2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Gibbs, M.P. (*b.* 1873) £904
Comptroller, Major H. Barnston, M.P. (*b.* 1870) £904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877) £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, M.P. (*b.* 1884) £924
Lords in Waiting, Viscount Valentia, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*b.* 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (*b.* 1857); Earl of Bradford, (*b.* 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1860); Earl of Malmesbury (*b.* 1872); Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D. (*b.* 1858) ..... *each* £702
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clarendon (*b.* 1877) £1,200
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (*b.* 1862) £1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B., T.D. (*b.* 1862) £2,500

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (*b.* 1866)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons	The Rt. Hon. John R. Clynes, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O. (*b.* 1852)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M. (*b.* 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs	The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister.	
Colonies	The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, M.P. (*b.* 1875)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, M.P. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P. (*b.* 1863)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*b.* 1875)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*b.* 1868)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, M.P. (*b.* 1859)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	The Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M.P. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000
Postmaster-General	The Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Colonel Josiah Clement Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Jowett, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Transport, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1862)	£2,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Frederick Owen Roberts, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£2,000
Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (*b.* 1880)	*and fees:* in 1922-23 £17,275 £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Herman Slesser, K.C. (*b.* 1883)	*and fees:* in 1922-23 £6,565 £6,000
Paymaster-General, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P. (*b.* 1861)	*unpaid*
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Frank Hodges, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. William Graham, M.P. (*b.* 1887)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ben C. Spoor, M.P. (*b.* 1878)	£1,000
Junior Lords—Frederic Hall, M.P. (*b.* 1855)	£1,000
Thomas Kennedy, M.P. (*b.* 1876)	£1 000
John Robertson, M.B.E., M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£1,000
G. H. Warne, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	*unpaid*
Under Secretaries of State:—Home, Rhys John Davies, M.P. (*b.* 1877)	£1,500
Foreign, Arthur Augustus William Harry Ponsonby, M.P. (*b.* 1871)	£1,500
Colonial, Lord Arnold (*b.* 1878)	£1,500
War, Major Clement Richard Attlee, M.P. (*b.* 1883)	£1,500
Do. (Financial), John James Lawson, M.P. (*b.* 1881)	£1,500
India, Robert Richards, M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1 500
Air, William Leach, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£1,500
Admiralty, Charles George Ammon, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,500
Trade, Albert Victor Alexander, M.P. (*b.* 1885)	£1,500
Mines, Emanuel Shinwell M.P. (*b.* 1884)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat Foreign Office and Board of Trade), William Lunn, M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), W. R. Smith, M.P. (*b.* 1872)	£1,200
Labour, Margaret Grace Bondfield, M.P. (*b.* 1873)	£1,200
Pensions, J. W. Muir, M.P. (*b.* 1882)	£1,200
Education, Morgan Jones, M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£1,200
Health, Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (*b.* 1880)	£1,200
Charity Commissioner, Robert Richardson, M.P.	*unpaid*
Church Estates Commissioner, George Middleton, M.P.	*unpaid*

Scotland.

Secretary of State (in the Cabinet)	£5,500
Under-Secretary (Health), James Stewart, M.P. (*b.* 1864)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattinson MacMillan, K.C. (*b.* 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, J. C. Fenton, K.C.	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (*b.* 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Thomas Griffiths, M.P. (*b.* 1867)	£904
Comptroller, John Allen Parkinson, M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (*b.* 1877)	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, John F. Duncan M.P. (*b.* 1870)	£624
Lords in Waiting, The Earl De La Warr; the Lord Muir Mackenzie, C.C.B.; the Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.	*each* £700
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunmore, K.T., D.S.O. M.V.O.	£1,200
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	£2,500

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The Sixth Parliament of King George was opened by Royal Commission on *Dec.* 2, 1924, and the House of Commons at once proceeded to re-elect Mr. J. H. Whitley as Speaker, his sponsors being Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck and Mr. Robert Smillie, each of whom paid tributes to Mr. Whitley's ability and tact. The member for Halifax accepted the honour in felicitous terms and was conducted to the chair, after which the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. T. P. O'Connor added their congratulations. On the following day the King's approval of the Commons' choice was announced by the Lord Chancellor, and in both Houses the swearing-in of members was proceeded with.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The ceremonial inauguration of the Session by the King took place on *Dec.* 9. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, and the Prince of Wales was present in the House of Lords. The Speech from the Throne, one of the longest in recent years, intimated that the Government were unable to recommend to Parliament the treaties with the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but hoped that normal intercourse between the two countries should not be interrupted. Reference was made to the coming visits of the Prince of Wales to South Africa and to the Argentine Republic, and it was announced that proposals based upon the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Conference would be submitted for granting further preferences on goods imported from the Empire, and that the plans already made for enlarging the Singapore naval base would be proceeded with. A bill would be submitted for safeguarding employment in efficient industries, and provision would be asked for to extend all measures likely to alleviate unemployment. Among other action indicated in the Speech a prominent place was given to measures to improve the housing situation. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Plymouth moved and Earl Spencer seconded the Address in reply, and this was agreed to after Marquess Curzon had dealt with the situation at home and abroad. In the Commons the Address was moved by Mr. R. G. Ellis and seconded by Lord Balniel. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George followed, the latter referring particularly to the subject of inter-Allied debts. Mr. Baldwin in reply promised that this matter should be discussed, and as to protection maintained that he stood exactly where he had done since he placed his views before the country. On the following day Mr. Churchill outlined the Government's policy on the question of inter-Allied debts, declaring it essential that any payment made by Great Britain's debtors in Europe to their creditors in the United States should be accompanied simultaneously, *pari passu*, by proportionate payment to Great Britain. A Labour amendment condemning the Government's Egyptian and Russian policy was defeated by 363 to 132 on *Dec.* 15, and on the following day Mr. Wheatley's amendment on the housing problem was beaten by 356 to 136, after Mr. Neville Chamberlain had surveyed the position and vindicated the achievements of private enterprise. The main discussion took place on *Dec.* 17 on an address moved by Captain Wedgwood-Benn on behalf of the Liberal Party, regretting that the King's speech foreshadowed the introduction of tariffs and preference. Mr. Baldwin announced that a Safeguarding of Industries Bill would be introduced, and that an Imperial Economic Committee would be set up to consider the possibility of improving methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the Overseas Dominions with a view to increasing their consumption in preference to foreign imports. All the resolutions of the Imperial Conference involving reduction of duties would be included in the Budget, and while there would be no taxes on food the money equivalent of the advantages which would have been conferred would be devoted to schemes for developing the trade of the Empire. The amendment was defeated by 339 to 151, the Address was agreed to, and Parliament adjourned over Christmas.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES.—The first debate of importance after Parliament resumed on *Feb.* 10 concerned the Government's proposals for the safeguarding of threatened industries. It was originally intimated that a bill was under consideration, but the Government subsequently indicated their intention of proceeding without legislation. The two wings of the Opposition combined to attack this action, and on *Feb.* 16 Mr. MacDonald moved a resolution declaring that the policy of the Government and the methods by which it was proposed to carry that policy into effect must lead to a system of general tariffs which would not enlarge the volume of trade and safeguard the interests of the workers as regards employment, wages and conditions. In the course of his speech the Leader of the Opposition remarked that so far as his Party was concerned Free Trade was not regarded by itself as something that solved the social problem. The Prime Minister in his reply declared that he was fulfilling a pledge made to the electors. The country had decided against Protection in 1923, he said; it had preferred to go on employing the principle of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. He explained the new procedure of the Government and said this had been decided on in order that the House of Commons might be restored to its constitutional position as the taxing authority. The motion was eventually defeated by 335 to 146.

THE BUDGET.—In a long effective speech, Mr. Winston Churchill on *April* 28 introduced his Budget proposals which contained many notable features, the chief being a return to the Gold Standard, the reduction of the Income Tax, and the setting up of a Pension scheme. He congratulated his predecessor, Mr. Snowden, upon the accuracy of his forecast, the realised surplus of £3,659,000 being comparatively near his estimate. Announcing the return to the Gold Standard, the Chancellor pointed out that the Act prohibiting the export of gold and bullion expired at the end of the year, and the Government had decided not only to allow it to lapse, but to give the Bank of England immediately a general licence for the export of gold and bullion. This did not mean that a gold coinage would be adopted, he added. Coming to the estimates for the current year, Mr. Churchill said he put the total expenditure at £799,400,000, £3,700,000 more than the actual expenditure of 1924–25, a disappointing result which the Chancellor mainly attributed to the

changes of Government. If the country had arrived at a period of settled government and continuity of policy, a reversion to normal procedure would be indispensable. A Cabinet Committee was to be set up to overhaul blocks of recurring expenditure, in addition to the Treasury's scrutiny, and he thought they ought to aim at a net reduction in expenditure of £10,000,000 each year progressively. As to the revenue, he did not feel justified in budgeting for any substantial expansion of trade. He anticipated a total of £826,000,000 on existing taxation, a surplus of £25,600,000, without counting on payment of inter-allied debts. Coming to his new taxation proposals, the Chancellor said he proposed certain additions to the Estate Duty rates, bringing in £4 500,000 in the current year and £10,000,000 in a full year. Next he revealed a series of "Sumptuary Duties." The first was a revenue duty upon silk, natural and artificial, the basic rate being 4*s.* a pound of raw silk. Then came a "nakedly protective" duty of £4 a cwt. on hops. Finally in this class he reimposed the McKenna duties on imported luxuries which the Labour Government had abandoned. The total yield of this series in 1925 would be £5,730.000, and in a full year £10,000.000. This "fortification of the revenue," as the Chancellor described it, brought the surplus to £36,830,000. After outlining the main feature of the Budget—the Pensions scheme—Mr. Churchill announced that the Government would give effect to their proposals at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 so far as they did not involve new or additional duties upon food, and he accordingly submitted proposals for the removal of the existing duties on Empire dried fruits, for an increase in the preference on Empire tobacco from one-sixth to one-quarter of the full duty, for an increase of the preference on heavy wines from one-third to two-thirds, an increased preference on the surtax on sparkling wines from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent., and the restoration of the preference on sugar to 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. The loss to the revenue would be £1,470,000 in the first year and £1,720,000 in a full year. He proposed to reduce the yield of the super-tax by £10,000,000—the same sum by which the death duties were to be increased—existing rates up to £3,000 a year being halved and the relief becoming smaller upon higher incomes. To smaller income-tax payers he applied the same principle of relief. The standard rate would be reduced by 6*d.* while the relief accorded to earned income as against invested income would be one-sixth instead of one-tenth, with a maximum allowance of £250 against £200. Balancing his Budget the Chancellor estimated a revenue, after these alterations, of £807.060,000, reserving for contingencies the prospective surplus of £1.660,000. In conclusion he expressed the hope that by liberating the production of new wealth from some of the shackles of taxation, the Budget might stimulate enterprise and accelerate industrial revival, and that by giving a far greater measure of security to the mass of the wage earners, their wives and their children, it might promote contentment and stability and make our island more truly a home for all its people. Mr. Churchill received many compliments upon his speech, and a number of the resolutions were agreed to. On the following day Mr. Snowden declared that the Budget, shorn of the pensions scheme, would have appeared to everybody as it really was—the worst rich man's Budget that was ever proposed. It would put on industry, in the shape of employers' contributions, a sum which he estimated at not less than fourtèen millions a year. Sir Alfred Mond deplored the return to the Gold Standard and condemned the new duties. The McKenna duties were re-imposed on *May* 7 by majorities ranging from 156 to 161, and the hop duty and income tax resolution were passed by margins of 162. On *May* 11 a Labour amendment postponing the duties on the importation of silk was defeated by 331 to 165, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time. The second reading was agreed to on *May* 25 after Liberal protests against being closured. The Committee stage opened on *June* 9, when amendments to reduce the tea duty to one penny a pound, and to postpone the re-introduction of the McKenna duties until *January*, 1926, were negatived by 274 to 149 and 250 to 144 respectively. A Government resolution placing a 33⅓ per cent. duty on imported lace for five years was carried by a majority of 110 on *June* 11, while on the following day the House rejected by 277 to 93 an amendment to postpone the provision for preferential rates on all Empire-grown tobacco, currants, dried fruits and wine, several Labour members supporting the Government. The Committee stage was completed on *June* 17 after a sitting of 15½ hours. The bill was read a third time on *June* 25, following the defeat by 298 to 92 of a Labour amendment for rejection. The Royal Assent was given on *June* 30 after a speech on the preceding day by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, who described the duty on silk as possessing "a thin Protectionist flavour," and said he viewed the general financial situation, both actual and prospective, with feelings that verged on apprehension, seeing no trustworthy signs of a general revival of trade.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESTORED.—The necessary legislation to facilitate the return to a gold standard was quickly passed. The Chancellor introduced the Bill on *April* 29, and the second reading was secured on *May* 4, when Mr. Walter Guinness explained its provisions. The free export of gold was forbidden until the end of the year under the Act of 1920, he said, and while the Bill did not re-establish that free export it made the necessary provision for protecting our gold reserves and exchange position in view of the new situation which was being developed. The Bill laid down conditions in relation to the issue of gold coins, and provided that until the issue of a Royal Proclamation neither banknotes nor Treasury notes should be payable on demand in gold coins. The right of any person to tender bullion for coinage was suspended. The Treasury was given power to borrow for exchange operations, and under this arrangement two credits had already been negotiated. One had been arranged with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, which had undertaken to give the Bank of England a revolving credit of 200,000,000 dollars for two years, and the second was an arrangement with a syndicate headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan for a revolving credit of 100.000,000 dollars for two years. A motion by Mr. Snowden that the House could not assent to the second reading of a Bill which might aggravate the existing grave condition of unemployment and trade depression was negatived

without a division, and on the following day the Bill passed through the Committee and was read a third time. The Upper Chamber passed the measure with little discussion, and it received the Royal Assent on *May* 13.

THE PENSIONS SCHEME.—The Government's new scheme of pensions was outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he "opened" his Budget on *April* 28, though the Bill was not introduced until later. Mr. Churchill explained that the scheme was founded on the National Health Insurance system, under which 15,000,000 people were insured. They would pay 4*d*. extra in the case of men and 2*d*. extra in the case of women, the employers paying similar additional contributions. From the tenth year the cost to the State would be £15,000,000, from the fifteenth year £20,000,000, and from the twentieth year £24,000,000, but by the thirty-fifth year the burden would decline to £21,000,000. The charges for the first ten years would be spread evenly, in instalments of £5,750,000 a year, beginning in 1926. As to the benefits the widows of all men insured in the National Health Insurance scheme who were insured in the new scheme and who died after *Jan.* 4, 1926, would receive 10*s*. a week for life, and the eldest child would receive 5*s*. and the other children 3*s*. until they reached the age of 14. All existing widows of men insured under National Health Insurance who were now mothers would receive the same pensions. This provision affected 200,000 widowed mothers and 350,000 children from *Jan.* 4. Existing and future orphan children would receive allowances of 7*s*. 6*d*. a week for the eldest and 6*s*. for the second. From *Jan.* 6, 1928, all contributors, male and female, to health insurance for five years who had paid two years' contributions under the new scheme, and were over 65 years of age or subsequently reached 65 would receive 10*s*. a week without any means test. The same benefits at 65 would be given to the widows of contributors who had entered upon pensions. The Government had decided further to sweep away the restrictions and means tests upon persons now over 70 who were insured under the Health Insurance scheme, and they would receive the right to become old age pensioners. The measure itself—the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill—was formally introduced by the Minister of Health on the following day, when it was read a first time. Moving the second reading on *May* 13, Mr. Neville Chamberlain explained that technical difficulties had compelled the Government to abandon the attractive plan of an all-in insurance scheme, but they had grafted the proposals on to the Health Insurance Organisation because the latter covered the greatest number of people and possessed the most suitable machinery. Mr. Wheatley moved a resolution declining to give a second reading to a Bill which imposed an additional burden on industry and exacted contributions from wage earners, but after two days' debate the amendment was rejected by 401 to 125, and the Bill was read a second time. The feature of the discussion was a speech by Sir Robert Horne, who said he had great misgivings as to the effect of the Bill upon the fortunes of the industries of the country. To burden British industry at a time when Germany was in a position of the greatest freedom, and could sell more cheaply than she would be able to sell in the future, seemed to him to be a very bad stroke of policy if we were looking to prosperity for British trade and employment for our workers. Sir Robert appealed to the Government to devise means before the Bill came into operation whereby these new burdens on industry might be modified and thus bring some courage to the hearts of people who were carrying on now under almost superhuman difficulties. The Committee stage started on *June* 30 and was completed on *July* 15, after several all-night sittings. Mr. Wheatley intimated that the Labour Party would reverse the contributory principle at the first opportunity. The remaining stages were secured easily and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 7, when Parliament adjourned until *Nov.* 16.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Yet another bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance scheme was brought forward and read a first time on *June* 30. Moving the second reading on *July* 7, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said the bill was a stop-gap measure, as on *June* 30, 1926, there would have to be further legislation, as otherwise the whole system would come to an end. The present proposal was to reduce contributions, both of masters and men by 2*d*. a week to 9*d*. and 7*d*. respectively, with a corresponding reduction in the cases of women and children. That had been rendered possible because the Chancellor of the Exchequer was prepared to contribute during the period of deficiency a sum of £3,900,000 per annum, and there would be a saving of £6,500,000 from the Insurance Fund by a discretionary power to refuse extended benefit to young men living with their families and the wives of husbands in work. Mr. Shaw moved the rejection, but this was defeated by 278 to 141, and after a stormy passage through Standing Committee the Bill was placed on the Statute Book, the Minister of Labour agreeing to postpone until *Oct.* 1 the commencement of the extended waiting period, which was increased from three to six days.

PERMANENT SUMMER TIME.—The House of Commons on *March* 13 gave a second reading by 289 to 63 to Col. Lambert Ward's Bill providing for the permanent adoption of Summer Time. The Government promised facilities because of the large majority, and on condition that the actual period was determined by a full vote, but it was not until *July* 17 that progress was made after the Bill had been passed by a Standing Committee. On the Report stage on that day the promoters accepted a compromise with regard to the period, Summer Time starting on the third Saturday in April (instead of the first) and ending on the first Saturday in October. An amendment to make the last Saturday in September the final day was defeated by 228 to 56, and the Bill was read a third time without a division. The Peers also passed the Bill after unsuccessful attempts had been made in Committee to shorten the period, and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug.* 7.

RENT CONTROL.—Another Rent Control Bill was passed early in the Session, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in moving the second reading on *March* 11, explaining that it was devised in accordance with the pledge given by the Prime Minister to prolong the first part of the Act of 1923 for another 2½ years. He said he hoped

that at the end of that time the conditions of housing would have been so much mitigated that it would be possible to start on the second five-year period of partial control provided for in the earlier Act. The second reading was obtained on *Mar.* 25 after the defeat by 281 to 131 of an official Labour amendment, and the Bill was sent to a Standing Committee and placed on the Statute Book in *May*.

THE SALE OF HONOURS.—The House of Lords on *June* 29 gave a second reading to the Honours (Prevention of Abuses) Bill, making traffic in honours a criminal offence. A similar measure had been passed by the Peers in 1923, but it was not proceeded with. The Bill having again been passed by the Upper Chamber was read a second time by the Commons on *July* 24, when Sir Douglas Hogg explained that it was designed to carry out the recommendations of the Committee set up in 1922 to advise on the procedure to be adopted by the Prime Minister on making recommendations for honours. The proposal was that any person promising to secure an honour for any pecuniary payment or other consideration, and any person promising such payment, should be liable to imprisonment or a fine. The Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time on *Aug.* 4, and three days later received the Royal Assent.

THE COAL SUBSIDY.—On the eve of the adjournment, the House of Commons discussed the action of the Government in granting a subsidy to the coal industry as the only means possible to settle the dispute between owners and miners. The Prime Minister in moving a supplementary vote of £10,000,000 "in subvention of wages," explained on *Aug.* 6 the position which led to the Cabinet's decision. He said there were only two alternatives—to have a stoppage or to find a way out—and he contended that he had chosen the only honourable means of avoiding a stoppage. He had secured at a price a respite which he believed would be of immense value. If they were again confronted with such a challenge, he added, no minority in a free country had ever yet coerced the whole community. "If the time should come when the community has to protect itself, the community will do so and the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy throughout the world," Mr. Baldwin declared in conclusion. Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope that peace would be brought to a trade that would never be at peace until there was a living wage as a minimum and until it was organised nationally, while Mr. Lloyd George described the truce as nationalisation in its worst form. Several of the Government's supporters expressed apprehension of the subsidy but did not go the length of voting against it, and after Mr. Churchill had supported his leader, the vote was agreed to by 351 to 16.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

Majorities of recent Governments:—

Year.		Majorities.
1874	Conservative	46
1880	Liberal	62
1885	Liberal (84) and Nationalist (82)	166
1886	Unionist	114
1892	Liberal	40
1895	Unionist	152
1900	Unionist	134
1906	Liberal	356
1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1918	Coalition	263
1922	Conservative	79
1923	No Majority	—
1924	Conservative	225

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstaffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days:—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.— Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's Birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.
December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra. And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament.

1892	15	1910 (December)	42
1895	12	1918	62
1900	11	1922	142
1906	52	1923	191
1910 (January)	40	1924	150

Votes recorded 1922.—Over 82 per cent. of the Electors and Electresses recorded their votes in Constituencies where the election was contested. The Electorate in such Constituencies numbered (approximately) 17,200,000, and nearly 14,110,000 votes were recorded. The Electorate in England and Wales at the General Election of 1924 was estimated at 10,719,000 men and 8,092,000 women—total 18,811,000.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries:—

Australia, £1,000 per annum.*§
Canada, $4,000 per session.*§
France, 27,000 francs per annum.*†
Germany, 12,000 marks per annum.*
Great Britain, £400 per annum.*
Irish Free State, £360 per annum.*
Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House).*
New Zealand, Upper House £315, Lower House £450 per annum.*§
South Africa, £400 per annum.*§
Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum.*
United States, $10,000 per annum.*

* With allowances for travelling in addition.
† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.
§ Deductions for non-attendance.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

(After the Dissolution, Oct. 26, 1922.)

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members :—

England :		
London	62	
Boroughs	193	492
Counties	230	
Universities	7	
Wales and Monmouth :		
Boroughs	11	
Counties	24	36
University	1	
Scotland :		
Burghs	33	
Counties	38	74
Universities	3	
Northern Ireland :		
Ulster	13	13
Total		615

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After the General Elections, 1923 and 1924.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923 and Oct. 29, 1924 :—

	1923.	1924.
Conservative	258	413
Labour and Socialist	191	150
Liberal	156	39
Constitutionalist	—	7
Independent	6	4
Irish Nationalist	2	1
Sinn Fein	1	—
Speaker	1	1
Total	615	615

The House of Commons.

The sixth Parliament of King George V. and the *Third Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* was elected on October 29, 1924. The General Election had returned 413 Conservative; 7 Constitutionalist ; 150 Labour ; 40 Liberal ; 1 Irish Nationalist. and 4 Independent, distributed as shown in the following table :—

	Distribution of Members.				Party Strength (Nov. 18, 1924).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government.	Opposition.	Majority.
England	230	255	7	492	361	131	+230
Wales & Monmouth	24	11	1	36	9	27	− 18
Scotland	38	33	3	74	37	37	—
Northern Ireland	8	4	1	13	13	—	+ 13
Total	300	303	12	615	420	195	+225

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 169–181, Name of Division, and Majority at the General Election of 1924 of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative ; *Const.* = Constitutionalist ; *Lab.* = Labour ; *L.* = Liberal ; *Ind.* = Independent ; *N.* = Irish Nationalist ; *Com.* = Communist ; *Rep.* = Irish Republican.

	Maj.
Adamson, W. M. (*Lab.*), 422 *Cannock*	1,181
Adamson, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 575 *Fife, West*	8,670
Ainsworth, Capt. C. (*C*), 103 *Bury*	3,096
Albery, I. J. (*C*), 349 *Gravesend*	4,441
Alexander, A. V. (*Lab.*), 215 *Hillsborough*	4,019
Alexander, E. E. (*C*), 148 *Leyton, E.*	1,562
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (*C*), 544 *Central Glasgow*	5,641
Allen, J. Sandeman (*C*), 160 *W. Derby*	6,860
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 609 *Armagh*	17,265
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (*C*), 80 *Sparkbrook*	5,959
Ammon, C. G. (*Lab.*), 10 *Camberwell, N.*	3,736
Applin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (*C*), 384 *Enfield*	2,079
Apsley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (*C*), 218 *Southampton*	8,520
Ashley, Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. (*C*), 329 *New Forest*	11,264
Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (*C*), 209 *W. Salford*	4,352
Astor, Viscountess (*C*), 193 *Sutton*	5,079
Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (*C*), 347 *Dover*	13,559
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (*C*), 593 *Kinross and Western*	8,279
Atkinson, C., K.C. (*C*), 266 *Altrincham*	8,785
Attlee, Maj. C. R. (*Lab.*), 50 *Limehouse*	6,021
Baker, J. (*Lab.*), 251 *Bilston*	1,743
Baker, W. J. (*Lab.*), 97 *East Bristol*	4,777
Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (*C*), 456 *Bewdley*	unop.
Balfour, G. (*C*), 24 *Hampstead*	15,770
Balniel, Lord (*C*), 364 *Lonsdale*	3,458
Banks, R. Mitchell, K.C. (*C*), 454 *Swindon*	2,904
Barker, G. (*Lab.*), 521 *Abertillery*	unop.
Barnes, A. J. (*Lab.*), 117 *East Ham S.*	988
Barnett, Maj. Sir R. W. (*C*), 45 *St. Pancras, S.W.*	3,250
Barnston, Maj. Sir H., Bart. (*C*), 269 *Eddisbury*	1,669
Barr, Rev. J. (*Lab.*), 585 *Motherwell*	1,040
Bartlett, E. Ashmead-, C.B.E. (*C*), 22 *N. Hammersmith*	7,955

	Maj.
Batey, J. (*Lab.*), 313*Spennymoor*	7,110
Beamish, Rear.-Adm. T. P. H., C.B., (*C*) 442*Lewes*	8,356
Beckett, Hon. Sir G., Bart. (*C*), 139*North Leeds*	10,582
Beckett, J. (*Lab.*), 121*Gateshead*	9,336
Belisha, Maj. L. Hore- (*L*), 191*Devonport*	581
Bell, Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-, Bart. (*C*), 293*Honiton*	2,779
Bellairs, Com. C. (*C*), 351*Maidstone*	7,929
Benn, Sir A. Shirley (*C*), 192*Drake*	2,508
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (*L*), 558*Leith*	5,319
Bennett, A. J. (*C*), 184*Cent. Notts*	8,255
Bennett, Sir H. Curtis-, K.C. (*C*), 314 *Chelmsford*	5,631
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (*C*), 186 *Nottingham, S.*	4,828
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E (*C*), 602*Scot. Univ.*	2,143
Bethel, A. (*C*), 118*Eccles*	2,025
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (*C*), 408*Rushcliffe*	8,185
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (*C*), 140 *Leeds, N.E.*	7,412
Bird, E. Roy (*C*), 482*Skipton*	5,977
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 253*Wolverhampton, W.*	840
Blades, Sir G. R., Bt. (*C*), 435*Epsom*	14,868
Blundell, F. N. (*C*), 368*Ormskirk*	2,990
Boothby, R. J. G. (*C*), 563*Aberdeenshire, E.*	2,683
Bourne, R. C. (*C*), 190*Oxford City*	5,360
Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (*C*), 2*City of London*	unop.
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (*Lab.*), 14*Deptford*	3,624
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (*C*), 263 *Buckingham*	6,190
Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-, D.S.O. (*C*), 202*Chatham*	3,908
Brass, Capt. W. (*C*), 357*Clitheroe*	2,596
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bart. (*C*), 399 *Peterborough*	5,087
Briant, F. (*L*), 34*Lambeth, North*	29
Bridgeman, Rt. Hon. W. C. (*C*), 412*Oswestry*	8,173
Briggs, W. J. H. (*C*), 163*Blackley*	3,128
Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C.(*C*), 265*Cambridge*	4,749
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles- (*C*), 318*Maldon*	3,886
Brittain, Sir H., K.B.E., C.M.G.(*C*), 382*Acton*	7,216
Broad, F. A. (*Lab.*), 119*Edmonton*	1,336
Brocklebank, C. E. R. (*C*), 185 *E. Nottingham*	1,446
Bromfield, W. (*Lab.*), 424*Leek*	951
Bromley, J. (*Lab.*), 66*Barrow-in-Furness*	710
Brooke, Brig.-Gen. C. R. I., C.M.G. (*C*), 476*Pontefract*	701
Brown, Maj. D. C. (*C*), 402*Hexham*	4,190
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (*C*), 260 *Newbury*	4,315
Brown, J., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 568*South Ayrshire*	177
Buchanan, G. (*Lab.*), 545*Gorbals*	9,388
Buckingham, Sir H. C. (*C*), 437*Guildford*	12,046
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (*C*), 23*Hammersmith, S.*	3,875
Buller, Sir M. E. Manningham-, Bt. (*C*), 398 *Kettering*	1,241
Bullock, Capt. M., M.B.E. (*C*), 371*Waterloo*	9,588
Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Sir A. (*C*), 262*Aylesbury*	6,558
Burman, J. B. (*C*), 73*Budleston*	515
Burney, Comm. C. D. (*C*), 390*Uxbridge*	5,066
Burton, Lt.-Col. H. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 432 *Sudbury*	1,411
Butler, Sir G. G. G., K.B.E. (*C*), 489*Camb. Univ.*	785
Butt, Sir A. (*C*), 54*Balham*	10,706
Buxton, Rt. Hon. N. E. (*Lab.*), 394*Norfolk, N.*	2,004
Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (*C*), 385*Finchley*	4,335
Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (*C*), 209*Dorset, E.*	5,651
Campbell, E. T. (*C*), 11*N.W. Camberwell*	194
Cape, T. (*Lab.*), 283*Workington*	3,110
Carington, N. W. Smith- (*C*), 355*Rutland*	6,653
Carpenter, Maj. A. B. Boyd- (*C*), 107*Coventry*	4,824
Cassels, J. D., K.C. (*C*), 149*Leyton, W.*	3,403
Cautley, Sir H. S., Bart., K.C. (*C*), 441*E. Grinstead*	12,761
Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (*C*), 267*Chester*	6,953
Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bart. (*C*), 196*Portsmouth, S.*	14,113
Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (*C*), 451*Chippenham*	2,212
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (*C*), 71*Birmingham, Aston*	2,385
Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (*C*), 486*Oxford Univ.*	1,488
Chadwick, Sir R. B. (*C*), 235*Wallasey*	13,965
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (*C*), 81*Birmingham, W.*	7,643
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (*C*), 78*Ladywood*	77
Chapman, Sir S. (*C*), 539*Edinburgh S.*	7,077
Charleton, H. C. (*Lab.*), 141*Leeds, S.*	1,853
Charteris, Brig.-Gen. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 573*Dumfries*	4,246
Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (*C*), 158 *Liverpool, Walton*	4,463
Christie, J. A. (*C*), 395*S. Norfolk*	2,823
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (*Const.*), 316*Epping*	9,763
Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (*C*), 430*Woodbridge*	6,411
Clarry, R. G. (*C*), 499*Newport*	2,163
Clay, Col. H. H. Spender-, C.M.G., M.C. (*C*), 353*Tonbridge*	10,828
Clayton, G. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 373*Widnes*	2,150
Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-, C.M.G. (*C*), 411*Ludlow*	unop.
Clowes, S. (*Lab.*), 227*Hanley*	1,554
Cluse, W. S. (*Lab.*), 28*South Islington*	3,679
Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (*Lab.*), 169*Platting*	1,005
Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (*C*), 17 *Fulham, W.*	5,403
Cochrane, Com. Hon. A. D., D.S.O., R.N. (*C*), 574*E. Fife*	1,422
Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (*C*), 439*Reigate.*	13,816
Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (*C*), 155*Fairfield*	5,865
Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (*C*), 302*Dorset, W.*	6,662
Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (*L*), 556*Greenock*	5,162
Compton, J. (*Lab.*), 166*Gorton*	3,485
Connolly, M. H. (*Lab.*), 178*Newcastle-on-Tyne, E.*	344
Conway, Sir Martin (*C*), 491*English Universities*	1,346
Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch-, K.B.E. (*C*), 494 *E. Cardiff*	1,880
Cooper, A. Duff (*C*), 188*Oldham*	13,796
Cope, Maj. W. (*C*), 516*Llandaff*	4,192
Couper, J. B. (*C*), 549*Maryhill*	1,513
Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.C. (*C*), 444*Chichester*	8,294
Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.C. (*C*), 443*Rye*	7,582
Cove, W. G. (*Lab.*), 400*Wellingborough*	2,481
Cowan, D. M. (*L*), 601*Scottish Universities*	3,372
Cowan, Sir W. H. (*C*), 27*North Islington*	3,186
Craig, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. (*C*), 607*Antrim*	58,354
Craig, E. (*C*), 268*Crewe*	3,628
Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (*C*), 600*Scott. Univ.*	5,551
Crawfurd, Maj. H. E. (*L*), 239*Walthamstow, W.*	470
Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H. Page, Bart. (*C*), 89*Bournemouth*	12,885
Crook, C. W. (*C*), 116*East Ham, N.*	1,057
Crooke, J. S. (*C*), 72*Deritend*	792

	Maj.
Crookshank, Col. C. de W. (*C*), 570*Berwick and Haddington*	2,863
Crookshank, H. F. C. (*C*), 379*Gainsborough*	4,323
Cunliffe, J. H., K.C. (*C*), 87*Bolton*	4,065
Curzon, Viscount (*C*), 4*Battersea, S.*	5,217
Dalkeith, Earl of (*C*), 597*Roxburgh & Selkirk*	4,947
Dalton, H., D.SC. (*Lab.*), 12*Peckham*	947
Dalziel, Sir Davison, Bt. (*C*), 32*Brixton*	8,545
Davidson, J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (*C*), 334*Hemel Hempstead*	4,991
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (*C*), 328*Fareham*	12,804
Davies, Dr. A. V. (*C*), 369*Royton*	2,426
Davies, Lt.-Col. D. (*L*), 526*Montgomery*	10,558
Davies, Ellis W. (*L*), 510*Denbigh*	1,421
Davies, Evan (*Lab.*), 543*Ebbw Vale*	unop.
Davies, Maj. G. F. (*C*), 420*Yeovil*	5,157
Davies, R. J. (*Lab.*), 372*West Houghton*	3,349
Davies, Sir T. (*C*), 322*Cirencester*	11,123
Davison, J. E. (*Lab.*), 217*Smethwick*	1,253
Davison, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (*C*), 31*Kensington, S.*	unop.
Dawson, Sir P. (*C*), 37*Lewisham W.*	12,942
Day, H. (*Lab.*), 47*Southwark Central*	1,382
Dean, A. W. (*C*), 339*Holland*	4,770
Deans, R. Storry, K.C. (*C*), 216*Park*	2,477
De Frece, Sir W. (*C*), 85*Blackpool*	7,127
Dennison, R. (*Lab.*), 77*King's Norton*	133
Dixey, A. C. N. (*C*), 281*Penrith*	6,027
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., C.B.E. (*C*), *Belfast, E.*	unop.
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (*C*), 179*Newcastle, N.*	11,395
Drewe, C. (*C*), 294*South Molton*	654
Duckworth, J. (*L*), 83*Blackburn*	7,282
Duncan, C. (*Lab.*), 286*Clay Cross*	6,549
Dunnico, Rev. H. (*Lab.*), 307*Consett*	4,006
Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (*C*), 449*Warwick & L.*	6,609
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (*C*), 409*Banbury*	6,228
Edwards, C. (*Lab.*), 522*Bedwelty*	unop.
Edwards, J. H. (*Const.*), 63*Accrington*	2,243
Eliot, Capt. W. E., M.C. (*C*), 548*Kelvingrove*	5,190
Ellis, R. G. (*C*), 234*Wakefield*	894
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 220*Southend*	12,493
England, Col. A., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Const.*), 361*Heywood*	3,824
Erskine, Lord (*C*), 419*Weston s. Mare*	5,092
Erskine, J. M. M. (*C*), 60*St. George's*	unop.
Evans, Capt. E. (*L*), 528*Welsh Univ.*	336
Evans, Capt. H. A. (*C*), 495*Cardiff S.*	2,218
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington, Bart., G.B.E. (*C*), 315*Colchester*	3,330
Everard, W. Lindsay (*C*) 377*Melton*	5,156
Fairfax, Capt. J. G. (*C*), 183*Norwich*	4,721
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (*C*), 195*Portsmouth, N.*	7,318
Falls, Maj. Sir C. F. (*C*), 612*Fermanagh*	37,904
Fanshawe, Com. G. D., R.N. (*C*), 599*Clackmannan W.*	296
Fenby, T. D. (*L*), 91*Bradford E.*	66
Fermoy, Lord (*C*), 393*King's Lynn*	2,526
Fielden, E. B. (*C*), 165*Exchange, Manchester*	2,507
Finburgh, S. (*C*), 207*N. Salford*	1,136
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (*L*), 492*English Universities*	2,179
Fitzroy, Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. (*C*), 397*Daventry*	200
Fleming, D. P., K.C., M.C. (*C*), 572*Dumbarton*	3,351
Ford, P. J. (*C*), 538*Edinburgh N.*	6,269
Forrest, W. (*L*), 68*Batley*	403
Foster, Sir H. S. (*C*), 194*Portsmouth C.*	3,503
Fox, G. R. Lane-(*C*), 467*Barkston Ash*	4,923
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (*C*), 67*Bath*	7,267
Fraser, Capt. W. J. I., C.B.E. (*C*), 43*St. Pancras N.*	793
Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (*C*), 337*St. Albans*	9,322
Gadie, Lt.-Col. A. (*C*), 90*Bradford Central*	1,202
Galbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (*C*), 434*Surrey, E.*	12,750
Ganzoni, Sir J. (*C*), 132*Ipswich*	3,830
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg- (*C*), 106*Cheltenham*	2,763
Gates, P. G. (*C*), 30*Kensington, N.*	1,854
Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 417*Taunton*	3,549
Gaunt, Vice-Adm. Sir G., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C*), 460*Buckrose*	3,004
Gee, Capt. R., M.C. (*C*), 374*Bosworth*	358
George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd (*L*), 496*Carnarvon*	12,657
Gibbins, J. (*Lab.*), 161*W. Toxteth*	379
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. (*C*), 100*Bristol, W.*	17,298
Gillett, G. M. (*Lab.*), 15*Finsbury*	720
Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (*C*), 551*Pollok*	13,873
Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (*C*), 259*Abingdon*	4,312
Goff, Sir Park (*C*), 463*Cleveland*	5,425
Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-(*C*), 426*Stafford*	4,833
Gosling, H., C.H. (*Lab.*), 52*Whitechapel*	2,954
Gower, Sir R., O.B.E. (*C*), 19*Central Hackney*	1,730
Grace, J. (*C*), 274*Wirral*	6,008
Graham, D. M. (*Lab.*), 583*Lanark, Hamilton*	4,631
Graham, Rt. Hon. W. (*Lab.*), 536*Edinburgh, Central*	4,731
Grant, J. A., (*C*), 290*Derbyshire S.*	1,415
Greenall, T. (*Lab.*), 359*Farnworth*	2,806
Greene, W. P. C. (*C*), 254*Worcester*	5,817
Greenwood, A. (*Lab.*), 175*Nelson*	1,443
Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C. (*Const.*), 238*Walthamstow East*	3,066
Grenfell, D. R. (*Lab.*), 515*Gower*	3,858
Grenfell, E. C. (*C*), 1*City of London*	unop.
Gretton, Col. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 421*Burton*	13,409
Griffiths, T. (*Lab.*), 525*Pontypool*	1,547
Grotrian, H. Brent, K.C. (*C*), 163*Hull, S.W.*	3,035
Groves, T. E. (*Lab.*), 245*Stratford*	2,850
Grundy, T. W. (*Lab.*), 479*Rother Valley*	8,765
Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*L*), 98*Bristol, N.*	5,480
Guest, J. (*Lab.*), 472*Hemsworth*	8,691
Guest, Dr. L. H., M.C. (*Lab.*), 48*North Southwark*	1,030
Guinness, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E., D.S.O. (*C*), 431*Bury St. Edmunds*	6,681
Gunston, D. W., M.C. (*C*), 325*Thornbury*	2,217
Hacking, Capt. D. H., O.B.E. (*C*), 356*Chorley*	4,770
Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (*C*), 9*Dulwich*	8,543
Hall, F. (*Lab.*), 474*Normanton*	unop.
Hall, G. H. (*Lab.*), 497*Aberdare*	9,142
Hall, Vice-Adm. Sir R., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*C*), 440*Eastbourne*	7,355
Hall, Capt. W. D'Arcy (*C*), 505*Brecon*	2,460
Hamilton, Sir R. W. (*L*), 592*Orkney*	unop.
Hammersley, S. S. (*C*), 223*Stockport*	4,431
Hanbury, C. (*C*), 300*Dorset, N.*	1,478
Hannon, P. J. H. (*C*), 79*Moseley*	17,150
Hardie, G. D. (*Lab.*), 554*Springburn*	3,592
Harland, A. (*C*), 213*Eccleshill*	13,507
Harmsworth, Hon. E. (*C*), 350*Thanet*	14,351
Harney, Hon. E. A. St. A. K.C. (*L*), 222*South Shields*	6,319
Harris, P. A. (*L*), 85*S. W. Bethnal Green*	212
Harrison, G. J. C. (*C*), 275*Bodmin*	615

	Maj.
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (*C*), 291 *West Derbyshire*	3,712
Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. V., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 518 *Ogmore*	unop.
Harvey, C. M. Barclay- (*C*), 564 *Kincardine*	1,371
Harvey, G. (*C*), 33 *Kennington*	3,326
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (*C*), 298 *Totnes*	4,985
Haslam, H. C. (*C*), 380 *Horncastle*	1,169
Hastings, Sir P., K.C. (*Lab.*), 236 *Waltsend*	1,602
Hawke, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 279 *St. Ives*	1,247
Hayday, A. (*Lab.*), 187 *Nottingham, W.*	2,992
Hayes, J. H. (*Lab.*), 152 *Edgehill*	1,581
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O., O.B.E. (*C*), 303 *Barnard Castle*	313
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (*Lab.*), 102 *Burnley*	4,465
Henderson, Capt. R. R. (*C*), 410 *Henley*	6,770
Henderson, T. (*Lab.*), 555 *Tradeston*	2,993
Henderson, Lt.-Col. V. L., M.C. (*C*), 88 *Bootle*	2,824
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (*C*), 381 *Louth*	1,344
Henn, Sir S. H. H. (*C*), 84 *Blackburn*	7,017
Hennessy, Maj G. R. J., O.B.E. (*C*), 331 *Winchester*	6,810
Herbert, D. H. (*C*), 338 *Watford*	7,854
Herbert, Capt. S. (*C*), 465 *Scarborough*	7,688
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (*C*), 389 *Twickenham*	10,944
Hilton, C. (*C*), 87 *Bolton*	2,773
Hirst, G. H. (*Lab.*), 485 *Wentworth*	unop.
Hirst, W. (*Lab*), 93 *Bradford S.*	2,333
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G. (*C*), 13 *Chelsea*	8,155
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG., K.C. (*C*), 42 *St. Marylebone*	15,527
Hohler, Sir G. F., K.C. (*C*), 203 *Gillingham*	4,109
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (*C*), 327 *Basingstoke*	6,129
Holland, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., (*C*), 181 *Northampton*	971
Holt, Capt. H. P., M.C. (*C*), 246 *Upton*	1,967
Homan, C. W. J. (*C*), 64 *Ashton*	1,520
Hope, Capt. A. O. J. (*C*), 446 *Nuneaton*	2,563
Hope, Sir H. (*C*), 576 *Forfar*	3,441
Hope, Rt. Hon. J. F. (*C*), 212 *Sheffield, Central*	307
Hopkins, J. W. W. (*C*), 44 *St. Pancras, E.*	2,075
Hopkinson, A. (*Ind.*), 366 *Mossley*	4,668
Horlick, Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-, O.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 122 *Gloucester*	2,520
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (*C*), 547 *Hillhead*	7,615
Howard, Capt. Hon. D. (*C*), 280 *Cumberland, N.*	3,765
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (*C*), 20 *Hackney, N.*	4,794
Hudson, J. H. (*Lab.*), 129 *Huddersfield*	2,265
Hudson, R. S. (*C*), 282 *Whitehaven*	1,408
Hughan, Vice-Adm. Sir A. J. Henniker-, Bt., C.B. (*C*), 577 *Galloway*	1,416
Hume, Sir G. H. (*C*), 18 *Greenwich*	1,064
Huntingfield, Lord (*C*), 428 *Eye*	6,009
Hurd, P. A. (*C*), 452 *Devizes*	4,350
Hurst, Col. G. B., K.C. (*C*), 168 *Moss Side*	4,009
Hutchison, G. A. C., K.C. (*C*), 589 *Midlothian, N.*	2,147
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*L*), 559 *Montrose Dist.*	2,312
Iliffe, Sir E. M., C.B.E. (*C*), 448 *Tamworth*	unop.
Inskip, Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 96 *Bristol, C.*	3,159
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (*C*), 462 *Howdenshire*	unop.
Jackson, Sir H. (*C*), 55 *Wandsworth, C.*	4,999
Jacob, A. E. (*C*), 151 *East Toxteth*	9,519
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. C.B.E. (*C*), 101 *Bromley*	8,692
Jenkins, W. (*Lab.*), 517 *Neath*	unop
Jephcott, A. R. (*C*), 82 *Yardley*	1,965
John, Will (*Lab.*), 501 *W. Rhondda, W.*	unop.
Johnston, T. (*Lab.*), 534 *Dundee*	12,739
Jones, Capt. G. M. Garro- (*L*), 211 *Hackney, S.*	1,758
Jones, G. W. H. (*C*), 53 *Stoke Newington*	5,930
Jones, H. H. (*L*), 520 *Merioneth*	2,835
Jones, J. J. (*Lab.*), 244 *Silvertown*	12,230
Jones, Morgan (*Lab.*), 514 *Caerphilly*	5,430
Jones, T. I. Mardy- (*Lab.*), 519 *Pontypridd*	3,876
Kelly, W. T. (*Lab.*), 201 *Rochdale*	117
Kennedy, A. R., K.C. (*C*), 198 *Preston*	560
Kennedy, T. (*Lab.*), 557 *Kirkcaldy*	1,431
Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (*L*), 133 *Central Hull*	2,330
Kenyon, B. (*L*), 285 *Chesterfield*	4,765
Kidd, James (*C*), 588 *Linlithgow*	642
Kindersley, G. M., O.B.E. (*C*), 336 *Hitchin*	8,246
King, Capt. H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C. (*C*), 39 *Paddington, S.*	unop.
Kirkwood, D. (*Lab.*), 532 *Dumbarton*	4,535
Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 264 *Wycombe*	8,294
Lamb, J. Q. (*C*), 427 *Stone*	7,505
Lampson, G. Locker- (*C*), 391 *Wood Green*	13,077
Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*C*), 76 *Handsworth*	9,540
Lansbury, G. (*Lab.*), 40 *Bow & Bromley*	5,934
Lawrence, F. W. Pethick- (*Lab.*), 146 *West Leicester*	737
Lawson, J. J. (*Lab.*), 306 *Chester-le-Street*	13,450
Lee, F. (*Lab.*), 289 *Derbyshire, N.E.*	3,506
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (*C*), 56 *Clapham*	7,200
Lindley, F. W. (*Lab.*), 205 *Rotherham*	3,148
Lindsay, Maj. G. H. M. Broun-, D.S.O. (*C*), 550 *Partick*	3,555
Lister, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-, K.B.E., M.C. (*C*), 387 *Hendon*	13,665
Little, Dr. E. G. Graham- (*Ind*), 490 *Lond. Univ.*	389
Livingstone, M. (*L*), 580 *Western Isles*	2,161
Lloyd, C. E., O.B.E. (*C*), 124 *Dudley*	885
Loder, Capt. J. de V. (*C*), 144 *Leicester, E.*	421
Looker, H. W. (*C*), 321 *Essex, S.E.*	5,911
Lord, W. Greaves-, K.C. (*C*), 35 *Norwood*	13,251
Lougher, L. (*C*), 493 *Cardiff, Central*	4,673
Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (*C*), 74 *Edgbaston*	13,078
Lowth, T. (*Lab.*), 162 *Ardwick*	2,826
Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D. (*C*), 112 *Derby*	253
Lumley, L. R. (*C*), 134 *Hull, E.*	1,166
Lunn, W. (*Lab.*), 480 *Rothwell*	6,300
Lynn, Sir R. J. (*C*), 606 *Belfast, W.*	7,313
MacAndrew, C. G. (*C*), 567 *Kilmarnock*	1,183
McConnell, T. E. (*C*), 604 *Belfast, N.*	32,990
MacDonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (*Lab.*), 513 *Aberavon*	2,100
Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*L*), 578 *Inverness*	4,605
Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (*C*), 342 *I. of Wight*	5,402
Macdonald, R. (*C*), 543 *Cathcart*	8,525
McDonnell, Col. Hon. A., C.B., C.M.G. (*C*), 346 *Dartford*	756
MacIntyre, Ian (*C*), 540 *Edinburgh, W.*	1,025
Mackinder, W. (*Lab.*), 481 *Shipley*	596
Maclaren, A. (*Lab.*), 226 *Burslem*	606
McLean, Maj. A. (*C*), 396 *Norfolk, S.W.*	3,834
McLean, Neil (*Lab.*), 546 *Govan*	6,317
Macmillan, Capt. H. (*C*), 225 *Stockton-on-Tees*	3,215
Macnaghten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 614 *Londonderry*	25,006
McNeill, Rt. Hon. Ronald (*C*), 344 *Canterbury*	9,632

	Maj.
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (*L*), 579 *Ross and Cromarty*	unop.
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (*C*), 565 *Argyll* ...	3,029
MacRobert, A. M., K.C. (*C*), 595 *Renfrew, E.*	2,813
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. D. Ramsay-Steel-, Bt. (*C*), 75 *Erdington*	5,342
Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (*C*), 270 *Knutsford*	6,314
Malone, Maj. P. B. (*C*), 232 *S. Tottenham*	1,501
March, S. (*Lab.*), 41 *Poplar, S.*	6,515
Margesson, Capt. H. D. R., M.C. (*C*), 447 *Rugby*	3,910
Marriott, Sir J. A. R. (*C*), 255 *York*	4,414
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (*C*), 108 *Croydon, N.*	15,018
Maxton, J. (*Lab.*), 541 *Bridgeton*	6,217
Meller, R. J. (*C*), 438 *Mitcham*	6,208
Merriman, F. B., K.C. (*C*), 170 *Rusholme*	5,569
Meyer, Sir F. C., Bt. (*C*), 123 *Ft. Yarmouth*	1,071
Milne, J. S. W. (*C*), 458 *Kidderminster*	11,248
Mitchell, E. Rosslyn (*Lab.*), 560 *Paisley* ...	2,228
Mitchell, S. (*C*), 584 *Lanark*	1,288
Mitchell, W. Foot (*C*), 320 *Saffron Walden*	5,949
Mitchell, Sir W. Lane- (*C*), 58 *Streatham*	1,825
Moles, Rt. Hon. T. (*U*), 605 *Belfast, S.*	unop.
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (*L*), 507 *Carmarthen*	9,328
Monsell, Com. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres- (*C*), 457 *Evesham*	9,703
Montague, F. (*Lab.*), 29 *West Islington* ...	675
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Sir N. J., K.C.M.G. (*C*), 200 *Richmond*	13,914
Moore, Lt.-Col. T. E. Russell- (*C*), 531 *Ayr*	2,788
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (*C*), 383 *Brentford*	5,984
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (*Const.*), 276 *Camborne*	2,310
Morgan, Lt.-Col. D. Watts-, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 500 *Rhondda, E.*	unop.
Morgan, Col. K. P. Vaughan- (*C*), 16 *Fulham, E.*	6,254
Morris, R. H. (*L*), 506 *Cardigan*	unop.
Morrison, H. (*C*), 453 *Salisbury*	5,337
Morrison, R. (*Lab.*), 231 *North Tottenham*	557
Murchison, C. K. (*C*), 340 *Hunts*	3,124
Murnin, H. (*Lab.*), 561 *Stirling & F.*	1,944
Nall, Lt.-Col. Sir J., D.S.O. (*C*), 167 *Hulme*	2,294
Naylor, T. E. (*Lab.*), 49 *S.E. Southwark* ...	4,248
Nelson, Sir F. (*C*), 324 *Stroud*	8,555
Neville, R. J. N. (*C*), 392 *Norfolk, E.*	2,169
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (*C*), 120 *Exeter*	8,163
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 104 *Cambridge*	5,884
Nicholson, O. W. (*C*), 59 *Abbey*	13,607
Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. (*C*), 330 *Petersfield*	10,891
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir H., K.C. (*C*), 115 *Ealing*	11,807
Nuttall, J. Ellis (*C*), 70 *Birkenhead, W.*	336
Oakley, T. (*C*), 414 *Wrekin*	2,878
O'Connor, T. J. C. (*C*), 257 *Luton*	3,948
O'Connor, Rt. Hon. T. P. (*N*), 157 *Scotland*	unop.
Oliver, G. H. (*Lab.*), 288 *Ilkeston*	1,808
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (*C*), 489 *Oxford Univ.*	136
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. H. (*C*), 608 *Antrim*	58,250
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (*L*), 509 *Carnarvon*	469
Palin, J. H. (*Lab.*), 180 *Newcastle, W.*	4,630
Paling, W. (*Lab.*), 469 *Doncaster*	1,696
Parkinson, J. (*Lab.*), 247 *Wigan*	5,344
Pease, W. E. (*C*), 110 *Darlington*	2,166
Pennefather, Sir J. de F., Bart. (*C*), 156 *Liverpool, Kirkdale*	5,023
Penny, F. G. (*C*), 137 *Kingston-on-Thames*	14,293
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (*C*), 127 *Hastings*	9,135
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (*C*), 219 *Southampton*	8,018
Perring, W. G. (*C*), 38 *Paddington, N.*	3,563
Peto, Basil E. (*C*), 292 *Barnstaple*	1,195
Peto, Capt. G. K., C.B.E. (*C*), 416 *Frome* ...	1,745
Philipson, Mrs. Hilton (*C*), 401 *Berwick* ...	3,965
Pielou, D. P. (*C*), 459 *Stourbridge*	1,910
Pilcher, G. (*C*), 278 *Penryn & F.*	2,572
Pilditch, Sir P. (*C*), 388 *Spelthorne*	9,858
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (*Lab.*), 211 *Brightside*	3,345
Potts, J. (*Lab.*), 65 *Barnsley*	1953
Power, Sir J. C. (*C*), 250 *Wimbledon*	13,823
Pownall, Lt.-Col. Assheton (*C*), 36 *East Lewisham*	10,221
Preston, W. (*C*), 237 *Walsall*	2,493
Price, Maj. C. W. M. (*C*), 527 *Pembroke* ...	1,530
Pringle, J. A., K.C. (*C*), 613 *Fermanagh* ...	37,899
Purcell, A. A. (*Lab.*), 323 *Forest of Dean*	3,022
Radford, E. A. (*C*), 208 *Salford, S.*	708
Raine, W. (*C*), 230 *Sunderland*	6,785
Ramsden, E. J. S. H. (*C*), 92 *Bradford, N.*	2,017
Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. J. F. P., K.C. (*C*), 488 *Cambridge University*	1,328
Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. C. (*C*), 95 *Brighton*	25,181
Rees, Sir Beddoe (*L*), 99 *Bristol, S.*	1,020
Reid, Capt. A. S. C., D.F.C. (*C*), 240 *Warrington*	1,537
Reid, D. D. (*C*), 610 *Down*	49,988
Remer, J. R. (*C*), 271 *Macclesfield*	6,984
Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (*C*), 25 *Holborn*	7,710
Rentoul, G. S. C. (*C*), 429 *Lowestoft*	6,852
Rhys, Hon. C., M.C. (*C*), 319 *Romford*	2,208
Rice, Sir F. G. (*C*), 317 *Harwich*	2,315
Richardson, Col. Sir P. W., O.B.E. (*C*), 433 *Chertsey*	10,839
Richardson, R. (*Lab.*), 309 *Houghton-le-Spring*	4,834
Riley, Ben (*Lab.*), 113 *Dewsbury*	2,425
Ritson, J. (*Lab.*), 308 *Durham*	5,418
Roberts, E. H. G. (*C*), 512 *Flint*	4,885
Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O. (*Lab.*), 242 *West Bromwich*	971
Roberts, S. (*C.*) 332 *Hereford*	4,606
Robertson, J. (*Lab.*), 581 *Bothwell*	3,277
Robinson, Sir T. (*Const.*), 370 *Stretford*	9,306
Robinson, W. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 471 *Elland*	488
Ropner, Maj. L., M.C. (*C*), *Sedgefield*	1,416
Rose, F. H. (*Lab.*), 529 *Aberdeen, N.*	4,704
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (*L*), 503 *Swansea, W.*	845
Russell, Maj. A. West- (*C*), 233 *Tynemouth*	4,390
Rye, F. G. (*C*), 376 *Loughborough*	1,363
Saklatvala, S. (*Com.*), 3 *Battersea, N.*	542
Salmon, Major I., C.B.E. (*C*). 386 *Harrow*	7,019
Salter, Dr. A. (*Lab.*), 6 *Bermondsey, W.*	2,902
Samuel, A. M. (*C*), 436 *Farnham*	13,659
Samuel, S. (*C*), 57 *Putney*	20,732
Sandars, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A., Bt. (*C*), 418 *Wells*	3,974
Sandeman, A. N. S., O.B.E. (*C*), 365 *Middleton*	7,563
Sanderson, Sir F. B., Bt. (*C*), 358 *Darwen*	935
Sandon, Viscount (*C*), 413 *Shrewsbury*	4,275
Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., (*C*), 130 *Hythe*	8,907
Savery S. S. (*C*), 461 *Holderness*	2,749
Scott, Sir L., K.C. (*C*), 154 *Exchange*	unop.
Scurr, J. (*Lab.*), 51 *Mile End*	3,346
Scrymgeour, E. (*Ind.*), 533 *Dundee*	1,075
Sexton, J., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 206 *St. Helens* ...	4,405
Shaw, Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes, D.S.O. (*C*), 596 *Renfrew W.*	2,015
Shaw, G. R. D. (*C*), 483 *Sowerby*	1,701
Shaw, Rt. Hon. T., C.B.E. (*Lab.*), 197 *Preston*	1,682
Shaw, Capt. W. W. (*C*), 455 *Westbury*	1,711
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt. (*C*), 378 *Brigg* ...	3,456

	Maj.
Shepperson, E. W. (*C*), 333*Leominster*	5,573
Shiels, Dr. I. Drummond (*Lab.*), 537*Edinburgh E.*	3,115
Short, A. (*Lab.*), 241*Wednesbury*	338
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Rt. Rev. J. M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D. (*C*), 611*Down*	49,836
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C. (*L*), 484*Spen Valley*	4,475
Sinclair, Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (*L*), 571*Caithness*	unop.
Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (*C*), 615*Belfast Unir.*	unop.
Sitch, C. H. (*Lab.*), 423*Kingswinford*	1,027
Skelton, A. N. (*C*), 594*Perth*	5,024
Slaney, Maj. P. P. Kenyon (*C*), 295*Tavistock*	1,272
Slesser, Sir H., K.C. (*Lab.*), 142*Leeds, S.E.*	4,429
Smillie, R. (*Lab.*), 174*Morpeth*	8,420
Smith, Ben (*Lab.*), 5*Rotherhithe*	4,328
Smith, Prof. H. B. Lees (*Lab.*), 473*Keighley*	5,183
Smith, R. (*Lab.*), 475*Penistone*	1,279
Smith, R. W. (*C*), 562*Aberdeen, C.*	1,401
Smithers, W. (*C*), 345*Chislehurst*	10,683
Snell, H. (*Lab.*), 61*Woolwich, E.*	4,798
Snowden, Rt. Hon. P. (*Lab.*), 468*Colne Valley*	3,243
Somerville, A. A. (*C*), 261*Windsor*	14,856
Spencer, G. A. (*Lab.*), 405*Broxtowe*	2,963
Spoor, Rt. Hon. B. C., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 304*Bishop Auckland*	2,918
Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt., C.M.G., (*C*) 586 *Lanark, N.*	2,028
Stamford, T. W. (*Lab.*), 143*Leeds, W.*	3
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (*C*), 360*Fylde*	unop.
Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (*C*) 248 *Willesden, E.*	7,973
Stanley, Hon. O. F. G. (*C*), 450*Westmorland*	10,693
Steel, Maj. S. S. (*C*), 343*Ashford*	9,672
Stephen, Rev. C. (*Lab.*), 542*Camlachie*	215
Stewart, J. (*Lab.*), 552*St. Rollox*	5,061
Stott, Lt.-Col. W. H., C.B. (*C*), 69*Birkenhead, E.*	2,053
Strickland, Sir G., G.C.M.G. (*C*), 363*Lancaster*	4,158
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (*C*), 272*Northwich*	2,915
Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (*C*), 591 *Moray and Nairn*	3,757
Styles, Capt. H. W. (*C*), 352*Sevenoaks*	5,814
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (*C*), 335*Hertford*	8,754
Sugden, Sir W. (*C*), 126*The Hartlepools*	3,353
Sutton, J. E. (*Lab.*), 164*Clayton*	2,704
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. (*C*), 214*Hallam*	6,639
Tasker, Maj. R. I. (*C*), 26*Islington, E.*	3,894
Taylor, R. A. (*Lab.*), 150*Lincoln*	39
Templeton, W. P. (*C*), 569*Banff*	1,403
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*Lab.*), 111*Derby*	5,723
Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (*L*), 504*Anglesey*	5,827
Thompson, L. (*C*), 229*Sunderland*	6,789
Thomson, F. C., K.C. (*C*), 530*Aberdeen, S.*	5,393
Thomson, T. (*L*), 173*Middlesbrough, W.*	unop.
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-, Bart., K.B.E. (*C*), 109*Croydon, S.*	10,755
Thorne, G. R. (*L*), 252*Wolverhampton, E.*	1,053
Thorne, Will (*Lab.*), 243*Plaistow*	7,971
Thurtle, E. (*Lab.*), 46*Shoreditch*	1,860
Tinker, J. (*Lab.*), 147*Leigh*	1,015
Tinne, J. A. (*C*), 159*Wavertree*	3,680
Titchfield, Marquess of (*C*), 407*Newark*	8,963
Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, Bt. (*C*), 341*I. of Ely*	1,963
Townend, A. E. (*Lab.*), 224*Stockport*	2,327
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. C. P. (*Lab.*), 177*Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central*	896
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland- (*C*), 296 *Tiverton*	1,659
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (*C*), 94*Brighton*	25,315
Turton, E. R. (*C*), 466*Thirsk & Malton*	6,492
Varley, F. B. (*Lab.*), 406*Mansfield*	5,906
Viant, S. P. (*Lab.*), 249*Willesden, W.*	1,345
Waddington, R. (*C*), 204*Rossendale*	2,885
Walker, Sir C. L. Forestier-, K.B.E. (*C*), 524 *Monmouth*	10,041
Wallace, Capt. D. E., M.C. (*C*), 128*Hornsey*	7,800
Wallhead, R. C. (*Lab.*), 498*Merthyr*	6,499
Walsh, Rt. Hon. S. (*Lab.*), 362*Ince*	10,452
Ward, Lt.-Col. A. L., D.S.O. (*C*), 135*Hull, N.W.*	6,992
Ward, Col. J., C.B. (*Const.*), 228*Stoke-on-Trent*	4,546
Warrender, Sir V., Bart., M.C., (*C*), 354*Grantham*	7,016
Warne, G. H. (*Lab.*), 403*Wansbeck*	2,284
Warner, Brig.-Gen. W. W., C.M.G. (*C*), 258*Bedford, Mid.*	961
Waterhouse, Capt. C. (*C*), 145*Leicester, S.*	6,093
Watson, Sir F. (*C*), 477*Pudsey*	7,089
Watson, Rt. Hon. W., K.C. (*C*), 105*Carlisle*	2,111
Watson, W. McL. (*Lab.*), 535*Dunfermline*	3,769
Watts, Dr. T. (*C*), 171*Withington*	3,198
Webb, Rt. Hon. Sidney (*Lab.*), 321*Seaham*	10,624
Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O. (*Lab.*), 176*Newcastle-under-Lyme*	3,801
Weir, L. MacN. (*Lab.*), 598*Clackmannan*	1,280
Wells, S. R. (*C*), 256*Bedford*	6,549
Welsh, J. C. (*Lab.*), 582*Coatbridge*	57
Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (*C*), 566*Bute and Northern*	6,128
Westwood, J. (*Lab.*), 590*Peebles*	1,074
Wheatley, Rt. Hon. J. (*Lab.*), 553*Shettleston*	630
Wheler, Lt.-Col. Sir G. C. H., Bt., C.B.E. (*C*), 348*Faversham*	5,252
White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (*C*), 221*Southport*	6,272
Whiteley, W. (*Lab.*), 305*Blaydon*	7,121
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (*L*), 125*Halifax*	unop.
Wiggins, W. (*L.*), 189*Oldham*	4,623
Wilkinson, Ellen C. (*Lab.*), 172*Middlesbrough, E.*	927
Williams, Lieut. A. M., D.S.C., R.N. (*C*), 277*N. Cornwall*	1,712
Williams, Charles (*C*), 297*Torquay*	6,161
Williams, C. P. (*C*), 511*Wrexham*	3,863
Williams, David (*Lab.*), 502*Swansea, E.*	2,088
Williams, H. G. (*C*), 199*Reading*	3,001
Williams, Dr. J. H. (*Lab.*), 508*Llanelly*	2,259
Williams, T. (*Lab.*), 470*Don Valley*	2,135
Williams, Sir W. E. Hume-, Bart., K.B.E., K.C. (*C*), 404*Bassetlaw*	1,449
Wilson, C. H. (*Lab.*), 210*Attercliffe*	7,173
Wilson, Sir C. H. (*C*), 138*Leeds, Central*	5,207
Wilson, Col. M. J. (*C*), 464*Richmond*	unop.
Wilson, R. J. (*Lab.*), 310*Jarrow*	4,676
Wilson, R. R. (*C*), 425*Lichfield*	2,076
Winby, Lt.-Col. L. P. (*C*), 375*Harborough*	6,992
Windsor, W. (*Lab.*), 7*Bethnal Green, N.E.*	95
Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (*C*), 445*Horsham*	16,178
Wise, Sir F. (*C*), 131*Ilford*	14,365
Wolmer, Viscount (*C*), 326*Aldershot*	9,768
Womersley, W. J. (*C*), 124*Grimsby*	6,613
Wood, B. C., C.B.E. (*C*), 415*Bromsgrove*	3,441
Wood, Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. ( ), 478 *Ripon*	unop.
Wood, E. W. H. (*C*), 273*Stalybridge*	3,903
Wood, Sir K. (*C*), 62*Woolwich, W.*	4,200
Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill-, Bt. (*C*), 287*High Peak*	1,788
Woodcock, Col. H. C. (*C*), 153*Taverton*	630
Wragg, H. (*C*), 284*Belper*	4,148
Wright, W. (*Lab.*) 587*Rutherglen*	1,089
Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (*C*), 301*Dorset, S.*	8,079
Young, Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton-, D.S.O., D.S.C. (*L*), 182*Norwich*	5,034
Young, R., O.B.E. (*Lab.*), 367*Newton*	2,809

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *Const.* = Constitutionalist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.* = Irish Nationalist; *Com.* = Communist; *Rep.* = Irish Republican. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHS, 62.

CITY OF LONDON,
M. 26,310; *W.* 18,017

1*E. C. Grenfell, C. .....unop.
2*Sir V. Bowater, Bt., C....unop.

BATTERSEA.

North, *M.* 23,552; *W.* 17,034
3 *S. Saklatvala, Com.* 15,096
*H. C. Hogbin, *Const.*.....14,554
South, *M.* 24,949; *W.* 19,420
4*Viscount Curzon, C.B.E.
C. 19,588
A. J. Winfield, *Lab.* 14,371

BERMONDSEY.

Rotherhithe, *M.* 16,989; *W.* 12,917
5*Ben Smith, *Lab.*.... 12,703
C. G. L. Du Cann, *C.*..... 8,375
West, *M.* 15,214; *W.* 11,775
6 *Dr. A. Salter, Lab.* 11,578
*Rev. R. M. Kedward, *L.* 8,676

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, *M.* 15,808; *W.* 12,019
7*W. Windsor, *Lab.* 9,560
G. Edmonds, *L.* 9,465
South-West, *M.* 12,534; *W.* 8,988
8*P. A. Harris, *L.*..... 6,236
J. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 6,024
C. P. Norman, *C.* 2,467

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, *M.* 17,564; *W.* 15,869
9*Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall,
Bart., K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.*15,611
Dr. C. A. Smith, *Lab.* ... 7,068
C. R. Cooke-Taylor, *L.*.... 4,017
North, *M.* 16,856; *W.* 12,674
10*C. G. Ammon, *Lab.*.....11,300
Dame H. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.,
C. 7,564
V. Duval, *L.* 1,729
North-West,
M. 17,621; *W.* 14,726
11 *E. T. Campbell, C.* 9,626
Dr. H. B. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,432
*Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, *L.* 5,138
Peckham, *M.* 21,616; *W.* 17,437
12 *H. Dalton*, D.Sc., *Lab.* 13,361
Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-Shee, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*12,414
J. N. Emery, *L.* 3,194
CHELSEA, *M.* 15,102; *W.* 14,480
13*Col. *Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G.
Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., *C.*.. 13,816
Hon. Mrs. B. Russell,
M.B.E., *Lab.* 5,661
I. A. Williams, *L.* 1,557
DEPTFORD, *M.* 31,058; *W.* 24,729
14*Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman, *Lab.* 21,903
J. Hargreaves, *C.* 18,279
FINSBURY, *M.* 21,604; *W.* 18,907
15*G. M. Gillett, *Lab.* 12,363
Rear-Adm. E. A. Taylor,
C.M.G., C.V.O., *C.* 11,643
R. Shaw, *L.* 2,324

FULHAM.

East, *M.* 21,613; *W.* 17,538
16*Col. K. P. Vaughan-
Morgan, O.B.E., *C.* ...16,657
J. Palmer, *Lab.* 10,403
West, *M.* 22,365; *W.* 18,021
17*Sir Cyril S. Cobb, K.B.E.,
M.V.O., *C.* 17,109
R. M. Gentry, *Lab.*.....11,706
GREENWICH, *M.* 27,426; *W.* 20,290
18 *Sir G. H. Hume, C.* ...18,473
*E. T. Palmer, *Lab.* 17,409

HACKNEY.

Central, *M.* 20,07x; *W.* 15,898
19 *Sir R. Gower*, O.B.E., *C.* 11,414
E. E. Hunter, *Lab.* 9,684
*L. B. Franklin, O.B.E., *L.* 5,594
North, *M.* 18,739; *W.* 15,273
20 *Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C.*11,925
*J. H. Harris, *L.* 7,181
Dr. Stella Churchill, *Lab.* 6,097
South, *M.* 19,535; *W.* 15,030
21 *Capt. G. M. Garro-Jones,
L. 13,415
*H. S. Morrison, *Lab.* ...11,651

HAMMERSMITH.

North, *M.* 17,621; *W.* 14,573
22 *Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett,
C.B.E., *C.*.....12,925
*J. P. Gardner, *Lab.*.....10,970
South, *M.* 17,132; *W.* 14,501
23*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull,
Bart., C. 12,679
Rt. Hon. C. Addison,
M.D., *Lab.* 8,804
E. D. Wetton, *L.* 1,393

HAMPSTEAD,
M. 21,173; *W.* 19,136
24*George Balfour, C. 21,432
C. T. Hendin, *Lab.* 5,662
HOLBORN, *M.* 15,140; *W.* 12,350
25*Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Remnant, Bt., C.B.E., *C.*....11,428
W. W. Messer, *Lab.* ... 3,718

ISLINGTON.

East, *M.* 24,598; *W.* 20,380
26 *Maj. R. I. Tasker*, T.D., *C.* 14,174
Dr. Ethel Bentham, *Lab.*10,280
*A. S. Comyns-Carr, K.C.,
L. 7,406
North, *M.* 26,511; *W.* 22,062
27*Sir W. H. Cowan, C. ...15,562
E. G. Culpin, *Lab.* 12,376
N. T. C. Sargant, *L.* 7,136
South, *M.* 19,289; *W.* 15,559
28*W. S. Cluse, *Lab.* 10,347
T. F. Howard, *C.* 8,668
E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, *L.* 5,158
West, *M.* 18,690; *W.* 14,737
29*F. Montague, *Lab.* 10,174
Maj. J. St. G. F. Despencer-Robertson,
O.B.E., *C.*..... 9,499
J. W. Molden, *L.*..... 2,780

KENSINGTON.

North, *M.* 23,695; *W.* 20,320
30*Percy G. Gates, *C.* 16,255
F. E. West, *Lab.* 14,401
South, *M.* 18,645; *W.* 19,900
31*Sir W. H. Davison, K.B.E.,
C. .....*unop.*

LAMBETH.

Brixton, *M.* 22,020; *W.* 18,054
32 *Sir Davidson Dalziel,
Bt., C. 15,755
J. Adams, *Lab.* 7,210
*F. J. Laverack, *L.* 4,871
Kennington, *M.* 21,191; *W.* 16,438
33 *G. Harvey, C.* 14,898
*Lt.-Col. T. S. Beauchamp Williams, *Lab.*11,572
North, *M.* 18,130; *W.* 13,736
34*F. Briant, *L.* 7,943
G. R. Strauss, *Lab.* 7,914
J. Lazarus, *C.* 5,488
Norwood, *M.* 23,667; *W.* 20,648
35*W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., *C.*22,178
G. J. Anstey, *Lab.* 8,027

LEWISHAM.

East, *M.* 27,154; *W.* 22,865
36*Lt.-Col. Asheton Pownall, O.B.E., *C.* 23,842
J. C. Wilmot, *Lab.*.....13,621
West, *M.* 23,696; *W.* 20,382
37*Sir Philip Dawson, *C.* 19,723
Mrs. B. Drake, *Lab.* ... 6,781
B. L. A. O'Malley, *L.* ... 6,756

PADDINGTON.

North, *M.* 20,070; *W.* 18,155
38*W. G. Perring, *C.* 14,044
J. W. Gordon, *Lab.*.....10,481
A. C. Crane, *L.* 3,013
South, *M.* 16,714; *W.* 14,953
39*Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E.,
D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R.,
C. .....*unop.*

POPLAR.

Bow and Bromley,
M. 20,228; *W.* 15,218
40*George Lansbury, *Lab.* 15,740
H. A. Hill, *C.* 9,806
South, *M.* 21,924; *W.* 16,412
41*Samuel March, *Lab.* ...16,244
H. Heathcote Williams,
L. 9,709

ST. MARYLEBONE,
M. 25,954; *W.* 24,657
42*Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG.
*Hogg, K.C., *C.* 24,359
G. E. Elmer, *Lab.*..... 8,782

ST. PANCRAS.

North, *M.* 20,149; *W.* 17,572
43 *Capt. Ian Fraser*, C.B.E.,
C. 13,964
*James Marley, *Lab.* ...13,171
H. D. Roome, *L.*.....2,748
South-East, *M.* 17,556; *W.* 14,123
44 *J. W. W. Hopkins, C.*...12,538
*H. G. Romeril, *Lab.* ...10,463
South-West, *M.* 17,165; *W.* 13,501
45*Maj. Sir R. W. Barnett, *C.*11,876
E. N. Bennett, *Lab.* ... 5,630

SHOREDITCH.

M. 30,052; *W.* 22,646
46*E. Thurtle, *Lab.* 16,608
Sir H. J. Reckitt, Bt., *L.*14,748

SOUTHWARK.
Central, *M.* 18,724 ; *W.* 13,877.
47 *Harry Day, Lab.*..... 9,199
*J. D. Gilbert, *L.* 7,817
C. L. Nordon, *C.* 5,937
North, *M.* 14,509 ; *W.* 11,388
48**Dr. L. Haden Guest,* M.C., *Lab.* 8,115
E. A. Strauss, *L.* 7,085
J. J. Llewellin, M.C., *C.* 3,305
South-East, *M.* 17,603 ; *W.* 13,833
49**T. E. Naylor, Lab.* 11,635
G. Lloyd, *C.* 7,387
Mrs. E. C. Elias, *L.*..... 2,388

STEPNEY.
Limehouse, *M.* 17,326 ; *W.* 13,601
50**Major C. R. Attlee, Lab.* 11,713
T. Miller Jones, *C.* 5,692
H. Marks, *L.*..... 2,869
Mile End, *M.* 14,241 ; *W.* 10,004
51**John Scurr, Lab.* 8,306
Lt.-Col. J. B. Dodge, D.S.O., D.S.C., *C.* 4,960
R. B. Solomon, *L.* 3,872
Whitechapel and St. George's, *M.* 15,096 ; *W.* 10,400
52**Harry Gosling*, C.H., *Lab.* 10,147
Maj. H. L. Nathan, *L.*... 7,193

STOKE NEWINGTON,
M. 12,842 ; *W.* 12,250
53 *G. W. H. Jones, C.* 10,688
*Dr. G. E. Spero, *L.* 4,758
L. Silkin, *Lab.* 3,420

WANDSWORTH.
Balham and Tooting,
M. 23,253 ; *W.* 19,512
54**Sir Alfred Butt, C.* 20,378
E. Archbold, *Lab.* 9,672
Central, *M.* 16,852 ; *W.* 13,490
55 *Sir Henry Jackson, C.*...13,234
C. Latham, *Lab.* 8,235
Clapham, *M.* 19,816 ; *W.* 17,056
56**Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C.* ...16,404
C. Diamond, *Lab.* 9,204
Putney, *M.* 19,113 ; *W.* 15,917
57**Samuel Samuel, C.* 17,341
J. M. Allen, *Lab.*..... 6,609
Streatham, *M.* 15,556 ; *W.* 14,350
58**Sir W. Lane-Mitchell, C.* 15,936
C. Guy Parsloe, *L.* 4,111
A. M. Wall, *Com.*..... 3,204

WESTMINSTER.
Abbey, *M.* 21,688 ; *W.* 16,381
59**Otho W. Nicholson, C.*...17,915
A. H. Woolf, *Lab.* 4,308
St. George's, *M.* 17,879 ; *W.* 15,245
60**J. M. M. Erskine, C.* ... *unop.*

WOOLWICH.
East, *M.* 20,157 ; *W.* 14,778
61**Harry Snell, Lab.* 16,660
D. A. Gooch, *C.* 11,862
West, *M.* 20,493 ; *W.* 15,660
62**Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C.*16,504
W. Barefoot, *Lab.* 12,304

ENGLISH BOROUGHS, 193.

ACCRINGTON, *M.* 24,203 ; *W.* 18,670
63**J. H. Edwards, Const.* 20,391
C. Roden Buxton, *Lab.* 18,148

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.
M. 14,172 ; *W.* 11,564
64 *C. W. J. Homan, C.* ... 8,971
C. L. Malone, *Lab.* 7,451
H. T. Greenwood, *L.* . . 6,292

BARNSLEY, *M.* 22,542 ; *W.* 13,927
65**J. S. Potts, Lab.* 14,738
Maj. J. Neal, *L.* 13,785

BARROW-IN-FURNESS,
M. 19,664 ; *W.* 14,050
66 *J. Bromley, Lab.* 15,512
*D. G. Somerville, *C.* ...14,802
BATH, *M.* 17,830 ; *W.* 16,215
67 *Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, C.*16,067
*F. W. Raffety, *L.* 8,800
Capt. W. S. Scobel, *Lab.* 3,914

BATLEY AND MORLEY,
M. 22,035 ; *W.* 16,804
68 *W. Forrest, L.* 16,369
*Ben Turner, O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,966

BIRKENHEAD.
East, *M.* 20,708 ; *W.* 13,988
69 *Lt.-Col. W. H. Stott,* C.B., T.D., *C.*.....11,328
*H. Graham White, *L.*... 9,275
J. Coulthard, *Lab.* 7,496
West, *M.* 18,783 ; *W.* 12,991
70 *J. E. Nuttall, C.*.....13,059
*W. H. Egan, *Lab.* 12,723

BIRMINGHAM.
Aston, *M.* 21,336 ; *W.* 15,055
71**Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn Cecil,* G.B.E., *C.* 14,244
E. J. St. L. Strachey, *Lab.*11,859
Deritend, *M.* 22,692 ; *W.* 15,288
72**J. S. Crooke, C.*.....13,552
F. Longden, *Lab.* 12,760
Duddeston, *M.* 20,447 ; *W.* 14,226
73**J. B. Burman, C.* 11,407
G. F. Sawyer, *Lab.* 10,892
Edgbaston, *M.* 21,203 ; *W.* 16,671
74**Sir F. Lowe, Bt., C.*..... 18,822
F. R. Sharkey, *Lab.*..... 5,744
Erdington, *M.* 22,773 ; *W.* 16,091
75**Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-Maitland, Bt., C.* 16,754
C. J. Simmons, *Lab.*... 11,412
Handsworth, *M.* 22,275 ; *W.* 16,597
76**Com. O. Locker-Lampson,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 20,056
P. J. Noel-Baker, *Lab.* 10,516
King's Norton,
M. 17,474 ; *W.* 12,560
77 *R. Dennison, Lab.* 10,497
*Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., *C.* 10,364
J. Fryer, *L.* 3,370
Ladywood, *M.* 19,483 ; *W.* 14,158
78**Rt. Hon. N. Chamberlain, C.*.....13,374
Oswald Mosley, *Lab.* ...13,297
A. W. Bowkett, *L.* 539
Moseley, *M.* 25,483 ; *W.* 19,388
79**P. J. H. Hannon, C.* ...24,333
G. P. Blizard, *Lab.* 7,183
Sparkbrook, *M.* 22,049 ; *W.* 16,009
80**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S. Amery, C.* 15,718
B. M. Potter, *Lab.* 9,759
E. T. Ray, *L.*..... 1,580
West, *M.* 21,755 ; *W.* 15,999
81**Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain, C.* 14,801
Dr. R. Dunstan, *Com.*... 7,158

Yardley, *M.* 23,064 ; *W.* 16,171
82**A. R. Jephcott, C.* 16,149
A. G. Gossling, *Lab.* ...14,184

BLACKBURN, *M.* 33,816 ; *W.* 28,706
83**J. Duckworth, L.*.....31,612
84**Sir S. H. H. Henn,* K.B.E., *C.* 31,347
Mrs. M. Hamilton, *Lab.*24,330
T. H. Gill, *Lab.*.....24,317

BLACKPOOL, *M.* 27,162 ; *W.* 24,752
85**Sir W. de Frece, C.* 25,839
*Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *L.*18,712

BOLTON, *M.* 49,256 ; *W.* 37,110
86**J. H. Cunliffe, K.C., C.*...34,690
87 *C. Hilton, C.* 33,405
*Albert Law, *Lab.* 30,632
W. H. Hutchinson, *Lab.*28,918
J. P. Taylor, *L.*.....10,036
A. E. Holt, *L.* 8,558

BOOTLE, *M.* 20,750 ; *W.* 14,555
88 *Lt.-Col. V. L. Henderson, M.C., C.* 12,361
John Kinley, *Lab.*..... 9,427
*Maj. J. Burnie, M.C., *L.* 5,386

BOURNEMOUTH,
M. 20,587 ; *W.* 20,451
89**Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-Croft, Bart., C.M.G., C.*20,620
Minnie Pallister, *Lab.* 7,735

BRADFORD.
Central, *M.* 25,634 ; *W.* 19,493
90 *Lt.-Col. A. Gadie, C.*... 17,854
*W. Leach, *Lab.*.....16,652
East, *M.* 21,507 ; *W.* 16,151
91 *T. D. Fenby, L.*.....15,240
*Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett, *Lab.* 15,174
North, *M.* 18,761 ; *W.* 15,353
92 *E. J. S. H. Ramsden, C.* 11,459
E. F. Wise, *Lab.* 9,442
*Walter R. Rae, *L.*..... 8,007
South, *M.* 24,266 ; *W.* 19,229
93 *W. Hirst, Lab.* 13,919
G. G. Mitcheson, *C.* ...11,586
*H. H. Spencer, *L.*.....10,237

BRIGHTON, *M.* 43 425 ; *W.* 40,555
94**Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, C.* 39,387
95**Com. A. Cooper-Rawson, C.*.....39,253
A. Gordon, *Lab.* 14,072

BRISTOL.
Central, *M.* 22,083 ; *W.* 18,169
96**Sir T. W. H. Inskip,* C.B.E., K.C., *C.*.....17,177
J. A. L. Fraser, *Lab.* ...14,018
East, *M.* 20,807 ; *W.* 15,634
97**Walter J. Baker, Lab.* 16,920
H. J. Maggs, *L.*..... 12,143
North, *M.* 21,006 ; *W.* 16,815
98 *Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E. Guest,* C.B.E., D.S.O., *L.* 17,799
*W. H. Ayles, *Lab.* 12,319
South, *M.* 22,120; *W.* 16,936
99**Sir W. Beddoe Rees, L.* 16,722
D. J. Vaughan, *Lab.* 15,702
West, *M.* 20,512 ; *W.* 19,240
100**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, C.* 23,574
M. Giles, *Lab.* 6,276

BROMLEY, *M.* 25,823 ; *W.* 22,205
101* *Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James*, C.B.E., *C.*.....20,272
F. K. Griffith, *L.* 11,580
H. J. Wallington, *Lab.* 5,876
BURNLEY, *M.* 29,225 ; *W.* 21,937
102* *Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.* 20,549
Ian Fairbairn, *C.* 16,084
J. Whitehead, K.C., *L.* 8,601
BURY, *M.* 18,537 ; *W.*, 14,445
103* *Capt. C. Ainsworth, C.* 13,382
H. W. Wallace, *Lab.* ...10,286
J. Duckworth. *L.*.....4,847
CAMBRIDGE,
M. 15,796 ; *W.* 13,576
104* *Sir G. D. C. Newton*, K.B.E., *C.* 12,628
A. S. Firth, *Lab.* 6,744
F. R. Salter, *L.* 4,670
CARLISLE, *M.* 14,923 ; *W.* 11,403
105* *Rt. Hon. W. Watson*, K.C., *C.* 12,787
*G. Middleton, *Lab.*...10,676
CHELTENHAM,
M. 12,719 ; *W.* 12,735
106* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, C.* 11,909
J. S. Holmes, *L.* 9,146
COVENTRY, *M.* 36,267 ; *W.* 26,833
107 *Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C.* 22,712
*A. A. Purcell, *Lab.*...17,888
H. P. Gisborne, *L.*.....12,953
CROYDON.
North, *M.* 27,997 ; *W.* 22,700
108* *Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason*, D.S.O., *C.* 25,972
G. A. Foan, *Lab.* 10,954
South, *M.* 28,130 ; *W.* 22,834
109* *Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt.*, K.B.E., *C.*.....23,734
H. T. Muggeridge, *Lab.*12,979
DARLINGTON,
M. 18,867 ; *W.* 13,879
110* *W. E. Pease, C.* 15,174
A. Shepherd, *Lab.* ...13,008
DERBY, *M.* 36,421 ; *W.* 26,659
111* *Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.* 27,423
112 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Luce*, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D , *C.* 25,425
*W. R. Raynes, *Lab.* ...25,172
Mrs. H. G. O. Hulse, *C.*21,700
J. H. Stewart, *L.* 7,083
DEWSBURY, *M.* 16,214 ; *W.* 12,463
113 *Ben Riley, Lab.* 9,941
F. W. Skelsey, *C.* 7,516
*T. E. Harvey, *L.*..... 6,723
DUDLEY, *M.* 15,526 ; *W.* 11,300
114* *Cyril E. Lloyd*, O.B.E., *C.*11,199
Oliver Baldwin, *Lab.* 10,314
EALING, *M.* 18,174 ; *W.* 16,449
115* *Rt. Hon. Sir H. Nield*, K.C., *C.* 18,572
A. H. Chilton, *Lab.* ... 6,765
EAST HAM.
North, *M.* 20,693 ; *W.* 15,803
116 *C. W. Crook, C.* 11,194
*Susan Lawrence, *Lab.* 10,137
E. E. Edwards, *L.* 6,970
South, *M.* 20,211 ; *W.* 14,470
117* *A. Barnes, Lab.* 13,644
E. M. C. Denny, *L.* ...12,656
ECCLES, *M.* 21,075 ; *W.* 17,182
118 *A. Bethel, C.* 16,833
*J. Buckle, *Lab.* 14,798
EDMONTON, *M.* 17,740 ; *W.* 13,280
119* *F. A. Broad, Lab.* 11,614
G. W. S. Jarrett, *C.* ...10,278
EXETER, *M.* 16,215 ; *W.* 14,514
120* *Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., C.* ... 14,522
A. J. Penny, *Lab.* 6,359
T. F. Day, *L.* 4,359
GATESHEAD,
M 33,139 ; *W.* 23,519
121 *John Beckett, Lab.* ...23,514
Hilton Philipson, *C.* ...14,178
*Capt. J. P. Dickie, *L.* 9,785
GLOUCESTER,
M. 15,112 ; *W.* 11,488
122* *Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-Horlick*, O.B.E., M.C., *C.*10,525
M. Philips Price, *Lab.* 8,005
T. Mathew, *L.* 3,566
GREAT YARMOUTH,
M. 15,100 ; *W.* 13,347
123 *Sir F.C. Meyer, Bt., C.*10,273
*Arthur Harbord, *L.* ... 9,202
T. Tyler, *Lab.*..... 3,264
GRIMSBY, *M.* 31,204 ; *W.* 23,520
124* *W. J. Womersley, C.* 21,487
C. E. Franklin, *Lab.* ...14,874
Tom Wing, *L.*..... 5,442
HALIFAX, *M.* 28,467 ; *W.* 22,762
125* *Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L.* (*Speaker*).....*unop.*
HARTLEPOOLS, THE,
M. 25,532 ; *W.* 17,145
126 *Sir Wilfrid Sugden, C.*19,077
*W. A. Jowitt, K.C., *L.* 15,724
C. M. Aitchison, K.C., *Lab.* 3,717
HASTINGS, *M.* 14,690 ; *W.* 15,505
127* *Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, C.* 15,217
Mrs. M. M. Porter, *Lab.* 6,082
HORNSEY, *M.* 24,563 ; *W.* 22,611
128 *Capt. E. Wallace*, M.C., *C.*.....21,017
Dr. E. L. Burgin, *L.* ...13,217
Lt.-Col. C. F. Healy, *Lab.* 4,277
HUDDERSFIELD,
M. 32,046 ; *W.* 27,130
129* *J. H. Hudson, Lab.* ...19,010
E. Hill, *C.*.....16,745
Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E., *L.* 16,626
HYTHE, *M.* 11,023 ; *W.* 9,959
130* *Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt.*, G.B.E., C.M.G., *C.*12,843
C. Gallop, *Lab.* 3,936
ILFORD, *M.* 26,156 ; *W.* 25,805
131* *Sir Fredric Wise, C.* ...22,825
Dan Chater, *Lab.*.....8,460
Capt. J. W. Morris, *L.* 7,780
IPSWICH, *M.* 22,749 ; *W.* 17,630
132 *Sir John Ganzoni, C.* 19,621
*R. F. Jackson, *Lab.* ...15,791
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL.
Central, *M.* 21,309 ; *W.* 15,205
133* *Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, L.* 15,234
Lt.-Com. L. E. Gaunt, *C.*12,904
East, *M.* 20,781 ; *W.* 14,686
134* *L. R. Lumley, C.* 12,296
G. Muff, *Lab.* 11,130
F. C. Thornborough, *L.* 5,140
W. E. Mashford, *Ind.* 444
North-West,
M. 19,530 ; *W.* 15,305
135* *Col. A. Lambert Ward*, D.S.O., *C.* 15,072
Sir John Barran, Bt., *L.* 8,080
F. L. Kerran, *Lab.*..... 5,151
South-West, *M.* 21,035 ; *W.* 15,205
136 *H. Brent Grotian*, K.C., *C.* 11,190
*Maj. C. F. Entwistle, *L.* 8,155
J. Arnott, *Lab.* 7,965
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES,
M. 21,364 ; *W.* 18,504
137* *F. G. Penny, C.* 19,933
A. B. Bishop, *Lab.*..... 5,640
W. M. Freeman, *L.* ... 3,850
LEEDS.
Central, *M.* 25,389 ; *W.* 19,143
138* *Sir C. H. Wilson*, LL.D., *C.* 16,182
E. J. C. Neep, *Lab.* ...10,975
North, *M.* 21,808 ; *W.* 17,565
139* *Hon. Sir G. Beckett, Bart., C.* 18,502
S. C. Moore, *Lab.*.....7,920
North-East,
M. 21,274 ; *W.* 16,765
140* *Maj. J. D. Birchall, C.*16,396
Mrs. E. Penny, *Lab.*... 8,984
G. R. Woodcock, *L.* ... 3,007
South, *M.* 20,239 ; *W.* 15,846
141* *H. C. Charleton, Lab.* 12,799
G. Ford, *C.* 11,004
F. Geary, *L.*..... 3,801
South-East, *M.* 20,705 ; *W.* 15,289
142 *Sir Henry Slesser*, K.C., *Lab.* 15,133
Hon. W. T. Whiteley, *L.*10,704
West, *M.* 22,468 , *W.* 17,176
143* *T. W. Stamford, Lab.* 13,057
Capt. A. F. G. Renton, *C.* 13,054
H. Brown, *L.* 4,597
LEICESTER.
East. *M.* 22,668 ; *W.* 17,238
144 *Capt. J. de V. Loder, C.*16,090
*George Banton, *Lab.*...15,669
South, *M.* 20,021 ; *W.* 16,784
145 *Capt. C. Waverhouse, C.*15,005
H. B. Usher, *Lab.* 8,912
*R. W. Allen, *L.* 6,079
West, *M.* 23,076 ; *W.* 18,201
146* *F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Lab.*.....16,047
Prof. M. A. Gerothwohl, *C.*.....15,310
LEIGH, *M.* 23,377 ; *W.* 14,633
147* *J. Tinker, Lab.* 17,262
E. Owen, *C.* 16,247
LEYTON.
East. *M.* 16,34 : *W.* 13,163
148 *E. E. Alexander, C.* ...10,649
*Maj. A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., *Lab.* ... 9,087
R. W. Puddicombe, *L.* 3,174
West. *M.* 19,997 ; *W.* 15,961
149* *J. D. Cassels*, K.C., *C.* 13,212
A. Smith, *Lab.* 9,809
A. E. Newbould, *L.* ... 5,252

LINCOLN, *M.* 18,354 ; *W.* 13,414
150 *R. A. Taylor, Lab.* ...11,596
Sir G. C. Hamilton, *C.*11,557
A. G. Macdonnell, *L.* 4,952

LIVERPOOL.
East Toxteth,
M. 19,135 ; *W.* 15,159
151 *A. E. Jacob, C.* 16,139
C. Burden, *Lab.* 6,620
F. C. Bowring, *L.* 4,163

Edgehill, *M.* 19,711 ; *W.* 14,340
152**J. H. Hayes, Lab.* ... 14,168
D. C. Williams, *C.*.....12,587

Everton, *M.* 16,111 ; *W.* 11,904
153 *Col. H. C. Woodcock, C.*10,705
H. Walker, *Lab.* 10,075

Exchange, *M.* 22,979 ; *W.* 16,938
154**Sir Leslie Scott*, K.C.,
C. .....*unop.*

Fairfield, *M.* 17,599 ; *W.* 13,563
155**Maj. J. B. B. Cohen, C.*14,277
Mrs. M. A. Mercer, *Lab.* 8,412

Kirkdale, *M.* 18,683 ; *W.* 13,167
156**Sir J. De F. Penne-father, Bart., C.* 14,392
E. Sandham, *Lab.*..... 9,369

Scotland, *M.* 18,177 ; *W.* 13,649
157**Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Con-nor, N.* .....*unop.*

Walton, 17,637 ; *W.* 13,041
158**Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. Chilcott, C.* 13,387
T. W. Gillinder, *Lab.* 8,924
S. Skelton, *L.* 1,910

Wavertree, *M.* 19,679 ; *W.* 14,585
159 *J. A. Tinne, C.* 14,063
W. A. Robinson, *Lab.* 10,383
*H. R. Rathbone, *L.* ... 5,206

West Derby, *M.* 21,411 ; *W.* 15,750
160 *J. Sandeman Allen, C.*15,667
T. G. Adams, *Lab.*..... 8,807
*C. S. Joues, *L.*..... 5,321

West Toxteth,
M. 21,490 ; *W.* 15,694
161**J. Gibbins, Lab.*.....15,542
T. White, *C.*.....15,163

MANCHESTER.
Ardwick, *M.* 21,600 ; *W.* 16,588
162**T. Lowth, Lab.* 15,941
Mary L. K. Jones, *C.* 13,115

Blackley, *M.* 14,341 ; *W.* 12,033
163 *W. J. H. Briggs, C.*.....9,737
*P. M. Olivier, C.B.E., *L.*6,609
W. A. Burke, *Lab.* 6,195

Clayton, *M.* 21,350 ; *W.* 16,379
164**J. E. Sutton, Lab.*.....17,338
T. E. Thorpe, *C.*.....14,634

Exchange, *M.* 23,633 ; *W.* 16,854
165 *E. B. Fielden, C.* 13,200
*R. N. Barclay, *L.* 10,693

Gorton, *M.* 20,980 ; *W.* 15,398
166**J. Compton, Lab.* 16,383
B. C. Sellars, *C.* 12,898

Hulme, *M.* 22,880 ; *W.* 18,051
167**Lt.-Col. Sir J. Nall,* D.S.O., *C.* 15,374
A. J. McElwee, *Lab.*....13,080
F. J. M. Brunner, *L.*... 3,277

Moss Side, *M.* 19,307 ; *W.* 15,409
168 *Col. G. B. Hurst, K.C., C.*14,035
*T. R. Ackroyd, *L.* 10,026

Platting, *M.* 22,712 ; *W.* 17,917
169**Rt. Hon. J. Clynes, Lab.*17,233
F. H. Holmes, *C.* 16,228
E. Baker, *L.* 1,538

Rusholme,
M. 17,818 ; *W.* 15,329.
170 *F. B. Merriman, O.B.E., K.C., C.* 13,341
*Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Mas-terman, *L.* 7,772
W. Paul, *Com.*..... 5,328

Withington, *M.* 17,567; *W.* 15,145
171 *Dr. T. Watts, C.*.....13,633
*E. D. Simon, *L.*.....10,435
E. Whiteley, *Lab.*..... 2,467
K. Burke, *Ind.* 236

MIDDLESBROUGH.
East, *M.* 17,924 ; *W.* 11,823
172 *Ellen C. Wilkinson, Lab.*9,574
J. R. P. Warde-Aldam, *C.*8,647
*Col. Penry Williams, *L.*6,668

West, *M.* 20,888 ; *W.* 14,685
173**Trevelyan Thomson, L.unop.*

MORPETH, *M.* 28,046 ; *W.* 17,118
174**Robert Smillie, Lab.* ...19,248
Irene Ward, *C.* ... .10,828
John Dodd, *L.*..... 3,805

NELSON AND COLNE,
M. 25,351 ; *W.* 19,520
175**A. Greenwood, Lab.* ...19,922
J. H. S. Aitken, *L.*.....18,479

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,
M. 17,899 ; *W.* 12,917
176**Col. J. C. Wedgwood,* D.S.O., *Lab.* 14,226
A. Hassam, *C.*.....10,425

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.
Central, *M.* 20,732 ; *W.* 14,619
177**Rt. Hon. C. P. Trevelyan, Lab.* 14,542
Hon. F. M. B. Fisher, *C.* 13,646

East, *M.* 20,248 ; *W.* 13,525
178 *M. H. Connolly, Lab.* 13,120
*Sir R. W. Aske, Bt., *L.*12,776
W. Temple, *C.*..... 2,420

North, *M.* 19,349 ; *W.* 14,993
179**Sir N. Grattan Doyle, C.*18,386
H. Maw, *Lab.*..... 6,991

West, *M.* 19,920 ; *W.* 14,406
180 *John Henry Palin, Lab.* 13,089
C. Vernon, *C.* 8,459
*Capt. C. B. Ramage, M.C., *L.*..... 7,208

NORTHAMPTON,
M. 26,264 ; *W.* 20,279
181 *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A. Holland,* K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *C.* 16,017
*Margaret G. Bond-field, *Lab.* 15,046
J. Manfield, *L.* 9,436

NORWICH, *M.* 34,088 ; *W.* 27,907
182 *Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton-Young,* D.S.O., *L.*.....28,842
183 *Capt. J. G. Fairfax, C.*28,529
*W. R. Smith, *Lab.* ...23,808
*Dorothea Jewson, *Lab.*22,931

NOTTINGHAM.
Central, *M.* 18,499 ; *W.* 15,912
184 *A. J. Bennett, C.* 15,107
W. H. Coultrate, *Lab.* 6,852
C. H. Roberts, *L.* 4,409

East, *M.* 17,827 ; *W.* 14,514
185 *C. E. R. Brocklebank, C.* 11,524
*N. Birkett, K.C., *L.* ...10,078
Tom Mann, *Com.* 2,696

South, *M.* 17,675 ; *W.* 13,596
186**Lord Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.*.....13,725
H. Mills, *Lab.*..... 8,897

West, *M.* 18,113 ; *W.* 13,461
187**A. Hayday, Lab.* 12,782
C. E. Loseby, M.C., *C.*... 9,790

OLDHAM, *M.* 41,591 ; *W.* 30,243
188 *A. Duff Cooper, C.*.....37,419
(Bye-election, June 24, 1925.)
189 *W. Wiggins, L.* 26,325
*W. J. Tout, *Lab.* 21,702

OXFORD, *M.* 14,520 ; *W.* 12,619
190**R. C. Bourne, C.* 12,196
Dr. R. O. Moon, *L.* ... 6,836
F. Ludlow, *Lab.*..... 2,260

PLYMOUTH.
Devonport, *M.* 18,700 ; *W.* 14,459
191**Maj. L. Hore-Belisha, L.* 11,115
S. Gluckstein, *C.* 10,534
H. G. W. Knight, *Lab* 6,530

Drake, *M.* 19,975 ; *W.* 16,651
192**Sir A. S. Benn, K.B.E., C.*14,669
J. J. H. Moses, *Lab.*...12,161
S. Stephens, *L.* 3,645

Sutton, *M.* 21,071 ; *W.* 17,159
193**Viscountess Astor, C.*....18,174
Capt. F. G. J. Woulfe-Brenan, *Lab.* 13,095

PORTSMOUTH.
Central, *M.* 21,417 ; *W.* 16,549
194 *Sir Harry Seymour Foster, C.* 14,028
Capt. W. G. Hall, R.N., *Lab.* 10,525
F. Gray, *L.* 5,926

North, *M.* 21,165 ; *W.* 16,003
195**Sir B. Falle, Bt., C.*.....17,597
Dr. O. Gleeson, *Lab.* ...10,279

South, *M.* 22,090 ; *W.* 19,327
196**Maj. Sir H. R. Cayzer, Bart., C.* 22,423
Jessie Stephen, *Lab.*.... 8,310

PRESTON, *M.* 33,486 ; *W.* 27,354
197**Rt. Hon. T. Shaw,* C.B.E., *Lab.* 27,009
198 *A. R. Kennedy, K.C., C.*25,887
*Lt.-Col. J. P. Rodge, *L.*25,327
G. Barnes, *C.* 24,577

READING, *M.* 26,459 ; *W.* 19,775
199 *H. G. Williams, C.* ...21,338
*Dr. S. Hastings, *Lab.* .18,337

RICHMOND (SURREY),
M. 18,971 ; *W.* 16,733
200 *Maj.-Gen. Sir Newton J. Moore,* K.C.M.G., *C.*19,948
H. Parker, *Lab.* 6,034

ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,693 ; *W.* 21,166
201 *W. T. Kelly, Lab.* 14,609
*Ramsay Muir, *L.* 14,492
T. E. Jesson, *C.* 14,112

ROCHESTER.
Chatham, *M.* 18,682 ; *W.* 13,995
202**Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon*, D.S.O., *C.* 13,184
W. H. Moore, *Lab.* ... 9,276
C. B. Dallow, *L.*..... 2,806
Gillingham, *M.* 17,363 ; *W.* 12,849
203**Sir G. F. Hohler*, K.C., *C.*12,418
Col. M. Spencer, C.M.G., *Lab.* 8,309
G. Bryans, *L.* 2,839

ROSSENDALE, *M.*20,589 ; *W.*15,805
204**R. Waddington, C.* ...12,836
James Bell, *Lab.* 9,951
E. J. Young, *L.* 7,958

ROTHERHAM, *M.*26,356 ; *W.*15,895
205**F. W. Lindley, Lab.* ...18,860
H. J. Temple, *C.*.....15,712

ST. HELENS, *M.*28,724 ; *W.* 17,256
206**J. Sexton*, C.B.E., *Lab.* 21,313
Evelyn Pilkington, *C.* 16,908

SALFORD.
North, *M.* 20,856 ; *W.* 15,476
207 *S. Finburgh, C.* 14,250
*Ben Tillett, *Lab.* 13,114
J. Rothwell, *L.* 3,818

South, *M.* 21,848 ; *W.* 15,366
208 *E. A. Radford, C.* 15,163
*J. Toole, *Lab.* 14,455

West, *M.* 19,427 ; *W.* 14,899
209 *Lt.-Com. F. W. Astbury, C.*.....16,719
*A. W. Haycock, *Lab.* .12,369

SHEFFIELD.
Attercliffe, *M.* 21,249 ; *W.* 13,594
210**C. H. Wilson, Lab.* ...16,802
W. B. Faraday, *C.* 9,629

Brightside, *M.* 23,335 ; *W.* 16,644
211**A. A. W. H. Ponsonby, Lab.* 17,053
M. Sheppard, M.C., *C.* 13,708

Central, *M.* 21,017 ; *W.* 14,281
212**Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope, C.* 13,202
Tom Snowden, *Lab.* ...12,995

Ecclesall, *M.* 16,819 ; *W.* 13,043
213**A. Harland, C.* 16,131
Albert Taylor, *Ind.* ... 2,624

Hallam, *M.* 17,500 ; *W.* 13,663
214**Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. Sykes*, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 15,446
E. Snelgrove, *Lab.*..... 8,807

Hillsborough, *M.*21,999 ; *W.* 15,381
215**A. V. Alexander, Lab.* 16,573
Lt.-Col. N.G.Thwaites, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., *C.*12,554

Park, *M.* 18,547 ; *W.* 13,071
216**R. Storry Deans*, K.C., *C.*14,053
A. Latham, *Lab.* 11,576

SMETHWICK, *M.*20,981 ; *W.* 14,462
217**J. E. Davison, Lab.* ...14,491
J. M. Pike, *C.* 13,238

SOUTHAMPTON.
M. 44,885 ; *W.* 33,884
218**Lord Apsley*, D.S.O., M.C., *C.* 30,703
219**Col. E. K. Perkins*, C.B.E., V.D., *C.* 30,201
T. Lewis, *Lab.*.....22,183
Rev. R. W. Sorensen, *Lab.* 21,768

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA,
M. 25,352 ; *W.* 21,907
220**Visct. Elveden*, C.B., C.M.G., *C.* 23,417
J. D. Young, *L.* 10,924
S. A. Moseley, *Lab.* ... 3,144

SOUTHPORT,
M. 18,488 ; *W.* 16,009
221 *Lt.-Col. G. D. White, C.*17,430
*Sir J. Brunner, Bt., *L.*11,158

SOUTH SHIELDS,
M. 31,667 ; *W.* 21,455
222**Hon. E. A. St. A. Harney, K.C., *L.* 23,171
W. Lawther, *Lab.* 16,852

STOCKPORT,
M. 25,684 ; *W.* 29,005
223 *S. S. Hammersley, C.*.26,417
(Bye-election, Sept. 17, 1925)
224 *A. E. Townend, Lab.* 20,219
T. Eastham, *C.* 17,892
H. Fildes, *L.* 17,296

STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
M. 23,911 ; *W.* 16,070
225 *Capt. H. Macmillan, C.*15,163
F. F. Riley, *Lab.* 11,948
*Maj. R. S. Stewart, *L.* 8,971

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.
Burslem, *M.* 18,640 ; *W.* 13,235
226 *Andrew MacLaren, Lab.* 14,361
W. Allen, *Const.*.....13,755

Hanley, *M.* 20,348 ; *W.* 14,493
227 *S. Clowes, Lab.* 13,527
F. Collis, *C.* 11,973

Stoke, *M.* 24,626 ; *W.* 16,640
228**Col. J. Ward*, C.B., C.M.G., *Const.*.....17,864
John Watts, *Lab.* 13,318

SUNDERLAND,
M. 45,442 ; *W.* 32,919
229**Luke Thompson, C.*.....28,612
230**Walter Raine, C.*.....28,608
Jeremiah MacVeagh, *Lab.* 21,823
Maj. L. A. Common, D.S.O., *L.* 20,139
I. C. Hannah, *L.*.....13,731

TOTTENHAM,
North, *M.* 21,104 ; *W.* 16,799
231**R. C. Morrison, Lab.*...13,800
J. Leng-Sturrock, *Const.*13,243
South, *M.* 20,020 ; *W.* 15,740
232 *Maj. P. B. Malone, C.*13,600
*Percy Alden, *Lab.* 12,099

TYNEMOUTH,
M. 17,767 ; *W.* 11,667
233**Maj. A. West Russell, C.*11,210
Maj. H. Barnes, *L.* ... 6,820
J. S. Barr, *Lab.* 6,818

WAKEFIELD, *M.*15,935 ; *W.* 10,045
234 *R. G. Ellis, C.* 11,086
*G. H. Sherwood, *Lab.*...10,192

WALLASEY, *M.* 22,383 ; *W.* 19,433
235**Sir R. B. Chadwick, C* 22,599
J. H. Warren, *Lab.* ... 8,634

WALLSEND, *M.* 23,224 ; *W.* 15,374
236**Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Lab.* 17,274
S. Howard, *C.* 15,672

WALSALL, *M.* 26,855 ; *W.* 19,552
(Bye-election, Feb. 27, 1925)
237**William Preston, C.* ...14,793
Rt. Hon. T. J. Macnamara, *L.* 12,300
G. L. R. Small, *Lab.* ...11,610

WALTHAMSTOW.
East, *M.* 16,664 ; *W.* 13,197
238 *Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar Greenwood, Bt.*, K.C., *Const.*.....11,312
J. G. Dale, *Lab.* 8,246
P. H. Heffer, *L.* 3,745

West, *M.* 19,313 ; *W.* 14,467
239 *Maj. H. E. Crawfurd, L.*12,991
*V. La T. McEntee, *Lab.*12,521

WARRINGTON,
M. 22,011 ; *W.* 13,193
240 *Capt. A. S. C. Reid, D.F.C., *C.* 16,788
*E. Charles Dukes, *Lab.* 15,251

WEDNESBURY,
M. 22,976 ; *W.* 17,059
241**A. Short, Lab.*.....18,170
B.G.Lampard-Vachell, *C.*.....17,832

WEST BROMWICH,
M. 20,457 ; *W.* 14,046
242**Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts, Lab.* 15,384
H. A. R. Graham, *C.*....14,413

WEST HAM.
Plaistow, *M.* 21,969 ; *W.* 15,472
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 15,609
F. G. Penny, *C.* 7,638

Silvertown, *M.* 20,900 ; *W.* 14,187
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 15,962
E. Doran, *C.*..... 3,702

Stratford, *M.* 19,973 ; *W.* 14,320
245**T. E. Groves, Lab.* 13,264
H. H. Balfour, M.C., *C.*10,414

Upton, *M.* 18,916 ; *W.* 14,328
246 *Capt. H. P. Holt, C.*....13,410
*B. W. Gardner, *Lab.* ...11,443

WIGAN, *M.* 24,594 ; *W.* 15,623
247**J. A. Parkinson, Lab.*20,350
D. P. M. Fyfe, *C.* 15,006

WILLESDEN.
East, *M.* 22,807 ; *W.* 19,063
248 *Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., *C.* 15,965
*Harcourt Johnstone, *L.* 7,992
W. D. Lloyd, *Lab.* 7,860

West, *M.* 23,060 ; *W.* 17,502
249**S. P. Viant, Lab.* 14,884
Maj. M. Brice, *C.* 13,539
J. McCulloch, *L.*..... 3,061

WIMBLEDON,
M. 21,238 ; *W.* 18,366
250 *Sir J. C. Power, C.*.....21,209
Mark Starr, *Lab.* 7,386

WOLVERHAMPTON.

Bilston, *M.* 19,530 ; *W.* 13,914
251 *J. Baker, Lab.* 14,583
*Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard Bury, D.S.O., *C.* 12,840

East, *M.* 19,234 ; *W.* 13,368
252*G. R. Thorne, *L.*.....11,066
Sir T. J. Strangman, *C.*10,013
D. R. Williams, *Lab.*.... 5,188

West, *M.* 23,291 ; *W.* 17,370
253*Sir R. Bird, Bart., *C.* 17,886
W. J. Brown, *Lab.*.....17,046

WORCESTER, *M.* 13,408 ; *W.* 12,209
254*W. P. C. Greene, *C.* ...11,956
R. R. Fairbairn, *L.* ... 6,139
P. Williams, *Lab.* 3,272

YORK, *M.* 23,878 ; *W.* 17,897
255*Sir J. A. R. Marriott, *C.*19,914
D. Adams, *Lab.*.....15,500

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Bedford, *M.* 19,233 ; *W.* 15,994
256*S. R. Wells, *C.*.....15,000
Milner Gray, *L.* 8,451
G. Dixon, *Lab.* 5,330

Luton, *M.* 22,095 ; *W.* 17,606
257 *Terence James O'Connor, C.* 15,443
*Hon. Geoffrey Howard, *L.*.....11,495
P. Millwood, *Lab.* 5,850

Mid, *M.* 17,476 ; *W.* 13,488
258 *Brig.-Gen. W. W. Warner,* C.M.G., *C.* 12,317
*F. C. Linfield, M.B.E., *L.*11,356

BERKSHIRE.

Abingdon, *M.* 15,621 ; *W.* 11,365
259 *Major R. G. C. Glyn, M.C., C.* 13,117
*E. A. Lessing, O.B.E., *L.* 8,805
D. F. Brundrit, *Lab.*... 1,355

Newbury, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 14,502
260 *Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown C.*.....14,759
*I. H. Stranger, *L.* 10,444
F. M. Jacques, *Lab.* ... 1,319

Windsor, *M.* 21,120 ; *W.* 16,838
261*A. A. Somerville, *C.* ...20,370
C. N. B. Crisp, *L.* 5,514

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Aylesbury, *M.* 22,217 ; *W.* 17,231
262 *Lt.-Col. Sir A. Burgoyne, C.* 18,132
*T. Keens, *L.* 11,574
F. C. Watkins, *Lab.*... 2,655

Buckingham.
M. 20,932 ; *W.* 16,462
263*Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., C.* 15,129
E. J. Pay, *Lab.* 8,939
Kingsley Johnson, *L.* 5,144

Wycombe. *M.* 27,650 ; *W.* 21,002
264 *Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F. Knox,* K.C.B., C.M.G., *C.*.....20,820
*Lady Terrington, *L.*...15,526
G. Young, M.V.O., *Lab.* 4,626

CAMBRIDGE.

M. 21,828 ; *W.* 15,798
265*Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.C., *C.* 15,530
G. T. Garratt, *Lab.*....10,781

CHESHIRE.

Altrincham. *M.* 26,173 ; *W.* 21,080
266 *C. Atkinson,* K.C., *C.*....24,439
*R. Alstead, *L.* 15,654

City of Chester,
M. 16,808 ; *W.* 11,849
267*Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., *C.*...12,491
W. C. Llewellyn, *L.* ... 5,538
G. Beardsworth, *Lab.* 5,451

Crewe, *M.* 22,612 ; *W.* 15,971
268 *Ernest Craig, C.*.....18,333
*E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., *Lab.* 14,705

Eddisbury, *M.* 13,916 ; *W.* 9,488
269*Maj. Sir H. Barnston, *Bart., C.* 11,006
R. J. Russell, *L.*..... 9,337

Knutsford, *M.* 21,453 ; *W.* 15,738
270*Brig.-Gen. E. Makins, C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 18,199
J. P. McDougall, *L.* ...11,885

Macclesfield, *M.* 21,517 ; *W.* 18,445
271*J. R. Remer, *C.* 17,171
Jack Williams, *Lab.*...10,187
H. K. Nield, *L.* 6,434

Northwich, *M.* 25,192 ; *W.* 16,478
272*Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, *C.* 14,545
Mrs. B. A. Gould, *Lab.*11,630
A. Mort, *L.* 7,465

Stalybridge and Hyde,
M. 24,874 ; *W.* 19,301
273 *E. W. H. Wood, C.*.....16,412
W. Fowden, *Lab.* 12,509
*J. L. Tattersall, *L.*..... 8,201

Wirral. *M.* 21,605 ; *W.* 15,627
274 *John Grace, C.* 17,705
*S. R. Dodds, *L.* 11,697

CORNWALL.

Bodmin, *M.* 18,964 ; *W.* 14,671
275 *G. J. C. Harrison, C.*...14,163
*Isaac Foot, *L.*.....13,548

Camborne, *M.* 17,604 ; *W.* 16,705
276 *Capt. A. H. Moreing, Const.*..... 9,530
*Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, *L.* 7,220
F. P. Rowe, *Lab.* 5,477

Northern, *M.* 16,553 ; *W.* 13,644
277 *Lieut. A. M. Williams,* D.S.C., R.N., *C.*.....12,639
*Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., *L.*10,927

Penryn and Falmouth,
M. 21,309 ; *W.* 17,331
278 *G. Pilcher, C.* 12,485
*Sir C. Mansel, Bt., *L.* 9,913
F. J. Hopkins, *Lab.* ... 6,462

St. Ives, *M.* 15,714 ; *W.* 14,798
279 *J. A. Hawke,* K.C., *C.*...11,159
*Sir C. Cory, Bt., *L.* ... 9,972

CUMBERLAND.

Northern. *M.* 13,248 ; *W.* 9,469
280*Capt. Hon. D. S. P. Howard, *C.* 10,586
R. D. Holt, *L.* 6,821
B. Brooke, *Lab.* 2,125

Penrith and Cockermouth.
M. 12,709 ; *W.* 9,457
281*A. C. Niven Dixey, *C.* 11,431
F. Tait, *Lab.* 5,404

Whitehaven. *M.* 16,587 ; *W.* 11,647
282 *R. S. Hudson, C.* 13,149
*T. Gavan Duffy, *Lab.* 11,741

Workington, *M.* 19,626 ; *W.* 13,064
283*Tom Cape, M.B.E., *Lab.* 15,352
E. Davies, *C.* 12,243

DERBYSHIRE.

Belper, *M.* 19,368 ; *W.* 13,188
284*Herbert Wragg, *C.*.....14,766
J. Lees, *Lab.* 10,618

Chesterfield, *M.* 21,146 ; *W.* 13,577
285*B. Kenyon, *L.* 13,971
G. Benson, *Lab.* 9,206

Clay Cross, *M.* 20,176 ; *W.* 11,833
286*C. Duncan, *Lab.*.....14,618
Lt.-Col. J. Sherwood Kelly, V.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* 8,069

High Peak, *M.* 19,481 ; *W.* 15,247
287*Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, *Bart., C.* 14,560
R. McDougall, *L.* 12,772

Ilkeston, *M.* 18,547 ; *W.* 12,774
288*G. H. Oliver, *Lab.* 11,011
H. V. A. Raikes, *C.* ... 9,203
Lady Barlow, *L.*..... 4,320

North-Eastern,
M. 22 508 ; *W.* 13,796
289*Frank Lee, *Lab.* 13,420
G. R. H. Bowden, *C.*.... 9,914
P. Guedalla, *L.* 6,529

Southern, *M.* 25,873 ; *W.* 17,928
290 *J. A. Grant, C.* 16,448
A. Goodere, *Lab.* 15,033
A. J. Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., *L.* 5,647

Western, *M.* 17,647 ; *W.* 13,365
291*Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., *C.*.....15,324
W. C. Mallison, *L.* ...11,612

DEVONSHIRE.

Barnstaple. *M.* 18,387 ; *W.* 15,422
292 *Basil E. Peto, C.* 15,479
*Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, *L.* 12,284

Honiton, *M.* 16,060 ; *W.* 12,162
293*Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Bt., *C.* 14,804
J. G. H. Halse, *L.* 12,025

South Molton,
M. 16,584 ; *W.* 12,046
294 *C. Dreve, C.* 12,811
*Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, *L.* 12,157

Tavistock. *M.* 15,968 ; *W.* 12,052
295 *Maj. P. P. Kenyon-Slaney, C.* 12,058
*M. R. Thornton, *L.* ...10,786

Tiverton. *M.* 15,334 ; *W.* 12,594
296 *Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte,* C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.*.....13,601
*Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, *L.* 12,942

Torquay, *M.* 19,190 ; *W.* 18,108
297 *Charles Williams, C.*....18,119
*Capt. P. G. Thompson, *L.* 12,958
A. Moyle, *Lab.* 2,752

Totnes, *M.* 22,430 ; *W.* 18,573
298 *Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.* 19,771
*H. H. Vivian, *L.* 14,786
Kate F. Spurrell, *Lab.* 2,240

DORSET.

Eastern, *M.* 18,649 ; *W.* 15,600
299**G.R. Hall Caine*, C.B.E., *C.* 14,479
A. E. Glassey, *L.*.....8,828
E. J. Stocker, *Lab.*.....4,205

Northern, *M.* 14,630 ; *W.* 10,986
300 *Cecil Hanbury, C.* 11,819
*J. E. Emlyn-Jones, *L.* 10,341

Southern, *M.* 16,739 ; *W.* 13,106
301**Maj. R. D. T. Yerburgh, C.* 13,900
W. Risdon, *Lab.* 5,821

Western, *M.* 13,834 ; *W.* 11,018
302**Maj. W.P. Colfox*, M.C., *C.*.....12,426
Mrs. L. Simpson, *Lab.* 5,764

DURHAM.

Barnard Castle,
M. 13,351 ; *W.* 8,580
303 *Lt-Col. C. M. Headlam,* D.S.O., O.B.E., *C.* 9,465
*M. Turner Samuels, *Lab.* 9,152

Bishop Auckland,
M. 21,177 ; *W.* 14,169
304**Rt. Hon. B. C. Spoor,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 15,786
J. Bainbridge, *L.* 12,866

Blaydon, *M.* 22,733 ; *W.* 13,911
305**W. Whiteley, Lab.* 17,670
G. Denson, *C.* 10,549

Chester-le-Street,
M. 25,126 ; *W.* 15,450
306**John J. Lawson, Lab.* 22,700
M. D. McCarthy *C.* ... 9,250

Consett, *M.* 24,574 ; *W.* 15,717
307**Rev. H. Dinnico, Lab.*18,842
Ursula Williams, *Const.* 14,836

Durham, *M.* 19,442 ; *W.* 12,716
308**J. Ritson, Lab.* 15,032
S. R. Streatfeild, *C.* ... 9,614
W. McKeag, *L.* 2,747

Houghton-le-Spring,
M. 23,342 ; *W.* 15,425
309**R. Richardson, Lab.*...17,857
A. C. Curry, *L.* 13,023

Jarrow, *M.* 28,355 ; *W.* 15,702
310**R. J. Wilson, Lab.*.....18,203
A. E. Baucher, *C.* 13,527

Seaham, *M.* 27,068 ; *W.* 16,283
311**Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, Lab.* 22,399
Maj. Ronald Ross, M.C. *C.* 11,775

Sedgefield, *M.* 19,145 ; *W.* 11,911
312**Maj. L. Ropner*, M.C., *C.*13,968
J. Herriotts, *Lab.* 12,552

Spennymoor,
M. 20,903 ; *W.* 13,934
313**J. Batey, Lab.* 17,211
Brig.-Gen. H. C. Surtees, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., *C.*.....10,101

ESSEX.

Chelmsford, *M.* 21,387 ; *W.* 16,269
314 *Sir H. Curtis-Bennett,* K.C., *C.* 15,875
*S. W. Robinson, *L.* ...10,244
N. H. Moller, *Lab.* ... 2,904

Colchester, *M.* 17,904 ; *W.* 14,105
315**Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington - Evans, Bt.,* G.B.E., *C.* 14,283
Capt. R. L. Reiss, *Lab.*10,953

Epping, *M.* 23,661 ; *W.* 19,394
316 *Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,* C.H., *Const.* 19,843
G. G. Sharp, *L.* 10,080
J. R. McPhie, *Lab.* 3,768

Harwich, *M.* 17,052 ; *W.* 12,995
317 *Sir F. Rice, C.*.....12,219
*A. E. Hiliary, *L.* 9,904
A. Barton, *Lab.* 1,604

Maldon, *M.* 17,447 ; *W.* 13,126
318 *Maj. E. A. Ruggles-Brise,* M.C., *C.*.....13,209
*V. G. Crittall, *Lab.* '...9,323
H. R. G. Brooks, *L.* ... 2,724

Romford, *M.* 27,022; *W.* 19,686
319**Hon. C. Rhys*, M.C., *C.* 15,520
A. Emil Davies, *Lab.*....13,312
D. M. Mason, *L.*..... 5,957

Saffron Walden,
M. 18,627 ; *W.* 13,963
320**W. Foot-Mitchell, C.* ...12,289
W. Cash, *Lab.*..... 6,340
A. M. Mathews, ...5,195

South-Eastern,
M. 28,403 ; *W.* 20,009
321 *H. W. Looker, C.* 19,732
*P. C. Hoffman, *Lab.* 13,820

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Cirencester and Tewkesbury,
M. 20,898 ; *W.* 16,036
322**Sir Thomas Davies, C.* 18,201
J. H. Alpass, *Lab.* 7,078

Forest of Dean,
M. 17,633 ; *W.* 12,063.
(Bye-election, July 14, 1925.)
323**A. A. Purcell, Lab.* ...11,629
M. W. Beaumont, *C.* ...8,607
H. West, *L.* 3,774

Stroud. *M.* 20,770 ; *W.* 16,566
324 *Sir Frank Nelson, C.* 15,973
Edith Picton-Turbervill, O.B.E., *Lab.*..... 7,418
A. W. Stanton, *L.* 6,057

Thornbury, *M.* 21,210 ; *W.* 15,462
325 *D. W. Gunston, C.*.....12,500
*A. Rendall, *L.* 10,283
G. Elton, *Lab.*..... 6,376

HAMPSHIRE.

Aldershot, *M.* 14,444 ; *W.* 12,512
326**Viscount Wolmer, C.*....14,081
H. Beaumont, *Lab.* ... 4,313

Basingstoke,
M. 20,128 ; *W.* 14,538
327 *Sir A. Holbrook,* K.B.E., *C.*.....15,558
*Lt.-Com. R. T. H. Fletcher, *L.*..... 9,429
B. Greene, *Lab.* 2,172

Fareham, *M.* 20,80± ; *W.* 16,152
328**Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. Davidson,* K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *C.*.....19,108
J. Bowron Baker, *Lab.* 6,304

New Forest and Christchurch,
M. 21,923 ; *W.* 16,982
329**Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. Ashley, C.* 17,945
A. C. F. Boulton, *L.* ... 6,681
C. L. Brighton, *Lab.*... 3,137

Petersfield, *M.*18,342 ; *W.* 13,285
330**Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. Nicholson, C.* 14,646
G. Spencer, *L.* 3,755
G. G. Desmond, *Lab.* 2,582

Winchester,
M. 20,867 ; *W.* 15,716
331**Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy,* O.B.E., *C.* 15,026
Reginald Stamp, *Lab.* 8,216
W. J. West, *L.* 3,012

HEREFORD.

Hereford, *M.* 16,362 ; *W.* 12,797
332**Samuel Roberts, C.* ... 13,210
J. H. Whitehouse, *L.* 8,604

Leominster, *M.* 15,288 ; *W.* 11,763
333**E. W. Shepperson, C.* 12,470
G. A. Edinger, *L.* 6,897

HERTFORD.

Hemel Hempstead,
M. 15,332 ; *W.* 12,774
334 *J. C. C. Davidson,* C.H., C.B., *C.* 12,985
*J. F. Dunn, *L.*..... 7,994
Amy Sayle, *Lab.* 1,553

Hertford, *M.* 19,474 ; *W.* 14,841
335**Rear-Adm. Murray F. Sueter,* C.B., *C.* 14,582
T. M. Davies, *L.*..... 5,828
E. Selley, *Lab.* 3,885

Hitchin, *M.* 18,928 ; *W.* 15,357
336**G. M. Kindersley,* O.B.E., *C.* 14,019
J. A. Tayler, *Lab.*..... 5,773
Rev. D. MacFadyen, *L.* 3,881

St. Albans, *M.* 20,994 ; *W.* 16,989
337**Lt.-Col. F. E. Freemantle,* O.B.E., M.D., *C.*18,004
F. Herbert, *Lab.*..... 8,682

Watford, *M.* 20,977 ; *W.* 17,192
338**D. Herbert, C.*.....15,371
H. H. Elvin, *Lab.* 7,417
Mrs. C. Ashby, *L.* 5,205

HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,
M. 25,381 ; *W.* 17,747
339**Arthur Wellesley Dean, C.*.....15,459
G. R. B. White, *Lab.*....10,689
R. P. Winfrey, *L.* 6,413

HUNTINGDONSHIRE,
M. 16,640 ; *W.* 12,317
340 *C. K. Murchison, C.* ...12,827
*L. W. J. Costello, *L.*... 9,703

ISLE OF ELY,
M. 22,366 ; *W.* 15,915.
341 *Sir H. Lucas-Tooth, Bt., C.* 13,344
*H. L. Mond, *L.* 11,381
D. J. Freyer, *Lab.* 4,235

ISLE OF WIGHT,
M. 24,682 ; *W.* 21,370
342 *Capt. P. D. Macdonald, C.*.....19,346
*Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *L.*13,944
Maj. H. E. Weaver, *Lab.* 3,620

KENT.

Ashford, *M.* 20,552; *W.* 15,107
343**Maj. S. S. Steel, C.* ...15,159
L. J. Humphrey, *L.* ... 5,487
Basil Noble, *Lab.* 4,473

Canterbury, *M.* 19,440; *W.* 16,596
344**Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill, C.*.....16,693
Col. D. Carnegie, *L.* ... 7,061

Chislehurst, *M.* 16,751; *W.* 13,278
345 *Waldron Smithers, C.* 14,440
J. L. Thompson, *Lab.* 3,757
R. C. R. Nevill, *L.*..... 3,647

Dartford, *M.* 28,985; *W.* 20,819
346 *Col. Hon. A. McDonnell, C.B., C.M.G., C.*.....20,108
**J. E. Mills, Lab.*.....19,352

Dover, *M.* 21,246; *W.* 17,334
347**Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.* 21,186
A. F. George, *Lab.*..... 7,627

Faversham, *M.* 24,011; *W.* 17,578
348**Lt.-Col. Sir G. C. H. Wheler, Bart., C.B.E., C.* 14,432
Rev. S. J. W. Morgan, *Lab.* 9,180
A. J. Solomon, *L.* 7,132

Gravesend, *M.* 19,428; *W.* 14,312
349 *Irving James Albery, C.*15,410
**G. A. Isaacs, Lab.* 10,969

Isle of Thanet, *M.* 21,434; *W.* 19,961
350**Hon. E. Harmsworth, C.*21,130
A. F. Luxmore, K.C., *L.* 6,779
D. L. Aman, *Lab.* 4,202

Maidstone, *M.* 19,388; *W.* 15,423
351**Com. C. Bellairs, C.* ...16,121
F. S. Cocks, *Lab.* 8,192

Sevenoaks, *M.* 18,337; *W.* 14,323
352 *Capt. H. Walter Styles, C.*.....15,125
**Maj. R. S. A. Williams, L.*9,311

Tonbridge, *M.* 20,145; *W.* 20,053
353**Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., C.*.....17,392
W. F. Toynbee, *Lab.*... 6,564
J. M. Tucker, *L.*..... 5,898

KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.

Grantham, *M.* 21,432; *W.* 15,589
354**Sir Victor Warrender, Bart., M.C., C.*.....14,746
A. Lyle-Samuel, *L.* ... 7,739
M. W. Moore, *Lab.* ... 7,279

Rutland and Stamford, *M.* 15,886; *W.* 11,983
355**N. W. Smith-Carington, C.*.....13,286
H. F. Wheeler, *Lab.*... 6,633

LANCASHIRE.

Chorley, *M.* 21,431; *W.* 15,938
356**Capt. D. H. Hacking, O.B.E., C.* 17,844
Z. Hutchinson, *Lab.* ...13,074

Clitheroe, *M.* 19,142; *W.* 15,481
357**Capt. W. Brass, C.*.....16,637
D. Hall Caine, *Lab.* ...14,041

Darwen, *M.* 17,663; *W.* 15,015
358 *Sir F. B. Sanderson, Bt., C.* 13,017
**F. Hindle, L.* 12,082
T. Ramsden, *Lab.* 5,188

Farnworth, *M.* 20,735; *W.* 15,323
359**T. Greenall, Lab.* 15,327
A. K. Worsthorne, *C.* 12,521
J. C. Martin, *L.* 4,467

Fylde, *M.* 24,113; *W.* 16,872
360**Lord Stanley, M.C., C., unop.*

Heywood and Radcliffe, *M.* 23,241; *W.* 19,296
361**Lt.-Col. A. England, C.M.G., D.S.O., Const.* 19,131
A. G. Walkden, *Lab.* .15,307

Ince, *M.* 20,440; *W.* 12,802
362**Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, Lab.*.....18,272
Lt.-Col. E. V. Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., *C.* 7,820

Lancaster, *M.* 20,935; *W.* 17,524
363 *Sir Gerald Strickland (Count Della Catena), G.C.M.G., C.* 15,243
**J. O'Neil, L.* 11,085
H. M. Watkins, *Lab.* . 5,572

Lonsdale, *M.* 15,789; *W.* 12,382
364 *Lord Balniel, C.* 13,460
**H. Maden, L.* 10,002

Middleton and Prestwich, *M.* 21,806; *W.* 16,366
365**A. N. Stewart Sandeman, C.* 16,005
M. B. Farr, *Lab.* 8,442
**Sir W. R. Adkins, K.C., L.* 6,763

Mossley, *M.* 23,528; *W.* 18,155
366**A. Hopkinson, Ind.* ...15,435
T. W. Mercer, *Lab.* ...10,767
G. Jennison, *L.* 5,152

Newton, *M.* 16,572; *W.* 10,533
367**Robert Young, O.B.E., Lab.*.....12,875
J. A. W. Watts, *C.*.....10,060

Ormskirk, *M.* 18,809; *W.* 12,563
368**F. N. Blundell, C.* 13,392
R. B. Walker, *Lab.*.....10,402

Royton, *M.* 20,440; *W.* 16,009
369 *Dr. A. V. Davies, C.*...13,859
**W. Gorman L.* 11,433
A. E. Wood, K.C., *Lab.* 6,156

Stretford, *M.* 23,884; *W.* 17,669
370**Sir T. Robinson, C.B.E., Const.*.....20,826
J. Robinson, *Lab.* 11,520

Waterloo, *M.* 15,957; *W.* 13,126
371**Capt. H. M. Bullock, M.B.E., C.* 15,704
G. F. Titt, *Lab.* 6,116

Westhoughton, *M.* 10,502; *W.* 13,085
372**R. J. Davies, Lab.*.....16,033
J. Haslam, *C.* 12,684

Widnes, *M.* 20,275; *W.* 13,277
373**Dr. G. C. Clayton, C.B.E., C.* 15,476
J. Cotter, *Lab.*.....13,326

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Bosworth, *M.* 21,200; *W.* 14,725
374 *Capt. R. Gee, V.C., M.C., C.* 10,114
**G. Ward, L.*.....9,756
J. Minto, *Lab.*..... 9,143

Harborough, *M.* 17,136; *W.* 13,469
375 *Lt.-Col. L. P. Windy, C.*13,024
J. Hyder, *Lab.* 6,032
**J. W. Black, L.* 5,726

Loughborough, *M.* 19,674; *W.* 13,649
376 *F. G. Rye, C.* 11,114
E. Winterton, *Lab.*... 9,751
**Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., L.*.. 7,040

Melton, *M.* 19,481; *W.* 14,931
377 *W. Lindsay Everard, C.* 17,090
A. Richardson, *L.*.....11,934

LINDSEY (PARTS OF).

Brigg, *M.* 19,953; *W.* 13,171
378**Sir Berkeley Sheffield, Bt., C.* 15,125
D. J. K. Quibell, *Lab.*..11,669

Gainsborough, *M.* 16,215; *W.* 11,404
379 *H. F. C. Crookshank, C.*10,281
F. Knowles, *Lab.* 5,958
**Sir R. Winfrey, L.*..... 5,590

Horncastle, *M.* 14,368; *W.* 10,918
380 *Henry C. Haslam, Sc.D., C.*.....10,912
**S. Pattinson, L.* 9,743

Louth, *M.* 16,914; *W.* 12,746
381 *Lt.-Col. A. P. Heneage, D.S.O., C.* 12,674
**Mrs. M. Wintringham, L.*.....11,330

MIDDLESEX.

Acton, *M.* 17,409; *W.* 14,590
382**Sir H. Brittain, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.* 12,759
H. A. Baldwin, *Lab.*... 5,583
B. A. Levinson, *L.*..... 3,074
M. R. Richardson, *Ind.*1,775

Brentford and Chiswick, *M.* 15,715; *W.* 12,891
383**Lt.-Cl. Grant Morden, C.*12,098
W. Haywood, *Lab.* ... 6,114
J. C. Squire, *L.* 2,540

Enfield, *M.* 17,758; *W.* 13,639
384 *Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Applin, D.S.O., C.*.....13,886
**W. W. Henderson, Lab.*11,807

Finchley, *M.* 17,585; *W.* 15,399
385 *Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan, C.*.....15,277
**T. A. Robertson, L.* ...10,942

Harrow, *M.* 21,003; *W.* 17,641
386 *Maj. I. Salmon, C.B.E., C.* 16,526
K. M. Lindsay, *Lab.*... 9,527
Sir R. Blair, *L.* 4,320

Hendon, *M.* 21,466; *W.* 18,697
387**Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., C.* 19,183
A. J. Blue, *L.* 5,618
J. A. Skinner, *Lab.* ... 5,267

Spelthorne, *M.* 21,949; *W.* 17,459
388**Sir P. Pilditch, C.* ...17,650
F. W. Temple, *Lab.* ... 7,792

Twickenham, *M.* 21,231; *W.* 17,323
389**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks, Bt., C.* ...18,889
S. Sherman, *Lab.* 7,945

Uxbridge, *M.* 20,564; *W.* 15,580
390**Comm. C. D. Burney, C.M.G., R.N., C.* 13,525
R. Small, *Lab.* 8,459
J. S. Griffith-Jones, *L.* 3,976

Wood Green,
M. 26,693 ; *W.* 22,503
391**G. Locker-Lampson, C.* 21,725
R. T. Rhys, *Lab.* 8,648
Capt. J. Traill-Steven-son, *L.* 7,158

NORFOLK.

Eastern, *M.* 19,263 ; *W.* 14,207
392 *R. J. N. Neville, C.* ...11,283
*H. M. Seely, *L.* 9,914
Com. R. B. Bates, O.B.E., *Lab.* 4,907

King's Lynn,
M. 20,606 ; *W.* 15,683
393 *Lord Fermoy, C.* 11,710
*Lt.-Col. G. G. Wood-wark, C.B.E., *L.* 9,184
Capt. J. Stevenson, *Lab.* 7,280

Northern, *M.* 18,084 ; *W.* 13,829
394**Rt. Hon. Noel E. Bux-ton, Lab.* 11,978
T. R. A. M. Cook, *C.* 9,974
Lt.-Col. M. Alexander, C.M.G., K.C., *L.* 2,637

Southern, *M.* 19,241 ; *W.* 14,168
395 *J. A. Christie, C.* 14,189
*G. Edwards, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,376

South-Western,
M. 19,146 ; *W.* 13,986
396**Maj. Alan McLean, C.* 13,838
W. B. Taylor, *Lab.* ...10,004

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, *M.* 17,983 ; *W.* 13,588
397**Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitz-roy, C.* 12,683
Lt.-Col. C. I. Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., *L.* 12,483

Kettering, *M.* 21,099 ; *W.* 15,473
398 *Sir M. E. Manning-ham-Buller, Bt., C.* 15,042
*S. F. Perry, *Lab.* 14,801

Peterborough,
M. 20,627 ; *W.* 15,834
399**Maj. Sir H. L. C. Brassey, Bart., C.* 14,195
J. Mansfield, *Lab.* 9,108
D. Boyle, *L.* 4,786

Wellingborough,
M. 19,617 ; *W.* 14,316
400**W. G. Cave, Lab.* 11,381
R. A. Raphael, M.C., *C.* 8,900
H. M. Paul, *L.* 8,233

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,
M. 17,583 ; *W.* 13,078
401**Mrs. Hilton Philipson, C.* 12,130
Capt. Hon. H. Robson, *L.* 8,165
J. Adams, *Lab.* 3,521

Hexham, *M.* 16,038 ; *W.* 11,199
402 *Maj. D. C. Brown, C.* 10,741
*V. H. Finney, *L.* 6,551
C. R. C. Flynn, *Lab.*... 5,089

Wansbeck, *M.* 30,647 ; *W.* 19,799
403**G. H. Warne, Lab.* ...21,159
Mrs. H. Middleton, *C.* 18,875

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw. *M.* 19,087 ; *W.* 12,988
404**Sir W. E. Hume-Williams, Bart., K.B.E., K.C., C.* 12,738
Malcolm J. MacDonald, *Lab.* 11,283
A. Neal, *L.* 3,505

Broxtowe. *M.* 23,256 ; *W.* 15,591
405**G. A. Spencer, Lab.* ...15,276
T. E. Jackson, *L.* 12,313

Mansfield, *M.* 25,871 ; *W.* 16,667
406**Frank B. Varley, Lab.* 19,441
C. L. Hanington, *C.* ...13,535

Newark, *M.* 17,409 ; *W.* 12,845
407**Mary, of Litchfield, C.* 14,129
H. Varley, *Lab.* 5,076
J. Haslam, *L.* 4,124

Rushcliffe, *M.* 21,107 ; *W.* 16,601
408**H. B. Betterton, C.B.E., C.* 17,733
J. O. Whitham, *Lab.*... 9,548

OXFORD.

Banbury. *M.* 20,482 ; *W.* 15,615
409**Maj. A. J. Edmondson, C.* 15,053
A. E. Monks, *Lab.*..... 4,733
Sir Harry Verney, Bt., D.S.O., *L.* 8,825

Henley, *M.* 18,718 ; *W.* 13,904
410 *Capt. R. R. Hender-son, C.* 14,830
C. A. Bennett, K.C., *L.* 8,060

SALOP.

Ludlow, *M.* 14,711 ; *W.* 10,593
411**Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-Clive, C.M.G., C.* .....unop.

Oswestry, *M.* 18,952 ; *W.* 13,412
412**Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridge-man, C.* 14,316
Capt. R. Sidebottom, *L.* 6,143
T. Morris, *Lab.* 5,503

Shrewsbury. *M.* 15,385 ; *W.* 11,202
413 *Viscount Sandon, C.* 13,220
*J. Sunlight, *L.* 8,945
D. R. Lawley, *Lab.* ... 1,614

The Wrekin. *M.* 19,867 ; *W.* 13,313
414 *T. Oakley, C.* 14,003
*H. Nixon, *Lab.* 11,132

SOMERSET.

Bridgwater. *M.* 17,480 ; *W.* 13,773
415 *B. Crompton Wood, O.B.E., C.* 14,283
*W. E. Morse, *L.*.....10,842
J. M. Boltz, *Lab.*..... 1,965

Frome, *M.* 20,909 ; *W.* 15,479.
416 *Capt. G. K. Peto, C.B.E. C.* 16,397
*F. Gould, *Lab.* 14,652

Taunton. *M.* 16,311 ; *W.* 13,760.
417 *Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault, D.S.O., O.B.E., C.*.....13,930
*J. Hope Simpson, C.B.E. *L.* 10,381
Rev. G. S. Woods, *Lab.* 2,441

Wells, *M.* 15,708 ; *W.* 12,486
418 *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Sanders, Bt., C.* 12,642
*A. L. Hobhouse, *L.* ... 8,668
W. Young, *Lab.* 2,726

Weston-super-Mare,
M. 19,616 ; *W.* 17,733
419 *Lord Erskine, C.* 17,987
*F. E. J. Murrell, *L.* ...12,895
A. R. West, *Lab.* 1,343

Yeovil, *M.* 19,579 ; *W.* 15,308
420**Maj. G. F. Davies, C.* 14,477
Lt.-Col. C. Waley Cohen, C.M.G., *L.* 9,320
J. L. George, *Lab.* 6,179

STAFFORD.

Burton, *M.* 21,101 ; *W.* 14,498
421**Col. J. Gretton, C.B.E., C.* 20,550
F. Thoresby, *Lab.* 7,141

Cannock, *M.* 25,842 ; *W.* 16,631
422**W. M. Adamson, Lab.* 16,347
W. Thorneycroft, *C.* ...15,166

Kingswinford,
M. 23,917 ; *W.* 16,683
423**C. H. Sitch, Lab.* 17,235
Maj. W. H. Webb, *C.* 16,208

Leek, *M.* 20,594 ; *W.* 14,092
424**W. Bromfield, Lab.* ...14,256
Hon. T. P. H. Chol-mondeley, *C.* 13,305

Lichfield, *M.* 20,264 ; *W.* 13,487
425 *R. Roy Wilson, C.* 14,588
*Frank Hodges, *Lab.* ...12,512

Stafford, *M.* 14,739 ; *W.* 10,407
426**Capt. Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, C.* 12,404
W. T. Scott, *Lab.* ... 7,571

Stone, *M.* 17,998 ; *W.* 11,996
427**J. Q. Lamb, C.* 12,856
W. Meakin, *L.* 5,351
C. A. Brook, *Lab.* 4,245

EAST SUFFOLK.

Eye, *M.* 19,687 ; *W.* 14,154
428**Lord Huntingfield, C.* 13,450
Sir T. Bethell, *L.* 7,441
Capt. C. W. Kendall, *Lab.* 4,329

Lowestoft, *M.* 20,247 ; *W.* 16,074
429**G. S. C. Rentoul, C.* ...13,422
R. A. Mellanby, *Lab.* 6,570
F. G. Paterson, *L.* 6,532

Woodbridge,
M. 18,900 ; *W.* 13,969
430**Sir Arthur Church-man, Bart., C.* 13,419
W. R. Elliston, *L.* 7,008
S. Mayer, K.C., *Lab.* ... 3,998

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 17,320 ; *W.* 13,224
431**Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E. Guinness, D.S.O., C.*...16,073
J. A. Day, *L.* 9,392
Sudbury, *M.* 15,300 ; *W.* 11,230
432 *Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton, O.B.E., C.* 10,579
*J. F. Loverseed, *L.* ... 9,168

SURREY.

Chertsey, *M.* 22,737 ; *W.* 18,457
433**Col. Sir P. W. Richard-son, O.B.E., T.D., C.*...18,310
W. C. Smith, *L.* 7,471

Eastern, *M.* 14,803 ; *W.* 12,425
434**J. F. W. Galbraith, K.C., C.* 15,999
R. O. Mennell, *Lab.* ... 3,249

Epsom, *M.* 20,570 ; *W.* 16,945
435**Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., C.* 20,017
P. Butler, *Lab.* 5,149

Farnham, *M.* 20,312 ; *W.* 15,943
436**A. M. Samuel, C.* 18,272
Mrs. A.E. Corner, *Lab.* 4,613

Guildford, *M.* 22,782 ; *W.* 18,382
437* *Sir H. Buckingham,* C.B.E., *C.* 18,273
S. F. Markham, *Lab.*.... 6,227
S. P. Kerr, *L.* 4,842
Mitcham, *M.* 19,069 ; *W.* 15,366
438* *R. J. Meller, C.* 15,984
J. Chuter Ede, *Lab.* ... 9,776
Reigate, *M.* 19,194 ; *W.* 15,876
439* *Br.-Gen. G. K. Cockerill,* C.B., *C.* 19,877
W. Graham, *Lab.* 6,061

EAST SUSSEX.

Eastbourne, *M.* 17,473 ; *W.* 15,845 (Bye-election, June 17, 1925)
440 *Vice-Adm. Sir R. Hall,* K.C.M.G., C.B., *C.*.....12,741
Harcourt Johnstone, *L.*.5,386
Lt.-Col. T. S. Beauchamp-Williams, *Lab.* 3,696
East Grinstead, *M.* 22,277 ; *W.* 18,223
441* *Sir H. S. Cautley, Bt.,* K.C., *C.* 18,365
G. F. Mowatt, *L.* 5,604
J. Morgan, *Lab.*..... 4,479
Lewes, *M.* 15,813 ; *W.* 12,704
442* *Rear-Adm. T. P. H. Beamish,* C.B., *C.* ...13,399
Capt. B. Hall, R.N., *Lab.* 5,043
Rye, *M.* 16,777 ; *W.* 14,326
443* *Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Courthope, Bart.,* M.C., *C.* 14,871
George Ellis, *L.* 7,289

WEST SUSSEX.

Chichester, *M.* 26,540 ; *W.* 21,264
444 *Maj. J. S. Courtauld,* M.C., *C.* 20,710
*Lt.-Col. C. M. C. Rudkin, D.S.O., *L.* 12,416
Lt.-Com. R. Hope, R.N., *Lab.* 1,765
Horsham and Worthing, *M.* 24,475 ; *W.* 21,836
445* *Earl Winterton, C.* 23,715
E. Stanford, *Lab.* 7,537

WARWICK.

Nuneaton, *M.* 31,228 ; *W.* 20,186
446 *Capt. A. O. J. Hope, C.* 15,242
F. Smith, O.B.E., *Lab.* 12,679
*H. W. Willison, *L.*.....12,550
Rugby, *M.* 19,517 ; *W.* 14,192
447 *Capt. D. Margesson, C.* 14,434
*A. E. Brown, M.C., *L.* 10,524
H. Yates, *Lab.* 3,768
Tamworth, *M.* 22,506 ; *W.* 16,335
448* *Sir E. M. Iliffe,* C.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
Warwick and Leamington, *M.* 24,303 ; *W.* 19,888
449* *Capt. R. A. Eden,* M.C., *C.* 19,575
George Nicholls, *L.* ...12,966

WESTMORLAND.

M. 17,593 ; *W.* 13,924
450 *Hon. O. F. G. Stanley,* M.C., *C.* 17,935
R. Burnett, *Lab.*..... 7,242

WILTSHIRE.

Chippenham, *M.* 16,391 ; *W.* 12,744
451 *Capt. V. A. Cazalet,* M.C., *C.* 13,227
*A. J. Bonwick, *L.* 11,015

Devizes, *M.* 14,979 ; *W.* 11,216
452 *Percy A. Hurd, C.*.....12,157
*Eric Macfadyen, *L.* ... 7,807
Salisbury, *M.* 18,008 ; *W.* 13,385
453 *Hugh Morrison, C.*.....14,475
*Maj. Hon. H. Fletcher-Moulton, *L.* 9,138
D. Freeman, *Lab.* 2,071
Swindon, *M.* 20,442 ; *W.* 14,496
454* *R. Mitchell Banks,* K.C., *C.* 15,602
R. H. Tawney, *Lab.* ...12,698
Westbury, *M.* 17,068 ; *W.* 13,716
455 *Capt. W. W. Shaw, C.* ...11,559
*C. W. Darbyshire, *L.*... 9,848
George Ward, *Lab.* ... 4,731

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bewdley, *M.* 15,171 ; *W.* 12,331
456* *Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, C.* .....*unop.*
Evesham, *M.* 17,034 ; *W.* 12,592
457* *Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, C.* ...13,176
B. R. Swift, *L.* 3,473
R. Aldington, *Lab.* ... 3,454
Kidderminster, *M.* 23,551 ; *W.* 18,094
458* *J. S. Wardlaw Milne, C.*18,040
J. C. Leigh, *Lab.*..... 6,792
H. G. Purchase, *L.* ... 5,667
Stourbridge, *M.* 28,200 ; *W.* 20,266
459* *D. P. Pielou, C.*.....16,023
W. Wellock, *Lab.* 14,113
G. Le M. Mander, *L.*....10,418

YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.

Buckrose, *M.* 17,087 ; *W.* 12,987
460* *Vice-Adm. Sir Guy R. Gaunt,* K.C.M.G., C.B., *C.* 13,966
H. A. Briggs, *L.*.....10,962
Holderness, *M.* 16,405 ; *W.* 12,044
461* *S. S. Savery, C.* 12,911
N. Dixey, *L.*.....10,162
Howdenshire, *M.* 15,315 ; *W.* 10,500
462* *Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, C.* .....*unop.*

YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.

Cleveland, *M.* 26,124 ; *W.* 17,916
463 *Sir Park Goff,* K.C., *C.* 16,578
W. Mansfield, *Lab.* ...11,153
*Sir Charles Starmer, *L.*10,260
Richmond, *M.* 18,518 ; *W.* 13,379
464* *Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson, C.*unop.
Scarborough and Whitby, *M.* 21,885 ; *W.* 19,755
465* *Capt. Sidney Herbert, C.*18,911
A. Mitchell, *L.* 11,223
H. Rowntree, *Lab.* ... 2,713
Thirsk and Malton, *M.* 17,070 ; *W.* 11,785
466* *E. R. Turton, C.*.....13,564
W. H. Sessions, *L.*..... 7,072

YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.

Barkston Ash, *M.* 21,195 ; *W.* 14,597
467* *Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, C.* 16,817
W. Dobbie, *Lab.*.....11,894
Colne Valley, *M.* 23,753 ; *W.* 18,041
468* *Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, Lab.* 14,215
F. Thorpe, *C.* 10,972
R. Walker, *L.* 7,651

Doncaster, *M.* 24,867 ; *W.* 15,766
469* *W. Paling, Lab.*.....16,496
A. S. Matthews, *C.*.....14,800
Don Valley, *M.* 22,877 ; *W.* 14,307
470* *T. Williams, Lab.* 14,598
Capt. J. W. Reynolds, *C.*12,463
Elland, *M.* 19,862 ; *W.* 15,352
471 *W. C. Robinson,* O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,690
Maj. A. N. Braithwaite, D.S.O., *C.* 11,202
*Sir R. N. Kay, *L.* 6,713
Hemsworth, *M.* 20,772 ; *W.* 11,485
472* *John Guest, Lab.* 15,553
H. R. Brown, *C.*..... 6,902
Keighley, *M.* 21,421 ; *W.* 16,466
473 *Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, Lab.* 14,105
T. P. Perks, *C.*..... 8,922
T. Artemus Jones, K.C., *L.* 8,339
Normanton, *M.* 20,838 ; *W.* 11,921
474* *Fred Hall, Lab.* .....*unop.*
Penistone, *M.* 21,309 ; *W.* 14,049
475 *Rennie Smith, Lab.* ...10,997
Lt.-Col. C. Hodgkinson, *C.* 9,718
*W. M. R. Pringle, *L.*.... 7,799
Pontefract, *M.* 21,207 ; *W.* 13,941
476 *Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ingham-Brooke,* C.M.G., *C.* 13,745
*T. Smith, *Lab.*.....13,044
Pudsey and Otley, *M.* 19,147 ; *W.* 15,187
477* *Sir F. Watson, C.* 14,090
Percy Myers, *Lab.*..... 7,001
E. Woodhead, *L.* 6,545
Ripon, *M.* 19,459 ; *W.* 16,934
478* (Bye-election, — 1925.)
Rother Valley, *M.* 23,642 ; *W.* 14,218
479* *T. W. Grundy, Lab.* ...18,750
F. R. Wade, O.B.E., *C.* 9,985
Rothwell, *M.* 23,584 ; *W.* 15,051
480* *William Lunn, Lab.*....16,540
B. P. Wilson, *L.*.....10,240
Shipley, *M.* 21,036 ; *W.* 17,084
481* *W. Mackinder, Lab.* ...11,862
Capt. Hon. T. H. Plumer, M.C., *C.* 11,266
P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., *L.* 9,800
Skipton, *M.* 22,155 ; *W.* 16,635
482 *E. Roy Bird, C.*.....14,924
T. Woffenden, *L.* 8,947
O. G. Willey, *Lab.*..... 8,626
Sowerby, *M.* 19,999 ; *W.* 15,501
483 *Reginald G. Shaw, C.* 11,181
*A. W. Williams, *L.* ... 9,480
A. Dawson, *Lab.*..... 8,881
Spen Valley, *M.* 23,335 ; *W.* 17,643
484* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon,* K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., *L.*18,474
Tom Myers, *Lab.* 13,999
Wentworth, *M.* 27,288 ; *W.* 16,549
485* *G. H. Hirst, Lab.* .....*unop.*

ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD, *M.* 10,504 ; *W.* 835
486* *Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil, C.* 4,320
487* *Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman,* K.B.E., *C.* 2,968
Prof. G. Murray, *Ind.* 2,832

CAMBRIDGE, *M.* 14,422 ; *W.* 2,199
488* *Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson*, K.C., *C.* 4,569
489* *Sir G. G. G. Butler*, K.B.E., *C.* 4,026
*J. R. M. Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E., *Ind.* 3,241
LONDON, *M.* 8,927 ; *W.* 3,070
490 *Dr. E. G. Graham Little, Ind.* 3,202
Sir J. R. Bradford, *C.* 2,813
Prof. A. F. Pollard, *L.* 1,539
Dr. F. G. Bushnell, *Lab.* 1,087

COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
M. 4,551 ; *W.* 1,104.
491* *Sir M. Conway, C.* ... 2,231
492* *Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, L.* 2,064
Prof. J. J. Findlay, *Lab.* 885

Wales and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CARDIFF.
Central, *M.* 21,697 ; *W.* 16,329
493 *L. Lougher, C.* 14,537
D. G. Pole, *Lab.* 9,864
A. J. G. Glyn-Edwards, *L.* 4,805
East, *M.* 17,115 ; *W.* 13,103
494 *Sir C. Kinloch Cooke*, K.B.E., *C.* 10,036
H. M. Lloyd, *Lab.* 8,156
Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., *L.* 6,684
South, *M.* 16,997 ; *W.* 12,391
495 *Capt. H. A. Evans, C.* 11,542
*A. Henderson, jun., *Lab.* 9,324
E. G. Davies, *L.* 2,287

CARNARVON DISTRICT.
M. 13,601 ; *W.* 11,680
496* *Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George*, O.M., *L.* 16,058
Prof. A. E. Zimmern, *Lab.* 3,401

MERTHYR TYDFIL.
Aberdare, *M.* 29,009 ; *W.* 18,317
497* *G. H. Hall, Lab.* 24,343
D. Bowen, *L.* 15,201
Merthyr, *M.* 23,263 ; *W.* 15,013
498* *R. C. Wallhead, Lab.* 19,882
A. C. Fox-Davies, *C.* 13,383

NEWPORT, *M.* 26,801 ; *W.* 18,337
499* *Reginald G. Clarry, C.* 20,426
J. W. Bowen, *Lab.* 18,263

RHONDDA.
East, *M.* 25,797 ; *W.* 14,755
500* *Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan*, C.B.E., D.S.O., *Lab.* ..... *unop.*
West, *M.* 22,793 ; *W.* 13,282
501* *Will John, Lab.* ..... *unop.*

SWANSEA.
East, *M.* 16,727 ; *W.* 11,100
502* *David Williams, Lab.* 12,274
W. D. Rees, *L.* 10,186
West, *M.* 18 662 ; *W.* 12,938
503 *Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L.* 10,033
*H. W. Samuel, *Lab.* ... 9,188
W. A. S. Hewins, *C.* ... 8,324

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY, *M.* 16,286 ; *W.* 12,057
504* *Sir R. J. Thomas, Bt., L.* 13,407
C. O. Jones, *Lab.* 7,580

BRECON AND RADNOR, *M.* 23,861 ; *W.* 16,052
505 *Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall*, M.C., *C.* 12,834
*W. A. Jenkins, *L.* 10,374
E. T. John, *Lab.* 10,167

CARDIGAN, *M.* 17,416 ; *W.* 15,483
506* *R. H. Morris, L.* ..... *unop.*

CARMARTHEN.
Carmarthen, *M.* 20,852 ; *W.* 16,303
507* *Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., L.* ... 17,281
Rev. E. T. Owen, *Lab.* 7,953
Llanelly, *M.* 31,658 ; *W.* 19,555
508* *Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab.* 20,516
Capt. R. T. Evans, *L.* 18,257

CARNARVON.
M. 22,350 ; *W.* 16,297
509* *Maj. G. Owen*, D.S.O., *L.* 15,033
R. T. Jones, *Lab.* 14,564

DENBIGH.
Denbigh, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 14,503
510* *Ellis W. Davies, L.* ... 12,671
Hon. Mrs. A. G. Brodrick, *C.* 11,250
Wrexham, *M.* 25,550 ; *W.* 16,134
511 *C. P. Williams, L.* ... 19,154
*R. Richards, *Lab.* 15,291
FLINT, *M.* 20,925 ; *W.* 21,280
512 *E. H. G. Roberts, C.* ... 19,054
*Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry, D.S.O., *L.* 14,169
Rev. D. G. Jones, *Lab.* ... 7,821

GLAMORGAN.
Aberavon, *M.* 22,892 ; *W.* 14,308
513* *Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lab.* ... 17,724
W. H. Williams, *L.* ... 15,624
Caerphilly, *M.* 23,675 ; *W.* 14,110
514* *Morgan Jones, Lab.* ... 17,723
G. Rowlands, *C.* 12,293
Gower, *M.* 21,307 ; *W.* 14,324
515* *D. R. Grenfell, Lab.* ... 15,374
E. T. Nethercoat, C.B.E. *C.* 11,516
Llandaff and Barry, *M.* 24,704 ; *W.* 17,462
516* *Maj. W. Cope, C.* 15,801
C. E. Lloyd, *Lab.* 11,609
E. W. David, *L.* 6,389
Neath, *M.* 28,732 ; *W.* 18,264
517* *W. Jenkins, Lab.* ..... *unop.*
Ogmore, *M.* 25,172 ; *W.* 15,630
518* *Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn*, O.B.E., *Lab.* ... *unop.*
Pontypridd, *M.* 25,394 ; *W.* 15,705
519* *T. I. Mardy Jones, Lab.* 18,301
D. Evans, *C.* 14,425
MERIONETH, *M.* 12,919 ; *W.* 10,094
520* *H. Haydn Jones, L.* ... 9,228
J. J. Roberts, *Lab.* ... 6,393
R. Vaughan, *C.* 3,677

MONMOUTH.
Abertillery, *M.* 20,917 ; *W.* 13,129
521* *George Barker, Lab.* ... *unop.*
Bedwelty, *M.* 22,357 ; *W.* 13,552
522* *Charles Edwards, Lab. unop.*
Ebbw Vale, *M.* 20,781 ; *W.* 12,881
523* *Evan Davies, Lab.* ..... *unop.*
Monmouth, *M.* 18,060 ; *W.* 12,971
524* *Sir C. L. Forester-Walker*, K.B.E., *C.* ... 16,510
L. H. Bateman, *L.* 6,469
Pontypool, *M.* 21,048 ; *W.* 13,539
525* *T. Griffiths, Lab.* 15,378
L. B. Thomas, M.C., *C.* 13,831

MONTGOMERY, *M.* 14,450 ; *W.* 10,190
526* *Lt.-Col. David Davies, L.* 14,942
Arthur Davies, *Lab.* ... 4,384
PEMBROKE, *M.* 25,086 ; *W.* 18,829
527 *Maj. C. W. M. Price, C.* 14,575
*Maj. G. Lloyd George, *L.* 13,045
W. J. Jenkins, *Lab.* ... 8,455

WELSH UNIVERSITY,
M. 1,610 ; *W.* 642
528 *Capt. E. Evans, L.* ... 1,057
*G. M. Lloyd-Davies, *Lab.* 721

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN.
North, *M.* 19,543 ; *W.* 14,283
529* *F. H. Rose, Lab.* 13,249
Dr. Laura Sandeman, *C.* 8,545
South, *M.* 21,096 ; *W.* 17,862
530* *F. C. Thomson, K.C., C.* 16,092
G. Archibald, *Lab.* 10,699

AYR DISTRICT,
M. 20,244 ; *W.* 15,072.
(Bye-election, June 12, 1925.)
531 *Lt.-Col. T. E. Russell-Moore, C.* 11,601
P. J. Dollan, *Lab.* 8,813
W. M. R. Pringle, *L.* . 4,656

DUMBARTON DISTRICT,
M. 17,981 ; *W.* 11,526
532* *D. Kirkwood, Lab.* ... 14,562
Walter B. Munroe, *C.* 10,027

DUNDEE, *M.* 42,804 ; *W.* 35,493
533 *E. Scrymgeour, Ind.* 29,193
(Bye-election, Dec. 22, 1924.)
534 *Thomas Johnston, Lab.* 22,973
E. D. Simon, *L.* 10,234

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT,
M. 18,128 ; *W.* 12,389
535* *W. McL. Watson, Lab.* 13,887
F. J. Robertson, *L.* 10,118

EDINBURGH.
Central, *M.* 18,204 ; *W.* 14,540
536* *Rt. Hon. W. Graham, Lab.* 13,628
A. Beaton, *L.* 8,896
East, *M.* 15,527 ; *W.* 11,957
537 *Dr. Drummond Shiels, Lab.* 9,330
C. Milne, *C.* 6,105
*J. M. Hogge, *L.* 5,625
North, *M.* 20,152 ; *W.* 17,447
538 *P. J. Ford, C.* 14,461
Eleanor Stewart, *Lab.* 8,192
*P. W. Raffan, *L.* 6,669

South, *M.* 16,310 ; *W.* 17,137
539 **Sir Samuel Chapman*, *C.* 15,854
D. C. Thomson, *L.* 8,777

West, *M.* 19,944 ; *W.* 16,674
540 *Ian Macintyre, C.* 10,628
G. Mathers, *Lab.* 9,603
*H. Vivian Phillipps, *L.* 8,790

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, *M.* 21,858 ; *W.* 14,714
541 **J. Maxton, Lab.* 16,850
M. J. McCracken, *C.* ... 10,633

Camlachie, *M.* 20,436 ; *W.* 15,478
542 **Rev. C. Stephen, Lab.* ... 14,588
P. D. Ridge-Beedle, *C.* . 14,373

Cathcart, *M.* 18,467 ; *W.* 16,588
543 **R. Macdonald, C.* 18,440
Capt. J. P. Hay, *Lab.* 9,915

Central, *M.* 26,126 ; *W.* 17,888
544 **Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander*, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., *C.* 18,258
J. D. White, *Lab.* 12,617

Gorbals, *M.* 24,084 ; *W.* 16,407
545 **G. Buchanan, Lab.* ... 19,480
R. McLellan, *C.* 10,092

Govan, *M.* 18,643 ; *W.* 12,851
546 **Neil Maclean, Lab.* ... 15,132
H. Stanley, *C.* 8,815

Hillhead, *M.* 13,832 ; *W.* 13,689
547 **Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne*, G.B.E., K.C., *C.* 14,572
J. L. Kinloch, *Lab.* ... 6,957

Kelvingrove,
M. 21,871 ; *W.* 17,972
548 **Capt. W. E. Eliot*, M.C., D.S.O., *C.* 18,034
T. A. Kerr, *Lab.* 12,844

Maryhill, *M.* 19,675 ; *W.* 15,262
549 *J. B. Couper, C.* 15,460
*J. W. Muir, *Lab.* 13,947

Partick, *M.* 15,331 ; *W.* 12,319
550 *Maj. G. H. M. Brown-Lindsay*, D.S.O., *C.* 13,167
*Andrew Young, *Lab.* ... 9,612

Pollok, *M.* 18,137 ; *W.* 17,652
551 **Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt.*, D.S.O., *C.* 20,622
J. Rankin, *Lab.* 6,749

St. Rollox, *M.* 21,774 ; *W.* 15,304
552 **J. Stewart, Lab.* 16,290
J. Johnston, *L.* 11,238

Shettleston, *M.* 17,772 ; *W.* 13,555
553 **Rt. Hon. J. Wheatley, Lab.* 12,714
J. M. R. Miller, *C.* ... 12,084

Springburn, *M.* 20,320 ; *W.* 14,600
554 **G. D. Hardie, Lab.* ... 15,635
D. A. Guild, *C.* 12,043

Tradeston, *M.* 20,232 ; *W.* 14,145
555 **T. Henderson, Lab.* ... 14,067
D. Macdonald, *L.* 11,074

Greenock, *M.* 20,114 ; *W.* 13,578
556 **Col. Sir G. P. Collins*, K.B.E., C.M.G., *L.* ... 12,752
A. Geddes, *Com.* 7,590
S. Kelly, *Lab.* 5,874

Kirkcaldy District,
M. 18,932 ; *W.* 13,642
557 **Tom Kennedy, Lab.* ... 14,038
J. Murray, *L.* 12,607

Leith, *M.* 22,459 ; *W.* 17,021
558 **Capt. Wedgwood Benn*, D.S.O., D.F.C., *L.* 16,569
R. F. Wilson, *Lab.* ... 11,250

Montrose District,
M. 11,785 ; *W.* 11,783
559 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Hutchison*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *L.* 9,226
T. Barron, *Lab.* 6,914

Paisley, *M.* 21,740 ; *W.* 16,166
560 *E. R. Mitchell, Lab.* ... 17,057
*Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., *L.* 14,829

Stirling and Falkirk District, *M.* 18,604 ; *W.* 11,988
561 *Hugh Murnin, Lab.* ... 13,436
*Sir George McCrae, D.S.O., *L.* 11,512

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

Aberdeen and Kincardine.
Central, *M.* 16,809 ; *W.* 11,849
562 *R. W. Smith, C.* 9,130
*Maj. M. Wood, O.B.E., *L.* 7,639
J. Newman, *Lab.* 3,791

Eastern, *M.* 15,570 ; *W.* 11,456
563 *R. J. G. Boothby, C.* ... 7,363
*F. Martin, *L.* 4,680
W. S. Cormack, *Lab.* 3,899

Kincardine and Western,
M. 13,107 ; *W.* 9,395
564 **C. M. Barclay-Harvey, C.* 8,260
J. Scott, *L.* 6,889

Argyll, *M.* 18,891 ; *W.* 12,996
565 *F. A. Macquisten*, K.C., *C.* 9,240
*Rt. Hon. Sir W. Sutherland, K.C.B., *L.* 6,211
I. H. MacIver, *Lab.* ... 4,532

Ayr and Bute.
Bute and Northern,
M. 22,165 ; *W.* 17,911
566 **Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter-Weston*, K.C.B., D.S.O., *C.* 16,203
P. Stephen, *Lab.* 10,075

Kilmarnock, *M.* 20,321 ; *W.* 13,994
567 *Charles Glen Mac-Andrew, C.* 14,237
*R. Climie, *Lab.* 13,054

South Ayrshire,
M. 18,808 ; *W.* 11,420
568 **James Brown*, O.B.E., *Lab.* 11,313
C. I. A. Dubs, *C.* 11,136

Banff.
M. 17,115 ; *W.* 11,750
569 *W. P. Templeton, C.* ... 6,829
*Sir Charles Barrie, K.B.E., *L.* 5,426
Rev. W. A. Groundwater, *Lab.* 3,722

Berwick and Haddington
M. 20,139 ; *W.* 13,878
570 *Col. C. de W. Crookshank, C.* 11,745
*R. Spence, *Lab.* 8,882
W. H. Pringle, *L.* 4,986

Caithness and Sutherland,
M. 13,969 ; *W.* 9,012
571 **Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt.*, C.M.G., *L.* ..... *unop.*

Dumbarton,
M. 19,981 ; *W.* 14,694
572 *D. P. Fleming*, K.C., M.C., *C.* 16,223
*W. H. Martin, *Lab.* ... 12,872

Dumfries, *M.* 19,738 ; *W.* 14,335
573 *Brig.-Gen. J. Charteris*, C.M.G., D.S.O., *C.* ... 12,718
*Dr. W. A. Chapple, *L.* 8,472
Mrs. A. Dollan, *Lab.* . 6,342

Fife.
Eastern, *M.* 18,441 ; *W.* 16,049
574 *Com. Hon. A. D. Cochrane*, D.S.O., R.N., *C.* 12,664
*J. D. Millar, K.C., *L.* . 11,242

Western, *M.* 20,180 ; *W.* 18,828
575 **Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson, Lab.* 14,685
J. MacRobert, *L.* 6,013

Forfar, *M.* 13,491 ; *W.* 10,425
576 *Sir Harry Hope, C.* ... 8,022
*James Falconer, *L.* ... 4,581
C. N. Gallie, *Lab.* 3,736

Galloway.
M. 17,109 ; *W.* 12,831
577 (Bye-election, Nov. 17, 1925.)

Inverness and Ross and Cromarty.
Inverness, *M.* 20,408 ; *W.* 13,467
578 **Sir M. Macdonald*, K.C.M.G., C.B., *L.* ... 11,468
T. Henderson, *Lab.* ... 6,863

Ross and Cromarty.
M. 14,983 ; *W.* 9,509
579 **Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson*, K.C., *L.* ..... *unop.*

Western Isles.
M. 12,559 ; *W.* 8,601.
580 **Mackenzie Livingstone*, *L.* 4,579
Capt. W. S. Morrison, M.C., *C.* 2,418
A. G. Burns, *Lab.* 1,454

Lanark.
Bothwell, *M.* 20,446 ; *W.* 12,219
581 **J. Robertson*, M.B.E., *Lab.* 14,591
Mrs. H. B. Shaw, *C.* ... 11,314

Coatbridge, *M.* 19,197 ; *W.* 11,155
582 **J. C. Welsh, Lab.* 12,782
Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell Moore, C.B.E., *C.* ... 12,725

Hamilton, *M.* 17,400 ; *W.* 10,527
583 **Duncan Graham, Lab.* 13,003
A. D. Gibb, *C.* 8,372

Lanark, *M.* 18,158 ; *W.* 12,984
584 *Stephen Mitchell, C.* ... 12,714
*Thomas S. Dickson, *Lab.* 11,426
E. B. Mitchell, *L.* 2,126

Motherwell, *M.* 18,591 ; *W.* 11,279
585 *Rev. J. Barr, Lab.* ... 12,816
*Hugh Ferguson, *C.* ... 11,776

Northern, *M.* 20,301 ; *W.* 11,895
586 *Col. Sir Alexander Sprot, Bt.*, C.M.G., *C.* 13,880
*J. Sullivan, M.B.E., *Lab.* 11,852

Rutherglen, *M.* 20,020 ; *W.* 13,058
587* *W. Wright, Lab.*..... 13,796
R. McLaren, *C.* 12,707

LINLITHGOW.
M. 22,867 ; *W.* 13,245
588 *James Kidd, C.* 14,765
*E. Shinwell, *Lab.*.....14,123

MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES.
Northern, *M.* 15,012 ; *W.* 10,877
589 *G. A. Clark-Hutchison,* K.C., *C.* 11,320
*A. B. Clarke, *Lab.* 9,173
Peebles and Southern.
M. 14,048 ; *W.* 10,162
590* *J. Westwood, Lab.*..... 7,797
Hon. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton, *C.* 6,723
W. Mitchell, K.C., *L.*.. 4,550

MORAY AND NAIRN,
M. 13,311 ; *W.* 10,234
591* *Hon. James Stuart,* M.V.O., M.C., *C.* 9,762
B. S. Mackay, *Lab.* ... 6,005

ORKNEY & SHETLAND,
M. 14,774 ; *W.* 9,031
592* *Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop.*

PERTH AND KINROSS.
Kinross and Western,
M. 14,384 ; *W.* 11,317
593* *Duchess of Atholl,* D.B.E., *C.* 13,565
J. McDiarmid, *Lab.* .. 5,286

Perth, *M.* 19,166 ; *W.* 15,601
594 *A. N. Skelton, C.* 13,022
*R. MacGregor Mitchell, *L.* 7,998
C. Roberts, *Lab.* 5,316

RENFREW.
Eastern, *M.* 17,410 ; *W.* 12,086
595 *Alex. M. MacRobert,* K.C., *C.* 13,716
*Robert Nichol, *Lab.* ..10,903

Western, *M.* 20,642 ; *W.* 15,591
596 *Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes-Shaw,* D.S.O., *C.* ... 13,267
*Robert Murray, *Lab.* 11,252

ROXBURGH & SELKIRK.
M. 19,001 ; *W.* 15,528
597* *Earl of Dalkeith, C.* ...12,684
J. Wylie, *L.* 7,737
G. Dallas, *Lab.* 7,266

STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN.
Clackmannan & Eastern,
M. 20,180 ; *W.* 12,996
598* *L. MacN. Weir, Lab.* 13,032
E. J. Donaldson, *L.* ...11,752
Western, *M.* 14,752 ; *W.* 9,668
599 *Com. G. D. Fanshawe,* R.N., *C.* 10,043
*T. Johnston, *Lab.* ... 9,749

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES,
M. 27,724 ; *W.* 4,263
(St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.)
600* *Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik,* K.C.B., *C.* ... 7,188
601* *D. M. Cowan, L.* 5,011
602* *Sir George Berry,* LL.D., F.R.S.E., *C.* 3,781
Rev. J. M. Munro, *Lab.* 1,639

Northern Ireland.

BOROUGHS (4).

BELFAST.
East, *M.* 25,622 ; *W.* 18,587
603* *Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon,* O.B.E., *C.* .....*unop.*
North, *M.* 26,395 ; *W.* 20,507
604* *T. E. McConnell,* C.B.E., *C.* 34,182
H. C. Corvin, *Rep.* ... 1,192
South, *M.* 25,170 ; *W.* 18,365
605* *Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles,* *C.* .....*unop.*

West, *M.* 37,103 ; *W.* 28,907
606* *Sir R. J. Lynn, C.*.....28,435
H. C. Midgley, *Lab.* ...21,122
P. Nash, *Rep.* 2,688

COUNTIES (8).

ANTRIM.
M. 58,567 ; *W.* 40,049
607* *Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, C.* 60,868
608* *Maj. Rt. Hon. R. W. H. O'Neill, C.* 60,764
P. McCormick, *Rep.*... 2,514

ARMAGH.
M. 33,110 ; *W.* 21,266
609* *Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen,* K.B.E., D.S.O., *C.* 29,021
J. McKee, *Rep.* 11,756

DOWN.
M. 57,860 ; *W.* 38,425
610* *D. D. Reid, C.* 58,929
611* *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Rev. J. M. Simms,* C.B., C.M.G., D.D., *C.* 58,777
M. Murney, *Rep.* 8,941

FERMANAGH AND TYRONE.
M. 62,568 ; *W.* 34,478
612 *Maj. Sir C. F. Falls, C.* 44,716
613 *J. A. Pringle,* K.C., *C.* 44,711
M. McCartan, *Rep.* ... 6,812
T. Corrigan, *Rep.* 6,685

LONDONDERRY.
M. 39,052 ; *W.* 24,041
614* *Hon. Sir M. Macnaghten,* K.B.E., K.C., *C.* 30,875
C. MacWhiney, *Rep.*... 5,869
W. H. Galt, *Ind.C.* ... 517

UNIVERSITY (1).
QUEEN'S, BELFAST.
M. 2,559 ; *W.* 365
615 *Col. T. Sinclair,* O.B., M.D., *C.* .....*unop.*

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Dec. 2, 1924), The Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, M.P. for Halifax £5,000
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E. £700
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. J. Fitzalan Hope, M.P. £2,500
Deputy Chairman, Capt. Rt. Hon. Edward A. Fitzroy, M.P. £1,000
Temporary Chairmen (unpaid), Rt. Hon. J. F. Rawlinson, K.C. ; Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G. ; D. H. Herbert ; C. Edwards ; Maj. C. R. Attlee.

Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B. £3,000
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, C.B., M.B.E. £1,800
Second do., Gilbert F. Montriou Campion £1,200
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, C.B. £1,200
Principal Clerk of Committees and Private Bills, F. R. Williams-Wynn £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J. W. G. Bond £1,000 to £1,200
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis ; F. C. Holland ; R. P. Colomb ; Bryan Fell ; Sir J. S. Horsburgh-Porter, Bart. ; F. C. Bramwell ; C. R. Turner ; W. K. Gibbons ; O. C. Williams ; G. W. B. Throckmorton.....each £650 to £900
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode ; A. W. M. Bull ; F. W. Metcalfe ; C. R. P. Diver ; E. A. Fellowes ; C. L. Ferguson ; R. A. W. Dent ; L. A. Abraham ; N. L. Lockton ; S. St. G. S. Kingdom ; E. J. H. Edenborough ; D. J. Gordon.....each £150 to £600
Accountant, J. Luxford .....£400 to £650
Assist. Accountant, C. L. Watson £200 to £350
Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. B. T. St. John £650
Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset.....£800
Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. ...£700
Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800
Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do., Vivian Kitto .....£400 to £600
Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson..... *fees*
Deputy do., H. A. Stevens .....
Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins £550 to £600
Do. (Asst. Editor) T. H. Parr .....£400 to £450

Government and Public Offices.

ADMIRALTY. (*See* pp. 230–1.)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

Whitehall Place, S.W. 1: 43 Parliament Street, S.W. 1; 7, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES was constituted pursuant to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1919 (9 and 10 Geo. V. Ch. 92) which amended the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1909. The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture."

The administration of the *Ordnance Survey* and of *Kew Gardens* is under the control of the Ministry.

Estimates, 1925–6, £3,001,286.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Rt. Hon. Walter Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., C. T. Houghton; R. H. Franklin
Parliamentary do., Lord Balniel, M.P.....*unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. £1,200
Private Sec., D. B. Toye O.B.E.
Permanent Secretary, Sir F. L. C. Floud, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., D. E. Vandepeer.
Chief Scientific Adviser, Sir A. Daniel Hall, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £2,200
Private Sec., H. H. Parker.
Fisheries Secretary, H. G. Maurice, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Welsh Secretary, C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. G. Maurice, C.B. (*Principal Assistant Secretary*, £1,200 to £1,500); H. E. Dale, C.B.; A. T. A. Dobson, C.B.E.; L. French, C.B., O.B.E.; C. Bryner Jones, C.B.E.; E. B. Shine; R. J. Thompson, C.B., O.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Principal Establishment Officer, E. B. Shine.
Legal Adviser and Solicitor, A. D. Stockes, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. Wood-Hill £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerk (*Legal Branch*), J. B. Stonebridge £750 to £900
Professional Assistants (*Legal*), R. M. Alexander; H. J. Kemp .....£850 to £700
Principals, A. Dunbar; R. B. Enfield; Miss E. E. Garnsey; H. H. Judson; P. W. Millard; E. L. Mitchell; A. W. Monro, C.B.; C. Nathan; B. W. Phillips; H. G. Richardson; C. W. Sabin; A. W. Street, C.I.E., M.C.; Wynn Thomas; H. D. Vigor, M.B.E.; and C. R. T. Williams, O.B.E. (*also Deputy Establishment Officer*) .....£700 to £900
First Class Clerk, R. H. Hooker .....£600 to £800
Assistant Principals, J. B. Baber, M.C.; W. R. Black; R. H. Franklin; C. T. Houghton; A. M. Lowe, H. Meadows; F. K. Milson; D. B. Toye, O.B.E.; D. E. Vandepeer; V. E. Wilkins .....£200 to £500
Principal Finance Officer, G. Macey ...£850 to £1,000
Deputy Finance Officer P. J. Langley, M.B.E. (*and allowance*, £100) .....£550 to £700
Chief Veterinary Officer and Director of Veterinary Research, Sir S. Stockman, M.R.C.V.S. £1,400
Deputy Chief Veterinary Officer, J. R. Jackson M.R.C.V.S. £1,000
Controller of Horticulture, W. G. Lobjoit, O.B.E. ...*unp.*
Deputy Controller of Horticulture, H. V. Taylor, M.B.E. (*and allowance*, £100) .....£500 to £700
Director, Pathological Laboratory, (*Plant Diseases*) J. C. F. Fryer .....£700 to £900
Mycologist, G. H. Pethybridge.....£500 to £700
Chief Education Inspector, P. G. Dallinger, O.B.E. £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Education Inspector, J. G. Stewart £600 to £800
Dairy Commissioner, J. F. Blackshaw, O.B.E. £700 to £900
Poultry Commissioner, P. A. Francis, M.B.E. £700 to £900
Marketing Commissioner, R. B. Forrester .....£1,000 (*inclusive*)
Chief Superintending Inspector, P. J. L. Kelland, M.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance*, £100) .....£600 to £800
Superintending Inspectors, A. H. Berry, F.R.C.V.S.; E. G. Haygarth Brown (£500 to £700); D. A. E. Cabot, M.R.C.V.S. (*acting*); A. B. Fewings, M.R.C.V.S. (*acting*); J. L. Frood, M.R.C.V.S.; G. T. Matthews, M.R.C.V.S.; A. M. Munro M.R.C.V.S.; J. O. Powley, M.R.C.V.S. .....£600 to £800
Manager (*Veterinary Laboratory*), Capt. W. G. Wragg, M.R.C.V.S. .....£600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, A. B. Bruce; A. V. Campbell; G. C. Gough; G. P. Haynes; W. H. Hogg; W. S. Jones.....£500 to £600
Live Stock Commissioner, G. T. Dixon ...£700 to £900
Superintending Live Stock Officers, R. N. Jones; W. P. Middleton; P. A. Mytton .....£500 to £700
Director of Land Acquisition and Disposal, S. Mager, C.B.E. £1,200
Chief Land Commissioner, H. V. Raffety, O.B.E. £1,000
District Land Commissioners, D. C. Barnard; J. H. Diggle; W. T. Howes, M.B.E.; R. Jackson; C. M. Roberts; T. H. Sutton; C. G. R. Weller £600 to £800
Deputy Commissioner, S. Fitch .....£500 to £600
Chief Drainage Engineer, J. C. A. Roseveare £600 to £800
Director of Scientific Fishery Investigations, E. S. Russell, D.Sc. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, H. S. Moss Blundell, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Principal Naturalists, J. O. Borley, O.B.E.; R. W. Dodgson, M.D. .....£650 to £750

Agricultural Wages Board,

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Secretary, R. E. Stanley.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens and Technical Adviser in Botany. A. W. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, Major T.F. Chipp, M.C. £600 to £800
Keeper, Herbarium & Library A. D. Cotton £500 to £700
Curator of Gardens, W. J. Bean, I.S.O. ...£250 to £600
Keeper of Museums, J. M. Hillier .....£250 to £600
Assistant Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory L. A. Boodle, F.L.S. .....£250 to £600
Assistants, J. Aikman W. Dallimore, J. H. Holland, F.L.S. J. Hutchinson, C. V. B. Marquand, S. A. Skan T. A. Sprague, V. S. Summerhayes, W. B. Turrill, W. N. Winn, C. H. Wright, A.L.S. £250 to £600
Lady Assistant, Miss E. M. Wakefield.....£250 to £400

Ordnance Survey Department. Southampton.

Director-General, Col.-Comdt. E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Executive Officer, Lt.-Col. A. J. Wolfe, D.S.O.
Officers in Charge of Headquarters Divisions:—
Publications, Lt.-Col. J. E. E. Craster, O.B.E., R.E.
Control and Trigonometrical, &c., Lt.-Col. M. N. MacLeod. D.S.O., M.C., R.E. Capt. D. A. Hutchison, R.E.
Acting Adjutant, Capt. B. T. Godfrey-Faussett, M.C., R.E
Assistant Acting Adjutant and Officer Commanding 19th Coy. R.E., Lt. G. S. V. Cooke, M.C., R.E.
Lev lling, Lieut. J. D. Newman, R.E.
Stores Dept., Capt. W. M. Papworth, M.C., R.E.
Quartermaster, Lieut. & Qr.-Mr. G. T. Northover, R.E.
Small Scale & Map Branch, Capt. J. G. Withycombe.
Staff Officers:—
Research Officer H. L. P. Jolly.
Archaeology Officer, O. G. S. Crawford, F.S.A.
Chief Clerk and Finance Officer, F. C. Bagley, I.S.O.
Division Officers:—
Edinburgh Lieut. H. E. Pike, R.E.
York, Lieut. C. E. F. Turner R.E.
Bristol, Lieut. G. R. Martin, R.E.
Norwich Lieut. J. R. T. Aldous M.C., R.E.

AIR MINISTRY (*see* p. 242).

COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(*See also* Scottish Section.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, William Alexander Lindsay, C.V.O., K.C., F.S.A.
Norroy, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B.

SIX HERALDS.

Somerset, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Chester, Arthur William Stewart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Windsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Portcullis, George Rothe Bellew.
Rouge Dragon, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.
Rouge Croix, Henry R. C. Martin.
Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin.

Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS,

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £2,500
Second Commissioner, E. Macpherson £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, H. D. S. Leake £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. ..... *unp.*
Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. E. C. Adams; W. F. Fox; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; S. E. Turner; L. T. Ford; J. C. G. Pownall ..... £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, C. G. Barnardo; P. T. Carden; G. E. L. Pardington; M. J. Richards; W. Cairns £200 to £500
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis, I.S.O. £700 to £800
Assist. do., S. Hart ..... £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do., F. Buckingham; J. R. Smith ..... £400 to £500
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H. P. Brown £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham ..... £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory),
13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1925-1926, £55,876.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Government Chemist, G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. £900 to £1,000
Superintendent Chemists, J. Fox, O.B.E., D.SC., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; *W. Williams, F.I.C. ..... £700 to £850
Chemists, Class 1, R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; A. E. Middleton; A. G. Francis, B.SC., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Aumonier, B.SC., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C.; *J. Carmichael, F.I.C. ..... £450 to £650
Staff Officer, W. Davie ..... £400 to £500
Senior Clerks, *I. Wortman; H. Blanks £300 to £400
Chemists, Class II., G. F. Sheppard; T. W. Harrison, B.SC., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.SC., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.SC., A.I.C.; *J. E. Byles, B.SC., F.I.C.; *F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.SC., A.I.C.; J. Kirk, *F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.SC., A.I.C.; A. H. Rheinlander, M.SC., A.I.C.; E. A. Nurse, B.SC., A.I.C.; *J. Stephenson, B.SC., A.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.I.C.; *A. F. Weiss, B.SC., A.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.I.C.; J. King, F.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.SC., F.I.C.; J. W. Pooley, B.SC., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.SC., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton, B.SC.; P. M. Mooney, B.SC., F.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.SC. A.I.C.; L. C. Nickolls, M.SC., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A.; E. R. Williams, B.SC., A.C.G.F.C., A.I.C.; P. McGregor, B.SC., A.I.C. £225 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1870 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, character, and nationality, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses, 1925-26, £62,649.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant Commissioners, B. Main (*Director of Examinations*); L. C. H. Weekes (*Secretary*) each £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Secs., G. G. Mennell ..... £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, T. L. Hedley; R. H. Lowther, M.B.A. £550 to £700

COLONIAL AND DOMINIONS OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £373,231 for 1924-25.

Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.
Do. (Appointments), Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O. £700 to £800
Do. (Parliamentary), Capt. Euan Wallace, M.P. *unp.*
Do. (Ceremonial and Reception), Lt.-Col. H. V. B. de Satgé, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assist. Priv. Sec., W. C. Hankinson, M.C.
Do. (Appointments), Capt. A. F. Newbolt (£400); G. N. Irby (£400); S. Robinson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent (Dominions), Sir C.T. Davis, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., P. Liesching.
Permanent (Colonies), Brig.-Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., A. B. Acheson.
Parliamentary (Dominions), The Earl of Clarendon, £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Creasy.
Parliamentary (Colonies), Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., G. E. J. Gent.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; C. Strachey, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

* At Custom House Branch.

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis, C.M.G.; J. F. N. Greene; T. C. Macnaghten C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman, Overseas Settlement Committee*); A. Fiddian: (*Establishment Officer*) W. C. Bottomley, C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. R. Darnley; A. J. Harding, O.B.E.; H. R. Cowell; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.; R. V. Vernon, C.B.; G. G. Whiskard, C.B.; Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*temp.*); H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.I.O. (*Actg.*); A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E. (*Actg.*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushe..... £900 to £1,000
Principals: E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams; R. A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, O.B.E.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Machtig, M.B.E.; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; H. Beckett; H. T. Allen; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E.; G. A. Jones; C. J. Jeffries; A. J. Dawe; L. B. Freeston; F. J. Howard, O.B.E. (*temp.*); E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E. (*temp.*); J. E. Stephenson (*Actg.*); J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); S. M. Campbell (*Actg.*); G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); E. B. Boyd (*Actg.*) £700 to £900
Assistant Principals: O. C. Chapman; J. B. Sidebotham; N. E. Archer; J. J. Paskin, M.C.; C. R. Price, S. Robinson; E. B. Boyd; R. R. Sedgwick; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; A. B. Acheson; C. W. Whittaker, D.S.O.; P. Liesching; M. E. Antrobus; L. J. Barnes, M.C.; K. W. Blaxter; G. F. Seel; A. Bevir; T. I. K. Lloyd; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; G. H. Creasy; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; A. L. Ayton; W. J. Bigg ..... £200 to £500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett, O.B.E., I.S.O..... £550 to £700
Librarian, E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Chief Registrar, (vacant) ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Printing, W. E. Hobson, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson ... £400 to £500
Acting Asst. Accountant, V. B. Boyse ... £400 to £500
Superintendent of Copying, A. W. Bailey, M.B.E. £300 to £400
Staff Officers, W. E. Hobson, M.B.E.; J. A. Smith, M.B.E.; S. R. Pughe; W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.; J. Hunter; M. Jowell; J. H. Emmens; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell; C. M. Hatcher; R. A. Hamblin
£400 to £500
Medical Advisers: London—Sir William Prout, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.; A. E. Horn, C.M.G., M.D.
Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.
Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retd.).
Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,
58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, K.C.M.G. £1,200
Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Second Class Clerks, H. E. C. Merrick, F. F. P. Smartt, C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*); J. Craig £200 to £500

Oversea Settlement Department.
3 and 4, Clements' Inn, W.C.2.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries, than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee." In 1922 British migrants under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, numbered 37,877, of whom 25,117 went to Australia, 6,145 to New Zealand, and 6,615 to Canada.

President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies.
Chairman, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs.
Ex-officio Members, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.
Vice-Chairman, T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary, G. E. Plant.
Finance Officer, W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E.
Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, O.B.E.

Imperial Institute.
South Kensington, S.W. 7

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837-1887), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation, by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire. In 1925 the *Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau* was amalgamated with the Imperial Institute.

Executive Council, P. W. L. Ashley, C.B.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Edward Brockman, K.C.M.G.; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Edward Davson; A. Fiddian; Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.; M. F. Headlam, C.B.; Rt. Hon. Lord Kylsant, G.C.M.G.; D. O. Malcolm; R. W. Matthew, C.M.G.; Lord Stevenson, C.C.M.G.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute:—

Committee for Canada.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (*Chairman*); J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Robert Kindersley, O.B.E.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Sir Gordon Campbell, K.B.E.; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, K.B., C.M.G.; E. V Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

Col. the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (*Chairman*); G. F. Gee; R. D. D. McLean; Alexander Michie; Sir James Mills, K.C.M.G.

Committee for South Africa and Rhodesia.

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); A. Canham; D. O. Malcolm; C. W. S. Maude; W. Mosenthal; W. Soper, M.A.

Committee for India.

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*); Sir Charles Armstrong; Sir Thomas Bennett, C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Manchérjee Bhownaggree K.C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Cabie; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.; Sir John G. Cumming, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.; Sir Cecil Graham; Sir Lionel Jacob, K.C.S.I.; H. H. The Maharaj-Rana of Jhalawar, K.C.S.I.; J. Wardlaw Milne, M.P.; Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are Advisory Technical Committees on Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, and Rubber, and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Acting Director and Secretary to Executive Council, H. M. Lidderdale, B.A.

Scientific and Technical Research Department and Technical Information Bureau.

Supts., H. Brown; E. Goulding, D.Sc.; S. E. Chandler, D.Sc; R. Allen, M.A.
Asst. Supts., S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc.; J. R. Furlong, PH.D.

Public Exhibition Galleries.
Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (*acting*).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,
4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 2 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.2.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 95).

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B. £2,500; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750, Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. J. F. M. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*)
each £1,500

General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (*Chief Clerk*), £850 to £1,000; H. C. Ransom, O.B.E., £550 to £700
Finance do., C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £850 to £1,000; W. A. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. Davis ..... £550 to £700
Pay & Checking do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E., £750 to £850; H. K. Purcell ..... £550 to £700
Stores do., H. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000; J. A. Blackwood ..... £550 to £700
Appointments do., H. Martin, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; F. M. Pearson ..... £550 to £700
Shipping do., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000; E. A. Nattriss ..... £550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do., W. Ernat, M.I.C.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E. ..... £900 to £1,050

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1924-25, £24,923.

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or *Civil List*. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1925, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,458,107, of which amount £119,938 was from the Mines. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £455,082. The sum of £960,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1924-25 as *Surplus Revenue*, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..... *unpaid*
Permanent Commissioner and Secretary, A. S. Gaye £1,200

Private Sec., H. Garside.
Assistant Commissioner, D. R. Crawfurth Smith ..... £850 to £1,000
Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford; G. P. Best ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash; H. Clarke; C. C. Herd; E. Talbot; E. T. Drake; T. R. Oswin; R. Roddis ..... £400 to £500
Accountant & Receiver-General, W. Fidler ..... £550 to £700
Staff Architect & Surveyor, C. E. Varndell, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £500 to £600
Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown £1,000
Solicitor, England, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E.
Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNeil, S.S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.
Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909

THE BOARD.

Chairman, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., C. W. Hardisty.
Deputy Chairman, Sir F. Sydney Parry, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200

Commissioners & Secretaries. A. J. Dyke, C.B., C.B.E.; William Young, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. E. H. Tucker.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Assist. Secs., W. Christian; C. J. Flynn; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E.; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. V. Reade, C.B.; J. S. Sutton ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E. S. Bertenshaw; E. S. Birt; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; A. E. Greene; H. S. Gregory; J. H. Higginson; O. Mundy; J. E. Newell; W. F. H. Rhydderch; R. H. Ryder; J. W. Train; C. M. Woodford, M.B.E. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, A. H. Garrett; C. W. Hardisty; C. A. Marsden; G. A. Pilgrim; F. N. Roberts; A. J. Simons; A. E. H. Tucker ..... £200 to £500
Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Davis; E. J. Denney; W. S. Douglas; R. W. Harrison; E. H. Hart; E. H. Kenney; H. S. Marshall; J. H. Newman; A. Rotman; L. Smith; A. E. Walker; H. E. Clark (*Acting*); and E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E. (*Acting*) ... £550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk ..... £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate; H. Barrett; G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; S. M. Capon; D. K. Cherry; W. O. Colyer; H. Goalen; A. E. Howell; F. J. Lucas; J. W. Norval; J. A. Phythian; H. A. Sheppard; R. R. Spence; W. E. Stowe; E. J. Wass; and E. W. Bright; F. Cotsell; F. Merson; F. T. Powell; R. J. Rochford (*Acting*) ... £400 to £500.
Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Librarian, B. R. Leftwich M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS.

Solicitor, Sir Benjamin Hawkins £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, F. Dart; A. F. Hubbard; C. Simpson ..... £750 to £900
Asst. do., R. J. Beattie; T. G. Gibson; C. V. Walker ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks E. R. Booth; R. L. Fisk; H. N. Harrington; H. B. Henderson; A. R. Pierson; E. D. Teasdale ..... £200 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., I.S.O. £1,400
Dep. Ch. Insps., C. H. Bater; H. Genochio, C.B.E. £1,100
Superintending Inspectors, J. Forbes, O.B.E.; W. J. Haines; T. Jameson; J. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. G. Kitton; J. Princep ..... £900 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, W. J. Cowper; P. Dalton; J. Hemingway; H. Hughes; J. P. Kelly; W. J. B. Leonard; C. J. Mills; F. Morrell; C. W. Parsons; J. E. Pyne; P. Renton; D. J. Roberts; M. Ryan; E. J. Scarles; J. Shrives; T. B. Smith; C. Sunter; G. E. Tomlins; J. P. Wimpress ..... £800 to £850
Inspectors and Class, W. G. Atkinson; W. T. Ellis; J. Hamilton; J. J. Hamilton; A. R. Howlett; G. S. Lowden; A. Lunt; C. McCoy; R. H. Millea; E. J. Reid; L. D. Robertson; F. F. Sadler; J. W. Simmons; R. Sparshatt; C. W. Todd; J. Whillier; R. H. Williams ..... £650 to £750
Chief Enquiry Officer, P. B. Renshaw ..... £600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.) ..... £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., R. Elrick; H. R. Poole, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison ..... £750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; A. H. Chandler; J. Crozier; J. W. Dobie, M.B.E.; A. P. Easton; G. F. Eperon; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; J. P. C. Letchford; A. H. Mathews; P. McIntyre; A. E. Miles; A. R. Potts; W. G. Rose; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; S. H. Strong; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood ..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H. Anderson; B. W. R. Batcheler; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. Calvert; T. J. Clarke; J. Edmunds; D. Forde; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; A. G. Lane; J. C. Lavender; F. W. Loveless; R. J. Lloyd; H. G. McDiarmid; H. Popper; S. H. Quayle; R. Soar; J. de W. Stapleford; A. E. Thorpe; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins; C. Williams ..... £400 to £500

STATISTICAL OFFICE.

Controller, J. E. Hagger, O.B.E. £900
Deputy Controller, R. Barnard ..... £600 to £700
Senior Staff Officers, C. Clarke; C. Curran; J. Newson, M.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, H. W. Astbury; J. J. Beglan; T. Kelly; W. W. Watson, M.B.E.; and H. Mitchell; J. J. Naughton (*Acting*) ..... £400 to £500

INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

Principal, A. D. Webb ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Principal, H. W. Trotter, C.B.E. £700 to £900
Intelligence Officers, J. Byrne; G. Rutledge ..... £550 to £700

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF WATERGUARD.

Inspector-General of Waterguard, N. Thompson, O.B.E., I.S.O. £1,000
Dep. Inspr. Gen., J. G. Fitzsimons £800
Inspector, R. Yeal ..... £650 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, W. B. Valentine; F. E. Gordon (*Unattached*); J. McLeith (*Unattached*) ..... £500 to £600

STORES BRANCH.

Superintendent, J. B. Hardie ..... £550 to £650
Deputy do., J. J. Jackson ..... £400 to £500

LONDON PORT.

Collector, Chief Registrar of Shipping and Receiver of Wreck, E. A. Harris, C.B.E. £1,200
Asst. Collector (*1st Class*), E. White ..... £800 to £850
Do. (*2nd Class*), C. M. Cuttle; W. H. Hancock; C. J. Meals; H. Quass ..... £650 to £750
Surveyors (*Long Room*), S. W. F. Hart, M.B.E.; H. McClare; T. Reynolds; S. Tully; G. E. Wade ..... £500 to £600
Surveyors (*Outdoor*), L. Arundel; E. M. Atkins; H. P. Beadle; J. Beard; C. L. Blyth; F. Briggs; G. H. Brooks; P. Carey; R. W. Cass; F. W. Cordwell; J. J. Curtin; J. W. Dawson; P. F. Doran; H. H. Fryer; A. P. Goodwin; G. T. Hands; D. J. Hennessy; J. R. Keeley; J. King; W. T. C. Lett; P. T. A. Livingstone; A. E. McCartney; R. R. McGowan; T. S. Nicol; T. O'Brien; R. Ockenden; K. O'Kennedy; C. Pisani; F. J. Reed; T. Service; T. Wells; E. M. Wood ..... £500 to £600

LONDON WATERGUARD.

Superintendent of Waterguard (*1st Class*), W. Donaldson, I.S.O. ..... £650 to £700
Do. (*2nd Class*), J. W. Connaway ..... £500 to £600

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION,

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Appointed under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts of 1909 and 1910. Advances are made for the Development of *Agriculture and Rural Industries, Reclamation and Drainage of Land, Harbours and Fisheries.*

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.B., C.M.G. (*unpaid*).
Vice-Chairman, Vaughan Nash, C.B., C.V.O. £1,500
Paid Commissioner, Sir Thomas H. Middleton, K.B.E., C.B., I.L.D. £1,500
Unpaid Commissioners, H. Jones-Davies; Sir William Haldane; Sir Walter W. Berry, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.; Prof. W. G. S. Adams, M.A.
Private Sec. to Chairman & Vice-Chairman, S. Stagg.
Secretary, R. T. Warner £1,000
Assistant Secretary, E. H. E. Havelock.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Cornwall was created a Duchy by Edward III. for the support of his eldest son (afterwards created Prince of Wales), and the eldest son of the Sovereign has since that time been born Duke of Cornwall.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended December 31, 1921, was £194,020, and was derived principally from Rents and Profits of Courts, £154,229; Annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,217; and Dividends on Stock, £6,824. The Payments include £39,045 Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £47,306 Deductions under various Acts; £46,898 Allowances, Donations, and Charities; and £19,126, Expenses of Management. The sum of £33,736 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Clinton (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries and Keeper of Privy Seal*); The Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver-General*); Earl Fortescue; Viscount Folkestone; Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; John Anthony Hawke, K.C. (*Attorney General*); Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., C.I.E., C.V.O.; Sir Walter Peacock, K.C.V.O. (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Auditor, Sir Laurence E. Halsey, K.B.E.
Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assistant Secretary, C. Liddell.
Clerk Surveyor, H. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.
Sheriff, Cornelius Cecil Morley.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

The County of Lancaster was erected into a Duchy or County Palatine Duchy by Edward III. for his son John of Gaunt in 1377, but in 1399 it became merged in the Crown through the accession of John of Gaunt's son as Henry IV.

The Revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster was £29,000 in 1849 and amounted to £141,666 in the year ended December 31, 1924. The contributory items are Rents and Profits of Courts, £70,302; Royalties and Dues, £42,650. Expenditure: £12,800, Outlay for the benefit of the Estate; £25,406, deducted under various Acts of Parliament; £5,801, Allowances, Donations, and Charities; £2,000, Salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy; and £12,039, Expenses of Management. The sum of £70,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. £2,000
Private Sec., Norman R. C. Warwick, O.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, Courthorpe Wilson, K.C.
Attorney-Gen., Joseph Herbert Cunliffe, K.C., M.P.
Receiver-Gen., Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Auditor, F. W. Pixley.
Clerk of Council & Registrar, Herbert E. Mitchell, C.V.O.
Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, Louis F. Fergusson.
Registrar, Preston and Manchester Dists., T. B. Blackburne and A. E. Steinthal, Joint Registrars.
Do. Liverpool Dist., R. W. Lowden.
Constable of Lancaster Castle, Lord Ashton.

THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

It is uncertain when "Palatine" privileges were first exercised in the County of Durham, as no formal creation of the Palatinate by charter or deed appears to have ever been made. From the founding of the See of Lindisfarne, out of which the bishopric and palatinate of Durham arose, the Bishops received large grants of lands, with extensive immunities; and Guthred, king of Northumbria, and Alfred the Great appear to have confirmed the grant to the See of the whole of the land between the rivers Tyne and Wear. There is no evidence of the exercise of *palatine* privileges by the Bishops prior to the Norman Conquest, but it is probable that these were acquired in the reign of the Conqueror, and they were exercised by the Prelates until resumed by the Crown in 1836. Palatine counties are understood to have been erected for the defence of neighbouring kingdoms against the Welsh and Scots, and were in reality self-contained kingdoms in alliance with their creator. The ancient customs of the County Palatine of Durham are in some measure retained, the administrative authority being exercised on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Arthur Colefax, K.B.E., K.C.
Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward & Clerk of Halmotes, Stanford E. Downing.
Deputy do., G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir A. N. Lindsay Wood, Bart.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS,

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Forward	£361,000	£233,000	£262,000
Estates	1,364,000	1,559,000	1,609,000
Dividends and Interest	932,000	964,000	1,015,000
	£2,557,000	£2,756,000	£2,886,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administrtn, &c.	£1,889,000	£1,879,000	£1,881,000
Appropriationforfuture Augmentations, &c.	355,000	535,000	625,000
Min.Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	233,000	262,000	300,000
	£2,557,000	£2,756,000	£2,886,000

Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Earl Beauchamp, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.; Lord Darvngton, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Hy. Hobhouse, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy, P.C.; Sir W. A. Mount, K.B.E., C.M.G.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; A. T. Loyd.

Church Estates Commissrs. and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.

Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.

Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.

Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. S. Brister.

Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.

Heads of Divisions, H. A. Gregg; G. A. Andrews; R. W. Fowell; E. J. Davies.

Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.

Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.

Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (*Actuary*); F. C. Marillier; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. A. Dwyer; J. S. Collins; R. M. Murray, M.C.; A. A. Morgan; H. L. C. Johnson.

Clerk in Charge of Registry, S. W. I. Kimpton.

Solicitors, Messrs. Miller, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Surveyors, Messrs Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster S.W. 1.

Architects, Messrs. Carée & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.

Senior Legal Assistant, W. F. T. Channell.

Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley; E. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION,

Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1833. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £450,811 in 1924-25, with £350,347 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., *President* (£2,000); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Principal Private Secretary to the President, E. G. Howarth £700 to £900 + (additional) £250.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, J. Wilkie, £400 to £500 + (additional) £100.

Parly. Private Secretary to the President, Maj. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P.....*unpaid*

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Aubrey V. Symonds, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C. (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parliamentary Sec., The Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., E. D. Marris (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150. £700 to £900

Second Secretary, Sir Edmund K. Chambers, K.B.E., C.B. £3,200

Staff Officer, *H. E. Mann (*Principal*) £700 to £900

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Percy E. Watkins.....£1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Edmund B. Phipps, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, W. C. Cleary ..... £700 to £900

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, †H. E. Mann ..... £700 to £900

Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Principal, H. B. Wallis ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, J. H. Burrows ...£200 to £500

Universities, Training Colleges, Pension Awards, &c., Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Finance, Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. .....*unpd.*

Secretary, R. F. Young (Principal) .....£700 to £900

Territorial Divisions.

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell; F. E. Douglas; W. C. Eaton; R. E. S. Hart; J. G. Milne; A. P. Oppé; C. E. Sykes .....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; D. du B. Davidson; E. E. Frechill; A. R. Guest; E. L. Heath; P. H. B. Ingles; A. Maxwell-Lyte; G. D. Rokeling; G. H. V. Sutherland; E. L. Turnbull; T. H. H. Walrond; G. G. Williams; R. S. Wood £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600; A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; A. McL. Currie; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; J. Rhodes; W. R. Richardson; A. F. Sharam .....£200 to £500

Assistant Administrative Officers, S. T. Kelly; S. Laskey .....£400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division.

Principal, H. B. Jenkins ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, D. O. Cochrane; P. Wilson; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E. .....£200 to £500

Officers Temporarily Detached for Special Work.

Committe on University Education in London.

Principal, S. H. Wood, M.C. .....£700 to £900

Adult Education Committee and Libraries Committee.

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Doule .....£200 to £500

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Percy E. Watkins £1,500

Assistant Secretary, J. E. Talbot .....£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, L. G. Duke; T. G. Roberts...£700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £600; H. E. Weston.....£200 to £500

* See also under Secondary Schools.
† See also under Second Secretary.

Universities, Training of Teachers, and Pension Awards Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

Medical Assessor, *†Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.
Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Fawkes; C. W. Maudslay £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, A. J. Finny ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. Heath; E. N. Strong, £200 to £500; Miss K. W. Elliott ..... £200 to £400

PENSION AWARDS.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison ... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, H. A. S. Ferris; J. C. Gravestock £700 to £900

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., B. P. Moore..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes £850 to £1,000
Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; F. J. Gardner £750 to £850

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, M. G. Holmes, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, H. J. Simmonds, Q.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Legal Advisers, W. G. B. Ritchie; D. Vesey, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E. £750 to £900
Legal Assistants, B. L. Gordon, M.C.; E. L. Hopkins, £550 to £700; A. C. Dawes, £350 to £500; W. V. S. Sinclair..... £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, ††Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.
Assist. Sec., A. H. Wood ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E.; J. R. Warburton ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff; R. Cohen; G. N. Flemming ..... £200 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.
Senior Medical Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D..... £1,200
Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, C.B.E., M.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Woman Medical Adviser, ‡Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.
Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; H. C. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B.; J. E. A. Underwood, M.B., B.S.; R. P. Williams M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £600 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Ainsworth £1,000 to £1,200
Librarian and Information Officer, A. E. Twentyman £700 to £900

Architect's Office.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay ..... £600 to £900
Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall ..... £400 to £600

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.

(*a*) GENERAL.

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E.; F. H. Bate; W. C. Maynard, £650 to £750; E. C. Brewer; W. G. Lambert; W. H. R. Light; A. E. Marshall, M.B.E.; S. W. Steele; E. G. Westell, £550 to £700; A. J. Pitman, O.B.E. ..... £500 to £600
Staff Clerks, L. J. Bayley; E. Biggs; S. P. Brewer; A. Brown; A. Burch; W. W. Cook; T. W. Eames; C. E. Fish; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeth; G. Green; R. J. Harry, M.B.E.; F. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill, O.B.E.; J. S. Jackman; A. M. Kennett; J. P. Lloyd; J. A. Mauger; W. P. Millard; W. R. Mills; R. R. Nichol; P. Nixon; H. C. Tasker; W. B. Trethowan ..... £400 to £500

(*b*) FINANCE STAFF.

Accountants, G. A. Burling, M.B.E.; A. R. Cordingley; C. E. Hain; J. W. Hughes; S. Stephens, £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Baldwin; F. J. Dark; T. G. Eagle; T. Faint; J. Hook; W. C. H. Hutchins £400 to £500

(*c*) PENSIONS STAFF.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down; W. W. Kennerley; J. H. Smith, £550 to £700; Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. ..... £450 to £550
Higher Executive Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwell, M.B.E.; Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon; Miss L. N. C. Mullett; Miss I. Stevens, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Inspectorate (England).

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, C.B. £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, F. W. Cape; H. J. Dean; W. J. Hands, C.B.E.; F. T. Howard; J. F. Leaf; H. J. R. Murray; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; A. L. Thornton ..... £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspector, J. E. Hales ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; G. A. Turner; E. Wynn-Williams, £550 to £950; A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; W. J. Batchelder; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; A. S. Bright; J. L. Brockbank; G. W. Buckle; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; F. W. Chambers, O.B.E.; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes; J. R. Ford; E. Glasgow; P. L. Gray; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Lavender; J. Leicester; G. R. B. Loch; J. MacInnes; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.; C. F. Markham; J. Maudsley; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; F. A. B. Newman; A. F. Norman-Butler, O.B.E.; A. F. Page; W. M. Page, C.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; A. N. G. Peters; G. R. Purdie; W. St. J. Pym; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Reynish; C. A. Richardson, F. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; J. H. C. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt; J. J. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; J. J. Steele; S. Steele; G. K. Sutherland; E. R. Swanston; H. R. Sweeting; V. Taylor; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; E. N. R. Trentham; J. W. Vevsey; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young ..... £500 to £900
Assistant Inspectors, E. G. Baker, C. W. S. Hudson, J. G. Saltmarsh, £320 to £520; H. W. Allam; G. Ames, M.C.; T. W. Balmer; E. Barraclough; J. A. Barrow; H. Bayliss; E. J. Bessey; W. S. Birkett; F. H. Bishop; J. A. Blasdale; H. L. Brown; H. Bryett, O.B.E.; W. W. Burley; P. F. Burns; H. L. Burrows; A. H. Cheshire; C. K. Clague; A. F. Collins; J. Cooke; Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke; J. R. Coulthard; W. E. Crabb; W. L. Crutchley; G. F. Dakin, M.C.; F. W. Dee; W. H. Dolman; G. P. Dunn; E. J. Edwards; D. G. Evans; C. D. Forth; F. C. R. Frost; S. N. Godfrey; J. W. Gofton; E. E. Gomersall; T. H. Goose; H. E. B. Green; R. H. Green; H. Grime; G. Gummer; S. E. Halman; R. F. Harding; F. Harvey; N. Heslop; A. W. Holton; G. Horsfall; T. Hunt, O.B.E.; T. W. Jackson; E. E. Jefferis; W. Jewsbury; S. Lamplugh; H. J. Larcombe; L. G. H. Lee; R. E. Marsden; W. Matthews; E. H. G. Metcalfe; T. C. Millican; A. Mills; H. Moorhouse; J. C. Morris; G. Nell, M.C.; J. W. Page; H. N. Passer; J. Payne, O.B.E.; A. Platts; G. A. Pocock; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; W. J. Rayner; J. Reynolds; S. Rossiter; J. Rutherford; W. H. J. Salt; A. F. Sandys; C. S. Satterley, O.B.E.; L. C. Schiller, M.C.; J. P. Scothorne; P. W. Scott; C. H. Setterington; E. J. Smith; L. W. Smith; P. F. Smith; T. W. Southron; W. Stringer; D. Summerson; W. H. Talbot; S. Taylor; H. E. Thomas, M.C.; W. S. Threlfall; A. G. Tompkins; W. T. Tregear; T. H. Vickers; H. Vigrass, O.B.E.; E. J. R. Walsh; A. F. Watts; G. H. Wheeler; E. C. Whitworth; T. R. Williams, O.B.E.; H. G. Wilson; C. E. Winn; F. G. Witts; H. Woodhead; W. E. Wright ..... £300 to £500

* See also under Medical Branch.
† Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.
‡ See also under Universities, &c., Branch.
§ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher, C.B. £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; F. W. Phillips; F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick ..... £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, S. F. Dufton; D. A. Macnaughton; F. Spencer; T. A. Stephens; H. W. T. Wager ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, E. M. Battiscombe; Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.G.; J. E. Burton; G. E. St. L. Carson; H. H. Champion; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin; C. B. Joyner, O.B.E.; E. W. E. Kempson, M.C.; E. C. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; I. T. Pritchard; A. B. Roberts; E. G. Savage; A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Trayes; F. W. Westaway ..... £500 to £900
Temporary Inspector of Art (part time), G. H. Hooper *(inclusive)* £600

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

Chief Inspector, A. Abbott £1,200
Divisional Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall; W. J. Gannon; A. Harris; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; C. F. Smith ..... £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; A. Kahn; A. Morley; J. Owen ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, E. D. Bentlif; H. E. Boothroyd; M. S. Briggs; F. T. Chapman; A. Coulson; C. H. Creasey; J. E. Dalton; W. S. Dann, M.B.E.; W. B. D. Edwards; W. Elliott; G. K. Grierson; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennesey; E. L. Hummel; J. Jack; E. J. W. Jackson; W. H. Jackson; G. McFarlane; J. L. Manson; A. J. Margetson; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; S. H. Stelfox; A. J. Walker; J. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley £500 to £900
All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; F. W. Burrows; W. M. Keesey, M.C.; F. C. Stone; W. Travis, M.C. ..... £500 to £900

TRAINING COLLEGES.

Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers, Herbert Ward, C.B.E. £1,200
Certain other Inspectors assist in the Inspection of Training Colleges.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

Staff Inspector, Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.N. ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, Capt. S. J. Parker, O.B.E.; Maj. A. E. Syson ..... £500 to £900

MUSIC.

Principal Inspector, A. Somervell ...*(inclusive)* £1,000
Inspector, G. T. Shaw ..... £500 to £900

Inspectorate (Wales).

Divisional Inspectors, G. P. Williams; W. Williams ..... £850 to £1,000
Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones, O.B.E.; J. E. Jones; T. Owen, M.C.; H. Price; A. G. Prys-Jones; C. Rees; W. Roberts; R. Rhydderch; B. B. Skirrow; J. Thomas; W. J. Williams ..... £500 to £900
Assistant Inspectors, A. Taylor, £320 to £320; C. P. Clayton, M.C.; D. T. Davies; M. H. Davies, M.C.; W. H. Evans; J. E. Hooson; T. Jones, M.C.; J. W. Lewis; P. A. Lewis; T. H. Lewis; D. Thomas, O.B.E. ..... £300 to £500

Woman Inspectors (England and Wales).

Chief Inspector, Miss A. E. Wark ..... £850 to £1,000
Staff Inspectors, Misses K. M. Baines; B. M. Cunnington; E. A. Ford; E. P. McCall; K. Manley, O.B.E.; R. L. Monkhouse ..... £550 to £650
Inspectors, Misses L. D. Adams, E. J. Ahrons, J. B. Archibald, A. B. Ash, E. E. Barton, K. F. Baster, W. Bigge, E. F. Boulton, G. Bowen, G. Bradshaw, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. R. Clarke, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, L. Daly, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, B. M. Dunn, M. E. Ellis, C. S. Ferguson, A. M. Fergusson, F. L. Gauntlett, R. H. Greenall, D. M. Hammonds, A. F. Harrington, M. G. Henry, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, E., H. Hornblow, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, †A. E. E. Koetter, E. Loveday, S. Luce, D. F. Lunn, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, M. Nicholson, N. M. Palmer, N. Peel, E. M. Perry, A. G. Philip, R. Robbins, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, B. M. Schooley, C. F. Shearson, H. B. Smith, F. E. I. Smythe, E. E. Spencer, F. M. Taun, W. M. L. Wakefield, L. E. Walter, M.B.E., H. E. Wix, C. I. J. Wollaston, Mrs. L. M. Dale, Mrs. F. A. Heap ..... £300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

Principal,* Professor William Rothenstein, Hon. A.R.C.A. ..... *(inclusive)* £1,000
Registrar and Lecturer, H. L. Wellington ..... £400 to £500
Professors,* Ernest Cole, Malcolm Osborne, A.R.A., R.E., A.R.C.A.; J. Hubert Worthington, A.R.I.B.A., £250; E. W. Tristram, A.R.C.A. £375
Master of Method,¶ F. C. Richards, R.E., A.R.C.A. *(inclusive)* £250

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir John Snell, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Harry Haward.
Commissioners, S. L. Pearce, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; W. W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.INST.C.E.
Secretary, R. T. G. French, O.B.E.
Solicitor, E. W. Hudson.
Chief Engineering Inspector, Col. T. C. Ekin, M.INST.C.E.
Asst. do., A. N. East; J. A. Lee.
Senior Staff Officer, W. Cook.

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(see **Oversea Settlement Committee**, p. 184).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £150,935 in 1925-26.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, F. W. Gladwin.
Secretary, F. N. Dixon, C.B. £1,200
Directors of Audit, P. A. N. Nicholls, L.S.O.; A. C. Hayward; S. Hopping, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, A. Diggins, C.B.E.; W. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. H. Balmain; A. J. Knowlden; E. H. Weaver; J. W. Balmford, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Senior Auditors, A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. J. Evans; W. Ll. Davies, M.B.E.; J. Brand; C. L. de Wolff; A. W. Couzens, M.B.E.; G. T. V. Steer; J. W. A. Hayden; H. J. Gage; P. J. Aslin; G. R. Thomas; H. R. Cornfield; F. C. Cooke; E. G. Hislop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Powell; N. W. Lindsay; W. McCann; F. N. Harby; D. F. C. Blunt; C. P. Isaac; J. M. Fisher; W. V. Egbers; F. H. Way; T. H. Jones; G. E. Stokes, C.B.E.; C. W. Sayers; G. Walker, J. O. McFadden; S. D. Fresco; A. Allen, M.C. ..... £550 to £700
There are also 145 *Auditors* ..... £250 to £500

* Part-time.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Appointed in 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by a Department of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

Commissioners, Sir R. Blomfield, R.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.; Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., LL.D.; D. Sutherland Macoll; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D., F.S.A. (*Chairman*); Sir G. Frampton, R.A.; J. Alfred Gotch, M.A., F.S.A., F.F.R.I.B.A.; Sir E. Lutyens, R.A.; T. H. Mawson; Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., R.A.; P. S. Worthington, Litt.D., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary H. C. Bradshaw, A.R.I.B.A.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of state for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department, and Exchequer to the Officer had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), one Deputy Under-Secretary, and two Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, eleven Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and transacting communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £193,170 in 1925-26.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., Walford Selby, C.V.O.

Asst. Private Secs., Hugh Lloyd Thomas (*Diplomatic*); R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.

Personal Private Sec., John Wilson, C.B.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:—

(1) *Foreign Affairs*, Rt. Hon. £1,500

Private Sec., Neville M. Butler.

(2) *Overseas Trade*, Arthur M. Samuel, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., A. Mullins, C.B.E.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, V. A. A. H. Wellesley, C.B. £2,200

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, C. H. Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.; J. D. Gregory, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Hurst, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Second do., H. W. Malkin, C.B., C.M.G. £900 to £1,000

Assistant Legal Advisers, Montagu Shearman, O.B.E.; W. E. Beckett ..... £700 to £900

Finance Officer, Sir F. G. A. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300

Counsellors, R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; G. H. Villiers, C.M.G.; M. W. Lampson, C.M.G., M.V.O.; L. Oliphant, C.M.G.; G. A. Mounsey, C.M.G., O.B.E.; W. H. M. Selby, C.V.O.; S.P.P. Waterlow, C.B.E.; E. F. Gyo, C.M.G.; John Murray, C.M.G.; G. R. Warner; P. A. Koppel, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Historical Adviser, A. W. Headlam Morley, C.B.E. £1,200

His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, J. B. Monck ..... £600 to £700

1st Secretaries, O. G. Sargent; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell, C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. D. Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. Howard Smith; L. Collier; G. W. Rendel; V. C W. Forbes; A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin; R. F. Wigram ..... £700 to £900

2nd and 3rd Secretaries, W. Strang; W. St. C. H. Roberts, M.C.; T. A. Kirkpatrick; C. H. Bateman, M.C.; N. M. Butler; N. B. Ronald; H. F. B. Maxse; C. B. P. Peake, M.C.; V. A. L. Mallet; T. A. Shone; V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck; P. B. B. Nichols; J. C. S. Bennett, M.C.; H. Dobinson, M.C.; A. H. Hamilton-Gordon; M. H. Huxley; C. M. Patrick; O. C. Harvey; C. W. Baxter, M.C.; A. F. Yencken, M.C.; A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.; J. M. Troutbeck; C. J. W. Torr; J. V. T. W. T. Perowne; C. J. Norton; H. E. L. Montgomery ..... £300 to £500

Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E. £550

Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. H. Quarmby, O.B.E.; L. R. Sherwood, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Establishment and Accounts Officers, R. C. Calder, O.B.E.; T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar ..... £400 to £500

Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W. Minshull; C. H. Haines; G. J. White; W. C. Scott; D. V. Staines; E. A. Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley; G. H. Maxwell; H. J. Abbott; P. E. Lewis; F. A. G. T. Copeland ..... £300 to £400

Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000

Assistants, R. C. Dickie, O.B.E., £550 to £700; W. L. Berrow, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. (*Registrar*); C. S. Nicoll ..... £500 to £600

Technical Assistant (*Treaty Dept.*), H. Ritchie, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Do. (Consular Dept.), E. Parkes, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Staff Officers, J. W. Field, M.B.E.; O. Monk, M.B.E.; E. W. Light, O.B.E. (£400 to £500); John Gritton, I.S.O., M.B.E.; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton; J. F. French, M.B.E.; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower; A. F. Orchard; S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox £300 to £450

Minor Staff Officers and and Division Clerks, A. E. Airey; W. J. Cwins; F. T. Campion; F. H. Cleobury; W. W. Pate; H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; H. K. Grey; R. G. Adams.

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore; Miss D. A. Bigby, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Staff Officers (Women), Miss M. F West; Miss E. W. Guthrig; Miss I. A. Strong; Miss M. K. Spencer; Miss E. Wallace ..... £230 to £300

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. ..... £450 to £550

Communications Dept. and King's Messengers, H. E. Eastwood, *Head (incl.)* £750 to £900; Lt.-Comdr. R. W. B. Cotesworth, R.N., *Deputy Head (incl.)* £400 to £650; Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O.; Maj. A. F. Mustance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to £400; A. May, O.B.E.; P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.; O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler-Holohan; C. E. Jesser-Davis; Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor; Maj. J. S. Oldham; G. K. Baynes (£400 to £650 *incl.*); D. W. Wilton (*actg.*).

Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey; C. E. Johnson; R. D. Rust; E. J. Berry; J. Cook; C. E. Flynn; C. Fenwick; L. Buchan, each £130 to £200; T. Grint; G. Perry ..... £90 to £130

Head Office keeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright ..... £300 to £250

Passport Office.

1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, O.B.E. ..... £450 to £700

Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, R. Bloore; O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.; H. S. Blank ..... £400 to £500

and Divn. Clerk, H. Jones.

Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Grant ..... £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act, 1919, and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The Act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act 1923 provided for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners; it also cancelled the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1919.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1925-26 was £510,000.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Hugh Murray, C.I.E., C.B.E.; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; Walter R. Smith; Col. W. Steuart-Fothringham.
Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, O.B.E. (*England and Wales*, 1, Whitehall, S.W. 1); John Sutherland, C.B.E. (*Scotland*, 25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).
Secretary, A. G. Herbert, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Net expenses, 1924-25, £45,495.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £2,000
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.
Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; Digby H. Fell ..... £850 to £1,000
Principal Legal Assistant, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C. ..... £550 to £700

Heads of Branches.

Legal, H. P. Harker ..... £550 to £700
Industrial Assurance, B. K. White ..... £550 to £700
Returns and Reports, H. C. Souter £700
Estab. and Accounts, F. W. Roberts ..... £500 to £600
Registers & Records, T. F. Dunning ..... £500 to £600

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY,

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £3,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner.
Deputy do., A. Henry ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (*Acting Secretary*); G. S. W. Epps ..... £850 to £1,000
Actuaries, J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; P. N. Harvey; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; D. A. Porteous ..... £650 to £800
Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; O. C. J. Klagge; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; G. D. Stockman ..... £500 to £650
Staff Clerk, W. Johnson ..... £400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND.

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Government Hospitality Fund was instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.
Minister, The Viscount Peel, G.B.E.
Secretary, E. E. Beare, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the *Local Government Board*, the *Insurance Commission* and the *Welsh Insurance Commission*; (b) the powers of the *Board of Education* relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the *Privy Council* and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1918, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.
Minister, Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £300
Assistant do., P. N. R. Butcher £100
Parly. do., Capt. W. Brass, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £150
Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secretary, R. Stanton £150
Deputy Secretary, E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200
Private Secretary, T. H. Sheepshanks £100
Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper £100
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E. (*unpaid*).
Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; S. P. Vivian, C.B. (*also Registrar General*) ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Director of Establishments, M. Heseltine, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; A. B. Maclachan; E. Tudor Owen, O.B.E.; F. L. Turner, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, P. Barter; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. R. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; H. H. George, M.C.; L. Infield, O.B.E.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. E. Marchbank; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; F. C. Mosse; T. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slator; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley ..... £600 to £750
First Class Clerk (Old Establishment), C. E. Royds. ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; F. N. R. Butcher; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; J. S. Henderson; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; G. C. North, M.C.; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterington, M.B.E.; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward, £200 to £500; Miss E. M. Russell Smith £200 to £400
Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £850

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Controllers, E. Hackforth; J. M. Hendrie ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; A. W. Neville ..... £850 to £1,000
Superintending Clerks, C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; J. C. Dixon; A. Elms; H. Greer; R. T. Hogg; G. S. Mackay; R. A. Nursey; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; E. Wilmer ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth; H. W. Anderson; W. T. Begley; E. B. Bein; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; T. Clark; P. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Daniell, M.C.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; E. R. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howorth; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Moffrey; E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens; H. W. Stockman; W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.;

* Also acts as Secretary to Consultative Councils.

G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. V. Williams; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Avent; E. Bainbridge; M. Milledge, M.B.E.; M. Polson; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant & cretary for Finance & Accountant-General, E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant do. J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, C.B.E.; C. J. Mashn, O.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (*Acting Assistant Accountant-General*); R. P. James, O.B.E. £700 to £800
Accountants, F. N. Bath; A. H. Carter; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; G. W. Jeffery; W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700; and Miss J. Borthwick, O.B.E. ..... £450 to £550
Regional Finance Officers G. J. Allen M.B.E.; W. Bartholomew, M.B.E.; B. J. S. Brown; A. Gray; F. A. Hughes; A. P. Jones; T. A. Rigden; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson ..... £550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; V. H. Coleman; G. E. Danbury; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris; J. Hepworth; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; P. C. Marks; E. H. C. Newby (*Acting Accountant*); F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; K. Simpkin; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500; and Miss H. F. Butler ..... £300 to £400

Establishment and Intelligence Division.

Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do. (*and Secretary to Consultative Councils*,) M. Heseltine, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. N. Ure ..... £700 to £900
Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch, G. M. Harris, O.B.E. ..... £600 to £800
Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; W. T. Fitzgerald ..... £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, A. W. Holloway, M.B.E.; W. B. Thomas, £400 to £500; and Miss E. M. Beaver, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200
Senior Medical Officers, Sir G. S. Buchanan, C.B., M.D.; Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.; F. J. H. Coutts, C.B., M.D.; H. A. Macewen, O.B.E. M.B., F.R.S.E.; A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B. M.B.; J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S. ..... £1,200 to £1,400
Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, O.B.E., M.D.; M. B. Arnold, M.D.; Miss Isabella D. Cameron, M.D.; J. P. Candler, M.D.; T. Carnwath, D.S.O., M.B.; J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S.; Miss Emilie C. Creaser, M.B.; A. Eastwood, M.D.; J. A. Glover, O.B.E., M.D.; M. Greenwood, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.; F. Griffith, M.B.; J. M. Hamill, O.B.E., M.D.; G. C. Hancock, C.B.E., M.R.C.S.; Mrs. M. J. Hogarth, M.B.; J. R. Hutchinson, M.D.; Lieut.-Col. S. P. James, M.D.; A. J. Jubb, M.D.; W. A. Lethem, M.C., M.D.; J. Spencer Low, C.B.E., M.B.; G. F. McCleary, M.D.; M. D. Mackenzie, M.D.; A. S. MacNalty, M.D.; A. Macphail, M.D. C.M., F.R.F.P.S. (*Inspector of Anatomy*); E. P. Manby, M.D.; M. T. Morgan, M.C., M.B.; A. C. Parsons, M.R.C.S.; J. Pearse, C.B.E., M.D.; A. E. Quine, M.B., F.R.C.S.; H. M. Richards, M.D.; W. M. Scott, M.D.; F. R. Seymour, M.D.; W. V. Shaw, O.B.E., M.D.; A. B. Smallman, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.; P. G. Stock, C.B., C.B.E., M.B., Hon. F.R.C.S. (ed.); E. L. Sturdee, O.B.E., M.R.C.S.; Miss Jane H. Turnbull, C.B.E., M.D.; S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Lieut.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S.; G. W. Monier Williams, O.B.E. M.C., Ph.D., F.I.C.; D. J. Williamson, M.D.; O. K. Wright, M.B.; W. P. Yetts, O.B.E., M.R.C.S. ..... £600 to £1,100
Divisional Medical Officers (*Outdoor*), R. E. Crosse, M.R.C.S.; W. Davidson, M.B.; A. Fulton, M.B.; H. J. Neilson, C.B.E., M.D. £1,600
Medical Officers (*Outdoor*), G. Ashton, M.D., M.R.C.P.; F. J. Blackley, M.D.; S. A. Bonfor, M.D.; T. M. Carter, O.B.E., M.B.; W. Duncan, O.B.E., M.B.; J. G. Duncanson, M.B.; G. W. Eustace, M.C., M.D.; R. A. J. Harper, M.D.; A. Heath, M.D., F.R.C.S.; C. H. Lindsay, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.; A. Linnell, M.R.C.S.; B. W. Martin, M.B.; M. G. McElligott, F.R.C.S.; D. G. Newton, M.B., F.R.C.S.; J. Orton, M.D.; R. Paterson, M.B.; B. A. Richmond, M.D.; W. Rigby, M.B.; A. R. Roche, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J. Dill Russell, M.B., F.R.C.S.; H. L. Rutter, M.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.; E. W. Selby, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S.; M. R. Taylor, M.R.C.S.; F. B. Thornton, M.B.; H. A. Whitcombe, M.B., Ch.B.; E. H. Willock, M.R.C.S.; C. Rawdon Wood, M.D.; R. T. Worthington, M.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,400
Medical Officer (*temp.*), Brevet.-Col. L. W. Harrison, D.S.O., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P. (ed.) £1,500
Deputy Legional Medical Officers, A. L. Dykes, M.D., D.P.H.; W. D. Hopkins, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; W. McKendrick, M.B., Ch.B.; W. J. F. Mayne, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.; C. Mearns, M.B., B.S.; A. V. Poyser, M.D.; G. F. Randall, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; P. A. Reckless, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; R. E. Whitting, M.C., M.D., B.C. ..... £800 to £1,100
Women Inspectors, Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss E. M. Burnside, O.B.E.; Miss G. Colles; Miss B. W. Evans; Mrs. M. G. Gordon; Miss M. Hobbs; Miss M. K. Lea, M.B.E.; Miss T. Montagnon; Miss J. F. O'Brien; Miss M. A. Quinlan; and Miss E. Humphreys Roberts ..... £250 to £400

Government Lymph Establishment.

Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. £900
Asst. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, M.R.C.S. ..... £300 to £450

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns; E. J. Maude ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, L. G. Dawson; G. R. Hill ..... £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, P. A. Currie; H. C. Talbot ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, R. C. S. Ashworth and J. F. Hall ..... £200 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, A. B. Lowry, C.B. £1,200
General Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury (*Acting*); W. D. Bushell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. P. Elias; J. Evans; A. G. Hayward, M.C.; H. K. Nisbet, O.B.E.; J. S. Oxley, C.B.E.; C. F. Roundell, C.B.E.; G. R. Snowden; W. J. T. Turton, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £1,000
Asst. Gen. Inspectors, E. C. Blight; A. P. Hughes Gibb, O.B.E.; J. J. Scott (*Acting*); and Miss L. W. Wamsley ..... £200 to £500
Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, Ph.D., F.I.C. £1,000
Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, A. C. Carter, F.I.C.; W. A. Damon, F.I.C.; E. M. Fletcher; R. D. Littlefield, F.I.C.; J. Picken, A.I.C.; F. N. Sutton, F.I.C. ..... £500 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearn £1,200
Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. A. Ward ..... £600 to £700
Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H. W Bromby ..... £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss E. G. Woodgate ..... £450 to £550
Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, P. R. T. Ashton; G. W. Brake; F. N. Curtis-Bennett; T. A. Brook; C. H. J. Garland; W. T. Ivimey; S. M. Jessop; A. Mason; F. J. Matheson; J. J. Moynihan; W. F. Shinn; H. L. T. West, O.B.E.; F. C. Wheeler ..... £650 to £800
Inspectors (*Men*).—J. Addy; F. B. Alcock; W. W. Andrew; G. H. Barson; H. F. Bridel; T. Bright; F. G. Brook; J. Brunton; F. Bryan, M.B.; L. E. Buncher; N. Cheesman; W. R. C. Clarke; F. H. Comfort; W. J. Dawe; A. H. Eady; M. Evans; C. W. Fisher; J. S. Fisher; A. W. Fraser; C. W.

Gaiger; T. A. Gailey; W. H. Garner; G. E. Gladstone; C. H. F. Gordon; H. T. Griffith; J. S. W. Grose; T. E. Halstead; A. E. Hickford; E. Holmes; O. W. Holstius; A. J. Langridge; P. J. Latham, O.B.E.; S. J. Long; A. Macfarlane, O.B.E.; F. G. Mackereth; J. N. P. Mackie; A. J. Mayhew; W. Milledge; W. H. Murray; J. H. Needham; A. L. Newell; E. R. Northrop; J. M. J. O'Garr; L. J. Organ; C. A. Reading; G. M. Robinson; R. Rowlatt; R. T. Rowntree; A. C. Scott; J. H. Sinkinson; A. Sixsmith; F. Smith; W. E. Varnals; R. Watson; T. J. Watson; W. Williams; G. E. Wright.....£500 to £600

Inspectors (Women), The Misses J. J. Brown; M. Carey; E. B. Carter; E. M. Cohen; M. M. Dalglish; E. M. Gardner; M. H. Hartland; C. S. Howse; D. M. Jennings; M. D. Jesse; A. K. Leach; A. Ledwich; E. A. McCleverty; E. J. D. Morrison; A. E. Otter; E. E. Page; E. G. Roe; B. S. Whitehouse .....£400 to £500

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M. Priestley; W. Thurman £500 to £700; Miss W. Bramhall £350 to £550

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, R. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.....£400 to £800

Pharmacist, R. D. Hutchinson.....£350 to £500

Engineering Staff.

Chief Engineering Inspr., E. A. Sandford Fawcett, C.B., M.INST.C.E. £1,450

Deputy do., R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E. £1,300

Engineering Inspectors, A. W. Brightmore, M.INST.C.E.; H. E. Byrne, M.INST.C.E.; R. C. Cox, M.INST.C.E.; W. M. Cross, M.INST.C.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.INST.C.E.; A. G. Drury, M.INST.C.E.; H. R. Hooper, O.B.E. M.INST.C.E.; M. K. North, M.INST.C.E.; F. O. Stanford, O.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; Major J. Stewart, O.B.E., R.E., M.INST.C.E.; J. R. Taylor, M.INST.C.E.; M. G. Weekes, M.INST.C.E.; F. G. Williams, A.M.INST.C.E. £600 to £1,000

Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., PH.D., F.I.C. £600 to £1,000

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W. S. Wilkinson £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector at Headquarters, N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E. (*acts as Deputy to Chief Inspector*) £1,000

Inspectors of Audits, E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; A. C. Roberts (*Technical Adviser on Audit matters*); H. D. Roberts; N. C. Simner £1,000

District Auditors, W. A. Ayton; D. F. Belchamber, O.B.E.; O. E. B. Brigden; J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; C. W. O. Gibson; G. L. Gibson; W. Wynne Griffith; W. M. Hunt; C. V. W. Lucas; H. Lyon; H. W. Magrath; R. P. Parr; W. Robbs; F. T. Turner; A. Q. Twiss; E. H. V. Welgall; H. D. Wraith .....£700 to £900

Senior Assistant Auditors, A. Beal, M.C.; *W. L. Brett; *L. M. Burrell; *E. R. M. Castle; R. K. Cowperthwaite; *N. Cross; *W. W. Dolby; *J. H. Easton; *H. W. W. Gmin; E. C. C. Hamblin; *G. St. J. Hibbert; A. R. H. Hobbs; C. R. H. Hobbs; C. A. Hughes; E. J. Miller-Williams; *H. S. Millett; *R. O'Gorman, D.S.O.; W. E. Pitcairn; *B. Snow; *G. G. H. Stone; E. M. Tuke; *L. P. Walker; *H. H. Walrond; *H. M. White; W. H. Winter; *R. G. Woodyatt.....£550 to £700

Junior Assistant Auditors, F. C. Baker; H. T. R. Bates; A. J. Bridgwater; A. E. M. Coles, M.C.; W. E. Davies; E. F. Davis; C. O. Dean; A. P. Dickinson; R. J. R. Farrow; W. Foord; E. T. Goddard, M.C.; H. R. S. Godfrey; K. W. Grant; J. Gurney; A. S. Higlett; A. D. Hughes; F. Lancaster; J. M. Mackenzie; A. Magann; C. W. Paddon; W. Parmiter; A. R. Parr; F. M. Previs; J. N. Richards; G. Russell; G. C. Simpson; H. E. Stevens; H. L. Stevens; E. Thomas; G. Thompson; F. D. White; A. Wilson .....£200 to £500

* District Auditors on Old Establishment.

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning Technical Staff.

Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E. *unpaid*

Chief Technical Officer, Raymond Unwin, F.R.I.B.A. £900

Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler.....£600 to £800

Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; W. H. Collin; C. H. Eyles, F.S.I.; B. Greenall; E. Leonard, F.S.I.; H. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. .....£400 to £700

Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson £500 to £600; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A., £500 to £700; S. Poynton-Taylor, £400 to £700; E. Hardwick-Terry £250 to £350

General Staff.

Senior Staff Officers, F. Adams; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; F. H. O. Jerram, M.B.E.; E. Laws, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden; A. T. Page; C. S. Smith.....£500 to £600

First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, H. G. Allum, M.B.E.; F. C. Allworth, M.B.E.; S. C. Barham; C. J. Bayley; F. Bradella; H. M. Bright; A. H. Catling; C. M. Cordingley; P. Davenport; W. G. H. Davis; H. W. T. H. Dyke; L. J. Harding; V. L. Harkness; F. C. Harrop; R. J. Harrison; W. C. Hunter; A. E. Keech; W. H. M. Kirk; J. A. H. Macfarlane, M.B.E.; W. Mackenzie; R. O. Morris; H. J. Pearman; T. Philpot, M.B.E.; E. W. Pickering; H. H. Sersale; L. W. Shubrook; W. Smith; J. Topping; W. M. Wilson, M.B.E.; C. R. Young, M.B.E.....£400 to £500

Controller of Typists, Miss A. Howard, M.B.E. £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500

Members, J. Rowland, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Deputy Controller of Insurance*); D. Llewellyn-Williams, M.C., F.R.C.S. (*Medical Member*), £1,000 to £1,200; Howell E. James (*Secretary*) £1,000

Assistant Secretaries, Lewis Evans; W. G. Hayward; J. Hugh Jones (*acting*) .....£550 to £700

Chief Accountant, J. C. Morgan .....£500 to £850

Accountant, D. Emlyn Jones .....£550 to £700

Actuary, W. R. Jarman .....£650 to £800

Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch .....£500 to £700

Superintending Clerk, J. Owain Evans, C.B.E. £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, W. L. Jones; D. A. Lewis; T. A. Morgan; J. S. Price; D. J. Roberts; T. Sylvanus; A. T. Thomas; W. Thomas; P. M. Williams £400 to £500

Medical Officers, R. Bruce Low, M.B.C.S.; T. W. Wade, M.D.; Laura W. Pugh, M.B., Ch.B. .....£600 to £1,100

Regional Medical Officers, E. Parry Evans, M.D.; John Evans, D.S.O., M.D.; T. E. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S. £1,000 to £1,400

Deputy Regional Medical Officer, H. Collin Davies, M.D. £800 to £1,100

Outdoor Staff (Insurance).

Chief Inspector, R. Trefor Williams, M.B.E. £650 to £800

Deputy Chief Inspector, D. Ellis Thomas £500 to £600

Inspectors (Men), D. G. Evans; Evan Evans; J. Handel Jones; J. T. Williams; Silas Williams, £500 to £600; (*Women*), Sarah Evans £400 to £500

Chairman of Welsh Consultative Council, Sir E. J. Maclean, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Secretary to Welsh Consultative Council, Howell E. James.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, The Minister of Health; The Secretary for Scotland; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland; and Sir Leolin Forestier-Walker, K.B.E., M.P.

Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E.; Sir J. Leishman; J. A. Dale; Sir T. Hughes.

Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B., and E. J. Strohmenger, C.B.

Medical Adviser, J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S.

Secretary, W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE
(ENGLAND AND WALES),
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1538, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the Census Returns. The expenses of the Office for 1925–26 were estimated at £105,418. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £22,200.

Quarterly Statistics,—In the Registrar-General's report for the June quarter of 1925, the birth rate is given as 19·4 per 1,000, which is equal to that recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1924, this being the lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter except during the war years 1917–1919. The death rate was 11·7 per 1,000, this being 0·1 per 1,000 below that recorded during the second quarter of the previous year. The natural increase of population for the June quarter, 1925, by excess of births over deaths was 73,707, as against 80,222, 82,710 and 72,981 in the second quarters of 1922 1923 and 1924. The number of persons married in the March quarter of 1925 was 92,370, a decrease of 63,766 compared with the number in the preceding quarter, and of 1,620 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1924. The number corresponds to an annual rate of 9·7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian, C.B.
(*See* Ministry of Health)

Private Sec., W. A. Smoker.

Assistant Registrars-General, F. Finch ; W. L. Rind ..... £850 to £1,000

Professional Officers, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.B.E. (£800 to £1,000) ; V. P. A. Derrick (£600 to £800) ; A. J. Thompson ..... £400 to £500

Superintending Clerks, F. Bendle ; C. W. Danby ; G.V. Howell ..... £550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer, C. M. Watts, O.B.E. ..... £550 to £650

Inspectors of Registration, W. O. D. Jones ; J. W. Reading ; T. A. Saunders ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, W. F. Cook ; H. C. Eason ; A. B. Garrard ; H. G. Dowden ; C. H. Martin ; R. A. Moad ; A. W. Munday ..... £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.
(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)
66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (£547,804).

Chairman, Sir F. J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,800

Private Secretary, H. J. Clarke £100

Unpaid Commissioners, Sir Leolin Forestier Walker, K.B.E., M.P. ; Sir Marriott Cooke, K.B.E., M.B. ; Miss R. Darwin.

Paid Commissioners, S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C. ; Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson, C.M.G. ; C. H. Bond, C.B.E., D.SC., M.D., F.R.C.P. each £1,500 ; A. Rotherham, M.B. ; R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D. ; Hon. H. C. Bailey ; Mrs. E. F. Pinsent, C.B.E. ..... each £1,200 to £1,500

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson £1,000

Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B., B.SC. ; S. E. Gill, M.D. ; E. O. Lewis, D.SC., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. ..... each £500 to £800

Woman Inspector, Miss C. Landon ..... £400 to £650

Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A. £800

Assist. Architect, F. C. Webster, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £250 to £400

Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E. ; F. J. Caswell ; W. Fairley, M.B.E. ..... each £550 to £700

Staff Officers, F. Chanter ; W. H. S. Rose ; G. F. Williams ..... each £400 to £500

First Division Clerk (*Old Establishment*), A. J. Pearce, I.S.O. ..... £150 to £500

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business, and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. Maxwell, C.B.

Asst. Private Sec., A. S. Hinshelwood.

Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Parliamentary do., Lord Erskine, M.P. ..... *unp.*

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., £3,000

Private Sec., F. A. Newsam, M.C.

Parliamentary, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. £1,500

Assistant (Legal), Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B., £2,200 ; *Permanent Deputy*, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £1,800

Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O. ; R. R. Bannatyne, C.B. ; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O. ; A. L. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E. ; A. Maxwell, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, J. F. Henderson* ; C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E. ; A. Locke, C.B.E. ; H. R. Scott ; C. D. C. Robinson ; M. H. Whitelegge ; A. Crapper ; W. C. Platt, O.B.E. ; Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, Bt. (£700 to £900) ; Rose E. Squire, O.B.E. (£600 to £750) ; W. G. Allen ; F. C. Johnson ; G. R. A. Buckland ; H. H. C. Prestige ; C. M. Martin-Jones§ ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, L. N. B. Odgers M.C. ; J. H. Burrell ; J. C. MacIver ; F. A. Newsam, M.C. ; A. S. Hinshelwood ; C. B. McAlpine ; A. S. Hutchinson ; T. Hutson ; R. L. Bicknell ; S. Hoare ; G. D. Kirwan, M.C. ; G. F. Porter ; W. H. Coles, D.S.O. ; S. J. Baker§ ..... £300 to £500

Assistant Legal Advisers, Sir J. F. E. Williams, C.B.E., K.C.,* £900 to £1,000 ; O. F. Dowson, O.B.E. (*temp.*), £1,100 ; C. M. Knowles, LL.B. ..... £550 to £700

Clerk of Accounts, A. Whitley ..... £550 to £700

Assistant do., L. C. Labram ..... £400 to £500

Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. J. Farrant, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £650

Principal Staff Officer, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell ..... £400 to £500

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas, I.S.O. ..... £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E. J. Metters ..... £400 to £500

Sub-Accountant, do., W. A. Hermon ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers (*Administrative*), B. J. Reynolds ; E. Field ..... £400 to £500

Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,273 males and 2,725,912 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,342,625 ; in 1923 the numbers were 3,324,481 males and 1,778,759 females, a total of 5,103,240. In 1923 there were 125,556 accidents in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 867 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J. Jackson, O.B.E., £1,000 ; H. J. Wilson, O.B.E., £900 ; and Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, *London* ; J. H. Rogers, *Bristol* ; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., *Leeds* ; E. F. May, *Manchester* ; T. Brown, *Glasgow* ; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., *Birmingham* ; John Law, *Sheffield* ; W. Buchan, *Liverpool* ; G. S. Taylor, *London*, £600 to £800 (three), and £750 to £850 ; Miss E. J. Slocock, *Leicester* £550 to £700

Medical Inspectors, Sir T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,200 ; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., *Home Office* ; S. A. Henry,

* Lent to another Department.
§ Additional for Irish business.

mp., *Manchester*; E. L. Middleton, M.B., *Glasgow*; Miss S. G. Overton, M.B., *Home Office* £500 to £800 trical Inspectors, G. S. Rain, M.I.E.E., £600 to £800; H. W. Swann, A.M.I.E.E., *Home Office*; W. Brown, A.M.I.E.E., *Leeds*; A. L. Tackley, A.M.I.E.E., *Birmingham*; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., *Glasgow* £600 to £900

gineering Inspectors, L. Ward, O.B.E., £600 to £800; L. C. McNair, C. W. Price, E. L. Macklin, O.B.E., C. F. Hunter, *Home Office* .....£400 to £650

M. Inspectors (*Class I*), G. A. Taylor, *Bradford*; S. Shuter,† *Leeds South*; T. O. Edwards, diff; F. J. Parkes, *Central London*; J. Hilditch,† nsea; T. C. Butler,† *West London*; H. Verney, th *London*;† E. V. Clark, *Finsbury*; A. Wolfe,† field; W. B. Lauder,† O.B.E., *Glasgow*; H. J. cock,† *Liverpool South*; T. C. Taylor,† *Leicester*; F. J. Dunolly, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; W. D. Kirkd, O.B.E., *Lanarkshire*; W. H. Beverley, *Stoke-on-nt*; J. Owner, *Bristol*; H. E. Brothers, *Warrington*; T. Porteus, *Huddersfield*; D. R. Wilson,* K. Beard, *Birmingham, South*; W. E. Harding, mouth; S. Hird, *Stockport*; H. R. Rogers, *Coventry*; G. Sumner, *Wakefield*; A. W. Garrett, *Liverpool* th; P. A. Heath, *Walsall*; H. A. Scott, *Keighley*; E. Whitelaw, *Richmond*; H. Topham, M.B.E., ruley; F. W. Hunt, *Hull*; D. T. C. Eva, *Luton*; C. Plumbe, *Rotherham*, M. K. Pedlar, *Southampton*; Clarke,† *Blackburn*; L. B. Hooper, *Worcester*; F. E. lard, M.B.E., *Oldham*; J. B. J. Cook, *Ipswich*; A. C. re, *Wigan*; H. Fotheringham, *Newport*; W. H. nd, *Gloucester*; R. G. Broadhead, *Ayr*; W. Turner, ding; J. S. Young, *Aberdeen*; C. B. Roos, *Maidne*; H. E. Chasteney, *West Cheshire*; F. W. Sedgk, *Stirling*; H. A. Hepburn, *Birmingham West*; Barrett, *Rochdale*; C. J. Paterson, *Lincoln*; M. Rees, *Wrexham*; N. H. Jones, *Halifax*; Timothy, *Carmarthen*; J. Whiteside, *Norwich*; G. Gates, *Exeter*; R. W. Atkinson, *Cambridge*; Menzies, *Brighton*; C. H. Taylor, *Shrewsbury*; F. Sedgwick, *Northampton*; W. Abbott, *Mid. Division*; E. F. Smith, *North Midland Division*; Jenkins, *Western Division*; L. le Couteur, *North stern Division*; T. P. Threlkeld, *East Lancashire ision*; W. G. Poore, *Croydon*; T. Dymock, *North stern Division*; S. H. Makepeace, *South Eastern ision*; G. P. Barnett, *Southern Division*; R. B. O. tchell, *Scotland Division*; B. R. Long, *South stern Division* .....£350 to £550; 28 to £650

Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. ller, *London*; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, ngton; Miss F. I. Taylor, *Birmingham*; Miss A. M. rons, *Leeds*; Miss I. M. S. Keely, *London*; Miss C. Anderson, *Manchester* .....£350 to £550

Women District Inspectors, Miss E. Sanderson, *North-st London*; Hon. Miriam Pease, *North-West London*; Miss A. W. Hastings, *Hyde*; Miss A. R. Ewart, ds *North*; Miss A. D. E. Dunch, *North London*; ss F. Macleod, *Nottingham*; Miss L. M. H Pearson, ovil; Miss E. M. Bradley, *Ashton-under-Lyme* £350 to £450

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, ckburn .....£350 to £550

o Inspectors (Class II.) .....£200 to £350

4 Women Inspectors .....£200 to £350

35 Inspectors' Assistants .....£150 to £350

Asst. Inspectors of Particulars (4) .....£150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1922, 54 accidents at Factories and Magazines were orted, causing no deaths; in 1923, there were 66 acci nts and 5 deaths; in 1924, 58 accidents and 3 deaths.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000

* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, C.B.E., £700 to £800; H. E. Watts, M.B.E., Ph.D .....£500 to £800

Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, C.B.; M.D., D.P.H.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Chief Inspector (*Home Office*), E. Davies, C.B.E. £750 to £850

Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.B.E., *Western and Northern Division*; F. H. Mugliston, O.B.E., *Eastern Division* .....£600 to £750

Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, *Liverpool*; F. C. Cook, M.B.E., *London*; J. W. Oldfield, *Newcastle*; R. C. Follett, M.B.E., *Hull*; G. E. Marshall, *Dover*; C. H. Stephens, O.B.E., *Home Office*; H. D. Patterson, O.B.E., *Southampton* .....£450 to £550

Chief Immigration Officers, T. M. Blagg, *London*; B. E. Reeve-Jones, *Southampton*; W. R. Perks, *Folkestone*; C. E. Adams, *Plymouth*; W. N. Norris, *Harwich*; F. Stovell, M.B.E., *Hull*; C. Nethercott, *Dover*; W. S. Chapman, *Liverpool*; F. J. Ralfe, *Newhaven*; E. A. P. Fynn, *Tyne Ports* .....£320 to £400

Immigration Officers (79) .....£200 to £300

Assistant Immigration Officers (25) .....£120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson .....£400 to £500

Assistant Inspector, F. R. Thornton .....£200 to £300

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (*Home Office*); Lt.-Col. P. S. Leican, C.B., C.M.G. (*Edinburgh*) £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. Sir L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O. .....£1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch.

Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. .....£1,000 to £1,200

Inspectors Cl. I., W. H. Bulley, L.S.O.; F. S. Scruby, O.B.E. £500 to £800

Inspectors Cl. II., R. Macdonald; W. H. C. Davey £300 to £500

Woman Inspector, Miss J. I. Wall .....£300 to £500

Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.B., B.Ch. £600 to £800

Woman Medical Inspector (*Assistant*), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. .....£400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyndham Waller, C.B. £1,500

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C.; Lt.-Col. Sir S. Knox, O.B.E.; G. B. Griffiths, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £1,000 to £1,200

Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. *unp.*

Secretary Inspector, L. W. Fox, M.C. .....£600 to £900

Inspectors, M. H. M. Lamb; Major Goldie-Taubman £600 to £900

Medical Inspector, W. N. East, M.D. .....£600 to £900

Surveyor, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. £1,000

Assist. do., T. J. Welsh .....£300 to £400

Chief Clerk, W. T. Hall .....£550 to £700

Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J. J. Maxwell *(acting)* .....£550 to £700

Clerk in charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer .....£550 to £700

Staff Clerks, J. C. Hepworth (*Accounts*); W. H. Waddams (*acting*) (*Secretariat*); J. G. Hollom (*acting*) (*Stores*) .....£400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Consen.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary for Scotland.

Members, Sir John Pedder, K.B.E., C.B., and P. J. G. Rose (*Official Representatives*); W. Waters Butler; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.; Sir W. Towle.
Secretary, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Senior Clerks, P. R. Higgins; J. Orbell.....£550 to £700

POLITICAL HONOURS COMMITTEE.

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1922, recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider, before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended. Constitution of the Committee appointed to serve for the period of office of the present Government:—

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G.
Other Members, Rt. Hon. Lord Merrivale; Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S.W. 1).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed in 1925 to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from Foreign Countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers.

Chairman, Sir Halford Mackinder.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Set up in 1920: (i.) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade or questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities, and to report their conclusions to the Governments concerned. (ii.) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the co-ordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters.

Chairman, Sir Halford Mackinder.
Secretary, R. D. Fennelly.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, R. H. A. Carter (*allnce.* £300).
Assistant Private Secretaries, W. Johnston, M.C. and G. H. G. M. Cartwright .....(*allnce.* £250)
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Viscount Gage.
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.I.E., C.V.O. £800

Under-Secretaries.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Sec., G. G. Dixon (*allnce.* £150).
Parliamentary, Earl Winterton, P.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. D. Tomkins .....(*allnce.* £150).
do. do. Parly., Sir Victor Warrender, Bt., M.P.
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. £2,200
Assist. Under Secs., Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Samuel Findlater Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Council of India.

F. C. Goodenough; Sir E. A. Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir B. Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.; Sir Rajagopala Chari, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Narayan Madhav Samarth; Sir R. A. Mant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.; Sir Muhammad Rafique; Sir R. E. Holland, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.; Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E. .....each £1,200
Clerk of the Council, S. F. Stewart, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Deputy do., F. W. H. Smith (*allnce.* £100).
Reading Clerk to Council, R. E. Field (*allnce.* £50).
Deputy do., W. R. Rayner (*allnce.* £40).
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gruzelier, M.V.O. £400 to £500
Resident Clerks, R. W. Wright; J. P. Gibson (*allnce.* £80).

Administrative Division.
Secretaries, etc.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; C. H. Kisch, C.B. £1,200
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O. (*Army Pay & Allowances*); S. K. Brown, C.V.O. £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E. £1,200
Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, C.B. £1,200
Public Works, W. Stantiall, C.I.E. £1,200
Public and Judicial, John E. Ferard, C.B.E. £1,200
Services and General, P. H. Dumbell £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner .....£1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Records, H. Mitchell.....£700
Principals, C. E. Baines; G. H. Baxter; *R. H. A. Carter*; W. D. Croft; V. Dawson, C.I.E.; A. Dibdin; H. W. Garrett (*Asst. Sec.*); F. E. Grist; J. G. Laithwaite; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; R. T. Peel, M.C.; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; F. W. H. Smith (*Asst. Sec.*); W. H. Turner, M.C.; J. C. Walton, M.C. (*Asst. Sec.*) £700 to £900; *Asst. Secs.* .....£800 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, S. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; R. S. Brown; *G. G. Dixon*; E. P. Donaldson; R. E. Field; C. A. Forsythe; W. Gauld; J. P. Gibson; F. G. Hill, B.S.O.; W. Johnston, M.C.; G. W. P. Martin; J. P. C. S. Northcott; W. R. Rayner; C. H. Silver; *W. D. Tomkins*; A. T. Williams .....£200 to £800
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, E. W. Sutton .....£500 to £600
Parliamentary Clerk, W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Executive Division.
Accountant-General's Department.

Chief Accountant, S. George Smith.....£1,000
Deputy do., J. W. Clough.....£750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. Biggs; H. J. Riley; J. C. Stibbs; G. E. Young .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, C. Chapman; G. W. Hearn; R. A. Janes; R. S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; W. Matthews; W. Robertson; J. Roxburgh; A. G. Salisbury; S. C. A. Schofield; W. H. Stanforth (*uctg.*); E. T. C. B. Walkden .....£400 to £500

Military Department.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Putnam; A. W. Thomson .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Crickmay; A. W. Dunton, M.C. .....£400 to £500

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, P. H. Dumbell.
Editors, India Office List, C. H. Silver; W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. .....(*allowance*) £50
Historiographer, Sir William Foster, C.I.E. £1,000
Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans ...£900 to £1,100
Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph (P. W. D.), M. G. Simpson £750
Indo-European Telegraph (P. W. D.), Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe .....£500 to £600
Asst. to do., C. Landon, O.B.E., M.C.
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, PH.D., M.A. £600
Assist. do., C. A. Storey.....£400
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. des C. Chamier, K.C.I.E.....£1,200
Assist. Solicitor, F. R. Marten .....£750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A. K. Norman .....£200 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Smith, C.B., C.I.E. £600

Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., I.M.S. (*retd.*) £450; Lt.-Col. E. V. Hugo, C.M.G., I.M.S. (*retd.*).....£150
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. H. E. Garstin, D.S.O.
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden .....£400 to £500
Member of Nursing Board, Miss A. M. Harris, R.R.C.
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Col. C. J. D. Freeth.
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.G.....£500
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir Ernest A. S. Bell, C.I.E. £3,000
Assistant to do., W. Gould .....(*allowance*) £200
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnson, C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A. £575
Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett (*allowance*) £50
Asst. do., R. R. de R. Ababrelton .....(*allowance*) £50

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy £1,500
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball £1,050
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body (£660); A. F. T. Campbell, £550 to £750; E.S. Evans; J. A. Stringer .....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, S. Blumenthal; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna. .....£400 to £500

High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., I.C.S. £3,000
Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, O.B.E., I.C.S.
Personal Assistant, W. Marlow
Private Secretary, W. M. Mather.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery .....£700 to £900
Principal Executive Officer, F. J. Adams.....£450 to £600

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.B.E., I.C.S.

ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A. .....£750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E. Aucott .....£600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, R. W. Reay; H. W. Martin.....£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, E. L. de Beauvoir Piers; S. H. Wadsworth; J. W. Steadman; D. L. McSweeny, M.C.; F. N. Fairley; H. Wade .....£400 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, O.B.E., £750; and T. Quayle, D.LITT. .....£600 to £800
Assistants to do., R. M. J. Knaster; V. I. Gaster.

INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT,
Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1.

Director-General, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E. £1,200
Deputy do., R. R. Howlett .....£800 to £1,000
Controllers, J. P. Forsyth; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Daniels .....£600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark; G. Cuttle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins; J. L. Jenkin; H. J. Shurlock; A. W. Ward. .....£450 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper; P. J. S. Clatworthy; A. V. Moran; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; D. Carlin; P. F. Grinstead.....£400 to £500

Superintendent of the India Store Depôt, F. E. Benest .....£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. R. Acton .....£650 to £800
Shipping Surveyor, Sir T. G. Segrave, C.B.E., R.N.R. £600
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Haas. .....£500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis .....£500 to £650
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E. .....£400 to £600
Chemist, T. A. Moore.....£400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. Sir T. J. Carey-Evans, M.C. £200
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Miller.....£300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE,
Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1694 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 22 and 23 Vict. c. 21 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII. c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1925-26 are estimated at £6,670,635.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B.....£3,000
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.
Deputy Chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton.
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.B.; G. B. Canny, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B. .....*unp.*

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax, York House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B. £1,500
Special Comms., W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson, C.B.E.; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coke, D.S.O.; H. M. Sanders, each £1,200; A. A. Oliver .....*unpaid*
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver £2,000
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, F. Minter, L.S.O. £900
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. V. Hall; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; G. H. Whybrow; A. Tapply; A. R. Clark; J. H. Ellison .....£750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gauvain; W. E. Bickford; W. A. Jenney; W. H. Chick; R. P. Jago; Chas. Smith; J. W. Barker; A. Culley; E. Dennisford; W. P. Shepherd; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; W. Watson; E. H. Harrison; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; R. M. Turnbull (*acting*); F. W. Boustred (*acting*) .....£550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, A. W. Caddy (*acting*) £500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson; J. Lintott; W. A. Read; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waight; A. H. Willott; G. C. Greenfield; C. Lambert; H. E. Lawrence; G. E. Howell; T. E. Orchard; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Fielding; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; S. G. Richardson; W. A. Stuart; P. Eke; J. Key; A. P. P. Chalke; A. F. Butler; J. W. Middleton; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; L. Baker; W. A. Webb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook; L. T. Cunningham; W. J. Jones; A. W. Burgess, M.B.E.; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell; J. Vann; W. G. Birt; S. H. Hopkins; H. G. Howard; W. E. Degerdon; G. E. Thompson; G. E. Marler; W. F. Merry; A. F. Cox; C. H. E. Grunoberg; H. J. H. Newton; F. C. Ward; S. W. Sharvell; E. C. Hennings; H. Fleeman; W. G. H. Pearce; S. J. Casey; C. Roebuck (*acting*); J. R. Marsden (*acting*); G. F. Hine (*acting*); C. E. Frater (*acting*); W. J. C. Parsons (*acting*); B. H. C. Houseman (*acting*); W. T. Jarvis (*acting*); W. A. Ramsden (*acting*); L. C. Watts (*acting*) £400 to £500

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.B. (*also Director of Establishments*); G. B. Canny, C.B.; C. G. Spry, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, S. E. Minnis; F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, C.B.E.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell; G. J. Gregg
£1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; J. Snellgrove; J. Berry; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. L. Burnett; F. Greenwood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; C. C. Gallagher; T. Cope; C. F. Haynes *(acting)*
£700 to £900

Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. E. M. Garner.....£450

Assistant Principals, S. G. H. Bürger; H. F. Williams; E. L. Nettleton; J. Hutt, M.B.E.; E. H. Ritson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; H. H. Sellar; F. D. Steen; G. L. Watkinson; F. E. D. Hodges
£200 to £500

Principal Clerk, H. W. Crapp.....£750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. C. Bircham; C. M. May; F. Moore.....£550 to £700

Advisory Accountants, H. H. Balles, A.C.A.; E. Basnett, A.C.A.; H. G. Bridges, A.C.A.; F. W. Gower, A.C.A.; E. Hanson, A.C.A.; A. H. Harper, A.C.A.; W. H. Palmer, A.C.A.; E. H. Payton, A.C.A.; H. Preedy, A.S.A.A.; L. P. Williams, F.C.A.; L. E. Dyne, A.C.A.; R. Larkman, A.C.A.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, A.S.A.A.; G. H. Langdale, F.C.A.; G. H. Knighton; F. A. Tongue, A.S.A.A.; W. A. Johnson, A.C.A.; A. F. Stevenson, A.C.A.; H. Jewitt, A.S.A.A.; W. L. Mantell; E. McD. S. Houston.....£500 to £800

Staff Officers, H. B. Haynes; G. W. Catchpole; Jas. Robertson; H. N. M. Feiling; A. G. Langford; T. H. Spear; G. P. Teagle; P. B. B. Hunt; F. W. Watling; F. J. James; F. Pattison; E. W. Harris; A. R. Maggs; R. G. Pilcher; A. S. Cox; G. H. Drane *(acting)*; G. K. Barnes *(acting)*; W. S. Wallis *(acting)*.....£400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director.....£1,000

Assistant Director, A. L. Beck.....£700 to £900

Assistant Principal Clerks, A. B. Tucker; C. Lynch.....£550 to £700

Staff Officer, J. L. Stonier.....£400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiers

Deputy do., W. G. H. Chelmick.

Principal Clerk, F. W. P. French, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, E. W. West; J. F. Park; W. C. Newbold; F. B. Short; A. H. Goldsmith.....£550 to £700

Staff Officers, *A. M. P. Dawson; W. J. Gibby; G. F. W. Herbert; J. A. Matheson; C. Cozens; S. J. Spice; J. G. Tottingham; H. J. Lambert; J. H. Jones *(acting)*.....£400 to £500

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison.....£1,500

Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. J. Farrell, O.B.E.; E. A. Eborall.....£1,200

Principal Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. McIver; A. C. Alcock; H. A. Stevens; F. L. Mace; A. F. Pool, O.B.E.; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, O.B.E.; A. H. Towle, O.B.E.; C. F. Baker; W. S. Best; A. K. Turner; C. H. Thew; W. Phillipson; J. G. Smyth, O.B.E.; C. C. Scott; J. Sandison; W. B. Cowcher, O.B.E.; E. B. Hunton, O.B.E.; C. H. Rand; W. D. Carey; P. T. Horton, O.B.E.; W. F. Atkins; F. J. Connor; P. Suggett; J. T. Young; F. S. Towle; W. E. Cox
£1,000

Senior Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), W. H. Faulkner; A. J. Jenkins; D. H. R. Adamson; S. J. Wood; H. B. Simpson; R. B. Wilson; H. G. Lowry; G. W. Gordin; A. J. Murphy; J. A. Hill; R. Robinson; F. Wilson; W. F. G. McKenzie; W. S. Ostler; A. S. Clark; H. C. Surfleet; R. E. Brierley; F. A. Tompson; W. S. Jackson; J. Wild; E. F. Ferry; G. W. Bruce; H. J. Towle; W. Ogden; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; C. W. Avers; W. E. Humphrey; C. E. Garland; E. B. Stilwell; H. G. Carter; H. W. Guest; A. G. Roberts; T. W. Macleod; H. G. Cook; R. W. Green; H. F. Rowles; C. A. Nash; W. F. Curtis; R. C. Cross; D. Johnstone; S. Compton.....£750 to £900

Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), J. F. Cattell; F. E. Dale; W. R. Bennett; C. J. Robinson; A. J. Shadbolt; P. Williams; W. W. Musgrave; A. R. Sheaves; G. J. Craddock; F. L. McAdam; E. Prendergast; T. R. Eagles; G. H. Withers; T. H. Butcher; C. F. Lawrence; T. Wilkinson; G. Wilkinson; A. B. Osborne; H. R. Back; G. Beck; S. R. Dealler; H. O. Hughes; A. R. Boyce; G. Vaughan; L. S. Murphy; F. F. Colquhoun; T. B. Holloway; H. R. Stoneley; H. A. Ede; S. J. Short; L. J. Whelan; A. K. Henriksen; T. H. Shaw; A. Read; F. M. Wilmot; A. W. Sainsbury; J. H. Rodd; E. G. Merricks; W. B. Merrett; W. H. Kneen; S. L. Sweet; R. W. Smith; R. A. Lucking; T. Dunsmore; F. A. Rice; C. T. Cheese; H. C. Frampton; W. L. Peto; V. Y. Timbrell; F. N. Worthington; G. E. Toogood; W. D. Makins; T. W. Orton; T. H. Hore; W. G. Wardrop; P. Darby; J. D. Stewart; J. Hepburn; A. J. Whelan; E. A. Raven; A. E. Trangmar; A. Broadbent; C. Edey; J. W. Embleton; G. J. Finch; F. A. H. Foskett; A. E. Hick; A. A. Lawrence; C. Martin; C. F. W. Mead; H. K. Saunders; E. G. Talbot; W. Walmsley; J. M. Clancy; E. P. Marr; S. H. West; G. R. Wormald; W. E. Tyson; F. J. Cattermole; H. C. MacNulty; G. E. Green
£550 to £700

Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), H. S. O'Grady; T. M. Airey; J. A. Alexander; H. P. Keene; G. E. W. Tite; R. J. C. Weber.....£250 to £500

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher.....£1,200

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, G. D. Callender *(Deputy Controller)*; J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown.....£850 to £1,000

Principal Clerks, L. W. Browne; J. R. Redhead, I.S.O.; T. McIver; H. J. R. Herford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H. W. Osborn; W. E. Willan; F. C. Lambert; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; J. Dales; T. C. S. Smith.....£750 to £850

Assist. Principal Clerks, T. W. G. Wratislaw; P. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhunter; †T. A. England; †C. Beattv; J. J. Wolfe; †A. E. Sanson; †C. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. P. S. Skingley; †E. E. Jeram; †E. P. Rider; R. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorlin; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A. H. Parez; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordle; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; F. M. Miller; C. O. Vernède; C. H. Smith; A. J. H. Green; F. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Bassil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Floredine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; E. L. Holland; H. J. Harrison; H. B. D. Sword; E. G. Moir; J. W. Fox; W. J. Duggan; J. Canter.....£550 to £700

Examiners, ‡ R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sword; A. P. Beet; E. V. Cole; J. B. Isherwood; J. Connery; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; A. S. Jamouneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Frances; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; E. L. Green; E. A. Graty; H. E. Stubbs; D. L. A. Thurston; F. Cruttenden; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; T. P. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Peake; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. H. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, O.B.E.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. E. Braddock; G. Peake; W. T. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Fickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Attwood; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Peake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; G. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; J. P. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. F. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H.

† *In receipt of allowance of £100 as* Deputy Controller. *Marked thus † are on the scale £600 to £800.*

‡ Personal salary £550.

Tucker ; D. W. Gration ; F. M. Townend ; R. B. Bowden ; J. A. McDowell ; O. W. Godwin ; C. Hayes ; J. N. Harmer ; G. H. Ingram ; H. C. Scott ; G. Tucker ; D. Harrison ; G. R. Blake ; L. Johnson ; H.H. Livesey ; W. Reader ; H.W. Hobbs ; P. J. Bacon ; I. Hyman ; E. G. Frankland ; F. K. Morgan ; J. A. Smith ; A. T. Evans ; E. L. Fairweather ; W. A. Lucas ; T. W. King ; F. R. Parkes ; V. H. Cullingford ; E. W. Handley ; G. B. Mason ; D. W. McAra ; A. T. Law ; E. L. Archer ; H. G. Du Heaume ; H. E. Smith ; H. P. Peck ; J. A. Taylor ; T. J. Carroll ; W. K. D. Atkins ; H. Cook ; A. H. Folland ; E. Allen ; C. S. Herridge ; F. E. Price ; C. J. Brown ; W. A. J. Barnett ; W. L. Jones ; H. G. Cosgrove ; A. H. L. Vigurs ; L. F. Boden ; E. G. Tucker ; P. W. Ade ; H. Leslie Smith ; H. Norgate ; C. W. Elliott ; N. G. M. Prichard ; F. H. Pratchett ; P. Bunting ; J. W. Lea ; H. N. V. Clarke ; G. Wilson ; T. N. Donovan ; N. J. Babbage ; T. Jobling ; J. Scott ; T. W. West ; W. G. Mitchell ; H. G. Cutler ; E. C. V. Marter ; R. Lea ; H. S. Fowler ; G. H. R. Whybrow ; A. E. P. Leak ; G. F. Parrott ; A. H. Briggs ; C. C. Hughes ; G. M. Green ; G. Patrick ; R. W. Thomas ; A. W. H. Cooper ; J. S. Agnew ; J. H. Andrew ; A. A. Donald ; C. C. Ferguson ; J. M. Henderson ; H. Lockhart Smith ; J. A. Beaton ; W. Anderson ; B. Humfrey ; L. Smith ; T. L. Wilmore ; J. A. Smith ; C. H. Walker ; W. A. D. Herniman ; J. K. Balmford ; D. O. White ; W. E. Blakeney ; W. R. G. Coleman ; W. G. Lewis ; A. D. R. Foulkes ..... £150 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar (and Registrar of Business Names), A. E. Campbell-Taylor, O.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, F. N. Whittle ..... £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Clerk, F. W. B. Foste ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. Chapman ; J. H. Gedge ; W. A. McKears ; A. W. Stokes ; E. Weatherhead *(acting)* ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, W. J. Baxeley ; C. W. Parsons ; A. T. Allin ; R. J. Sparks ; A. Khusman ; C. E. Cook ; A. Roney ; G. H. Bennett ; J. Rahilly ; D. Tuft ; J.W. Howard ; A. Laugharne ; W. Burnett ; J. Burgoine ; L. R. Oppermann ; H. R. Snow ; J. E. Furnass ; H. S. Brown ; S. G. Rowe *(acting)* ; P. Martin *(acting)* ; J. R. Blade *(acting)* ..... £400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stonestreet, C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Director, H. W. Longley ..... £750 to £850
Inspectors, J. Patient, M.B.E. ; W. A. Bunner ..... £400 to £500

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, John Houldsworth Shaw £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, P. M. Smyth ; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E. ; F. Eugland ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, LL.B. ; C. J. Salkeld Green, O.B.E., M.C. ; F. N. D. Preston ; H. F. Walker ; A. R. Whiteway ; J. S. K. Foote ..... £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, W. A. W. Bartlett ; C. F. Gifford ; E. G. Sergeant ; J. B. Sparko ; C. W. D. Miller ; J. Read ; T. MacD. Baker ; R. D. Waterer ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, A. K. H. Neale ; J. G. Hawke ; T. J. L. S. Boyd ; P. J. Hutton ; N. L. Goddard ; R. L. Garbutt ; H. Barton ; N. E. Mustoe ..... £200 to £500
Staff Officer, J. Jaines, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, C. J. Howell Thomas, C.M.G., F.S.I. £2,500
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. H. Gott, F.G.S., F.S.I., F.A.I. £1,200
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £1,100
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Crawter, F.S.I. ; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I. ; D. T. Davies, O.B.E., F.S.I. ; H. Firth, F.S.I., F.A.I. ; A. E. Killick, F.S.I. ; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I. ; S. Martin, F.S.I. ; C. W. H. Mason, O.B.E., F.S.I. ; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I. ; D. L. Paton, F.S.I. ; J. E. Tory, F.S.I. £825 to £1,000
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. Janies, M.B.E., F.S.I. ; A. E. Fleck ; D. Owendon, F.S.I. ; R. E. Gold, F.A.I. ; H. O. Foster ; W. J. Slade, F.S.I. ; H. G. Buss, F.S.I. ; R. E. A. Dash, D.F.C., F.S.I. ; D. le C. Chapman, F.A.I., F.S.I. *(qual.)* ; F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I., A.A.I.
Higher Clerical Officer, C. W. Palmer, M.B.E.

Medical Officer.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £18,320,034 for 1925-6 reduced by Appropriations in aid to a net sum of £13,859,209. The gross estimate is made up as follows :—Salaries £424,761 for Permanent Departments and £15,369 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters ; £588,660 for Claims and Record Office, Kew ; £2,472,233 for Provincial Offices ; £50,660 for Travelling Expenses ; £17,986 for Incidental Expenses ; £43,100 for Telegrams and Telephones ; £6,000 for Law Charges ; £12,632 for the Industrial Court ; £23,527 for the Umpire and Courts of Referees ; £43,760 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c., of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c. ; £3,223,000 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.) ; £1,355,997 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the Gross Estimates a sum of £36,350 for the Expenses in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant-in-Aid of £30,000.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. £2,000
Principal Private Sec., F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.
Asst. do., T. S. Chegwidden.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Lt.-Col. Assheton Pownall, O.B.E., M.P. ..... *unpaid*
Parliamentary Secretary, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E. M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., A. B. Valentine.
Do. (Parly.), Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, M.P. ....*unpaid*
Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace J. Wilson, K.C.B., C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., H. D. Hancock.
Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £
Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,500
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. ; J. F. G. Price ; J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1 500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Nicholson ; F. W. Leggett ; J. Hilton ; W. W. Marsh ; J. Paterson ; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. ; C. W. G. Eady ; J. A. Dale, C.B.E. ; P. Y. Blundum, £1,000 to £1,200 *(Men)*, £850 to £1,000 *(Women)*
Principals, A. W. Basham ; G. T. Reid ; Miss S. E. Burnet, O.B.E. ; G. W. Irons ; C. B. Hawkins ; S. L. Besso ; J. M. Glen ; C. W. K. MacMullan ; R. C. Davison ; O. C. Allen, C.B.E. ; A. Newman, O.B.E. ; T. Howe ; Miss I. H. Sloan ; L. G. M. Glover ; W. H. Lowe-Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M. ; G. H. Ince ; R. C. G. Somervell ; F. B. Sutherland, O.B.E. ; W. Taylor ; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E. ; R. E. Gomme ; A. E. Kingham ; G. S. Owen, £700 to £900 *(Men)*, 600 to £750 *(Women)*
Assistant Principals, H. Holloway *(personal scale)* ; C. E. M. Joad *(personal scale)* ; L. G. Lee, M.C. ; H. H. Wiles ; A. B. Valentine ; W. L. Buxton, T. S. Chegwidden ; H. D. K. Davies ; H. D. Hancock ; H. C. Emmerson ; C. G. Dunnys, M.C. ; G. C. Veysey ; E. W. Barltrop, D.S.O. ; A. Wilson ; R. M. Gould, H. N. de Villiers ; G. C. Porteous £200 to £500 ; Miss E. M. Foster *(personal scale)* ; Miss E. Whyte £300 to £400

Employment and Insurance Department.

(i) *Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.*

Principal Asst. Secretary, J. F. G. Price ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Asst. Secs., J. Paterson ; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E. ; C. W. G. Eady ; J. A. Dale, C.B.E. ; P. Y. Blundun. £1,000 to £1,200 *(Men)*, £850 to £1,000 *(Women)*
Chief Inspector, H. Smith, C.B.E. £1,200

Deputy Chief Inspector, S. Warrington ...£750 to £850
Chief Instructions Officer, H. N. Grundy, O.B.E. £750 to £850

‖ (ii) *Chief Insurance Officer's Branch at Kew.*
Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, D.S.O., O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Do., F. A. Westlake, O.B.E. .....£700 to £800

(iii) *Divisional Controllers* (each £1,000).
South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balaam, O.B.E.
Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Cramond, O.B.E.
North-Western (Manchester), G. W. C. Venn, D.S.O.
North-Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, D.S.O.
Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, C.B.E.
South-Western (Bristol), W. R. L. Blakiston.
Wales (Cardiff), O. W. Owen.

Industrial Relations Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggett...£1,000 to £1,200
Conciliation Officer, I. H. Mitchell, ...£1,000

General Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

(i) *Trade Boards Division.*
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson...£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Inspector, S. R. Todd .....£750 to £850

(ii) *Office of Trade Boards.*
1 *Whitehall Gardens, S.W.* 1.
Chief Officer, F. Popplewell.....£700 to £900

(iii) *Statistics Division.*
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Director of Statistics, J. Hilton .....£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Ramsbottom, M.B.E.; (*Deputy*) H. H. Cook; A. Reeder .....£750 to £850

(iv) *International Labour Division.*
Principal, R. C. G. Somervell.....£700 to £900

Establishments Department.

6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.* 1.
Director of Establishments (vacant).
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Marsh ...£1,000 to £1,200

Accountant-General's Department.

(i) *Headquarters,*
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Do., J. W. Todd .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, F. Davey £1,100; R. H. Bindloss; H. L. M. Bebb, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Do., J. Graham, O.B.E.; W. C. Osmond; T. W. F. Dalton; J. R. Alderson, O.B.E. £750 to £850

(ii) *Claims and Record Office,*
Ruskin Avenue, Kew.
Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Marlow, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100
Deputy Do., F. Gent; P. W. Phillips £750 to £850; A. R. Turtill; T. A. Collins, (+£100 *allowance*) £550 to £700

Solicitor's Department.

6 *Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W.* 1.
Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd; S. P. Low £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, O.B.E.; C. L. M. Langham; A. F. Harrison.....£750 to £900

Temporary Department.

1 *Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.* 1.
Controller, J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
(i) *Training Branch*
Deputy Controller, J. R. J. Passmore £1,000
(ii) *Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Branch*
Assistant Controller, T. S. Owen .....£550 to £650

Independent Offices.

Office of the Umpire,
5 *Old Palace Yard, S.W.* 1.
Umpire, J. G. Pease, C.B.E. £1,650
Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike .....£550 to £700

Industrial Court,
5 *Old Palace Yard, S.W.* 1.
President (vacant.)
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.....£750 to £850

Joint Substitution Board.
(*Treasury and Ministry of Labour*),
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Joint Members, J. H. M. C. Craig (*Treasury*); vacant (*Ministry of Labour*)
Joint Secretaries, L. L. H. Thompson; H. H. Wiles.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. .....(*and fees*; £17,278 in 1922-23) £7,000
Parly. Private Sec., G. Rentoul, M.P. .....*unp.*
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, C.B.E., K.C., M.P. (*and fees*; £6,565 in 1922-23) £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, Leslie C. Bowker, M.C. £500 to £650

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, the functions including the management of the Lee and Stort Navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water, with the exception of streams in Middlesex, which are under the jurisdiction of the Middlesex County Council. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 25 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, O.B.E., M.A., D.L.
Vice-do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., G.C.M.G.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C.V.O.....£200
Clerk, E. H. L. Elliott £150
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead.....£300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords. Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., Philip T. Farrer.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—25 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephone: Gerrard 6449.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretary for Scotland; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is *ex officio* Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.

Members: Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., F.R.S. (*Chairman*); The Lord Mildmay (*Treasurer*); Sir F. W. Andrewes, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor George

Dreyer, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. ; Professor T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S. ; Sir Archibald E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S. ; Professor E. P. Cathcart, M.D., F.R.S. ; Sir C. S. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S. ; Rt. Hon. William Graham, LL.B., M.P. ; Sir Charles Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., SC.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.SC.

Assistant Secretary (Publications), E. Schuster, D.SC.

Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Telephone : Hampstead 2232.
Telegrams : "Medresco-Gold."

Directors of Departments : Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H. H. Dale, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S. ; *Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology*, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S. ; *Applied Physiology*, Leonard Hill, M.B., F.R.S. ; *Statistics*, John Brownlee, M.D., D.SC. ; *Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital)*, Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

Telephone : Victoria 4754.

Director : J. C. G. Ledingham, O.M.G., M.B., D.SC., F.R.S.
Curator : R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office : 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Telephone : Gerrard 6449.

Secretary : D. R. Wilson (*H.M. Inspector of Factories*).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD,

Office : Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and sane epileptics ; training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river), and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p. 325, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 326, of institutions for children on p. 324, of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on pp. 324-5, and ambulance service on p. 562.

The Board consists of 73 members, 55 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Francis Morris, J.P. .....*unp.*
Vice-Chairman, The Viscount Doneraile ..... *unp.*
Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell, C.B.E. £2,000
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A. £1,700
Deputy Clerk, H. F. Hayes £1,200
Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly, M.B.E. ; W. L. Parry, B.SC. £1,000
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Whurrie £950
Assistant Accountant, J. W. Park, A.C.A. £1,000
Chief Supply Officer, F. G. Hopgood, M.B.E. £840
Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2. ..... £1,300
Chief Medical Officers, F. Foord Caigor, M.D., D.P.H. ; W. T. Gordon Pugh, M.D. ; James Watt, M.D., D.P.H. ; E. B. Sherlock, M.D., D.P.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 563 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 9½ per cent., as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,450,200. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1925, amounted to £52,440,946, the interest paid being £1,695,447. The estimated population supplied was 6,959,340, the number of services being 1,166,497. The annual supply was 93,660,700,000 gallons, a daily average of 256·6 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the *New River Company's* undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1606) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board, C. G. Musgrave, J.P. .....*(unp)*
Vice-Chairman, Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.L. .....*(unp.)*
Clerk, G. F. Stringer £1,000
Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.INST.C.E. ... £2,500
Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings £1,250
Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.SC. £1,750
Solicitor, C. A. Hunt, B.A. £900
Supervisor, F. W. Drake £900
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I. £700

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814–23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £3,796,000 for 1925–1926. Appropriations in aid, £2,296,000, leaving a net cost of £500,000.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver of H.M. Seals, Col. Robt. Arthur Johnson, C.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, D. J. Scourfield, B.A. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officer, W. Perry, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hocking, C.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,000
Deputy do., H. W. L. Evans, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £800
Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.SC. £800 to £1,000
Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.SC., £350 to £600 ; J. Phelps, M.A. ..... £350 to £550
Curator and Librarian, C. F. Barrett ... £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.
Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell £1,100
Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie ..... £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.
Deputy Master, A. M. Le Soüef £1,100
Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A. ..... £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.
Deputy Master, F. E. Allum (*acting*) £1,100
Superintendent, F. E. Allum ..... £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.
Deputy Master, A. J. Baker (*acting*)... £1,000 to £1,200
Engineer, H. E. Ewart, ... £600 to £700

Pretoria, South Africa.
Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson £1,200
Superintendent, J. T. Becklake ..... £820 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c., of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £301,793 (including Natural History Museum) in 1924-25, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury ; The Lord High Chancellor ; The

Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*; *Appointed by the Sovereign*, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T.; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T.; Viscount Dillon, C.H.; Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G.; Viscount Ullswater, G.C.B.; Lord Rothschild; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.; Rt. Hon. Sir E. M. Pollock, Bt., K.B.E.; Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., F.R.C.P.; Lt.-Col. C. L. W. Morley Knight, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Prof. G. A. Murray; W. Bateson, D.Sc.; F. Cavendish Bentinck; Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; M. R. James, D.Sc.

OFFICERS.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir Frederic George Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B., Litt.D., D.Litt., LL.D., PH.D., F.B.A., T.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. F. Isaac ..... £700 to £800
Accountant, C. P. Cooke, I.S.O. ..... £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. H. Witney. M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Keeper of Printed Books, R. Farquharson Sharp, B.A. £1,000
Deputy Keepers, F. D. Sladen, B.A., W. A. Marsden, M.A., H. Thomas, D.Litt. £900
Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.
Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; P. Wilson, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, E. W. O'F. Lynam, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H. Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, B.A.; C. B. Oldman, B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham; Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley; J. C. W. Horne, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £1,000
Deputy Keeper of MSS., J. A. Herbert, B.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, O.B.E., M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £475 to £800
Assistants, G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, M.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Contes; B. Schofield, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, Lionel Giles, D.Litt.; Edward Edwards, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen; J. V. S. Wilkinson, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A., C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy do. (*in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, &c.*), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £950
Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £475 to £800
Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake. M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistants, Stanley Smith, B.A.; C. J. Gadd, B.A.; S. R. K. Glanville, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, H. B. Walters, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, F. N. Pryce, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities, O. M. Dalton, M.A., F.B.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. £900
Assistants, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A.; T. O. Kendrick, M.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L. Hobson, B.A. £1,000
Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. £900
Assistants, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. W. Winkworth, M.C. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Coins & Medals, G. F. Hill, F.B.A. £1,000
Deputy do., John Allan, M.A. £900
Assistant Keepers, G. C. Brooke, M.A.; Harold Mattingly, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-opened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of administration in 1919–20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Harman Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A. £600
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice Brett, M.V.O. £350
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence. £300

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum were removed to South Kensington and rearranged there in 1881–85, the new museum being opened to the public in 1881. The hours of opening, &c., will be found under "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses were estimated at £98,624 in 1925–26.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., SC.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, D.Sc. ..... £650 to £800
Staff Officer, W. J. Anderson ..... £400 to £500
Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wooddisse; A. C. Wray ..... £300 to £400
Assistant Keeper (*Library*), B. H. Soulsby, M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000
Deputy do., W. T. Calman, D.Sc., F.R.S. £900
Assistant Keepers, R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pycraft; A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E., B.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, N. B. Kinnear; G. C. Robson, M.A.; H. A. Bavlis, D.Sc.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton; J. R. Norman; C. C. A. Munro, B.A.; H. W. Parker, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, T. Wells ..... £300 to £400
Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, D.Sc. £1,000
Deputy do., Maj. E. E. Austen, D.S.O. £900
Assistant Keepers, J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow; J. Waterston, D.Sc.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, F. W. Edwards, B.A.; N. D. Riley; F. Laing, B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tams; W. E. China, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Geology, F. A. Bather, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, W. D. Lang, SC.D. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, W. N. Edwards, B.A.; L. R. Cox, B.A.; E. I. White, B.Sc.; A. T. Hopwood M.Sc.; W. E. Swinton, B.Sc.; T. H. Withers ..... £250 to £440
Keeper of Mineralogy, G. T. Prior, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, L. J. Spencer, SC.D., F.R.S.; W. Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistant, E. D. Mountain, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, T. E. Vincent ..... £300 to £400
Keeper of Botany, A. B. Rendle, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A. ..... £475 to £800
Assistants, A. J. Wilmott, B.A.; D. D'O. Good, B.A.; A. W. Exell, B.A. ..... £250 to £440
Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook ..... £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the application of science to industry and the development of scientific and industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The administration expenses were estimated at £52,940 in 1925–26.

Director and Secretary, Col. H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200
Higher Clerical Officer, G. C. Lodger ... £300 to £400

Industrial Machinery Division.

Keeper, (Vacant) .....£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.I.Mech.E. .....£400 to £600
Assistants, F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I.; R. P. G. Denman, B.A. .....£250 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, H. W. Dickinson, M.I.Mech.E. (*Secretary to Advisory Council*).....£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.Sc., M.I.Mech.E. .....£400 to £600
Assistants, G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.Sc. .....£250 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Deputy Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.Sc. ...£600 to £700
Assistants, M. J. B. Davy; G. S. Laird Clowes, M.A. .....£250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.Sc. ...£600 to £700
Assistants, Capt. H. Shaw, M.Sc.; E. Lancaster Jones, B.A.; A. Barclay, A.R.C.S. .....£250 to £400

Science Library.

Keeper, (Vacant) .....£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, S. C. Bradford, D.Sc. ...£400 to £600

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £131,757 in 1925-26, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1925-26, £6,237) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E. R. D. Maclagan, C.B.E., B.A., F.S.A. .....£1,200 to £1,500

Secretariat.

Museum Superintendent, A. V. Fullerton.....£500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C. E. Fish .....£400 to £500

Department of Architecture and Sculpture.

Assistant, R. P. Bedford .....£200 to £440

Department of Ceramics.

Keeper, B. Rackham, M.A. £1,000
Assistants, *H. E. Read, B.Sc., M.C.; W. A. Thorpe, B.A.; W. B. Honey .....£200 to £440

Department of Engraving, Illustration, and Design, and of Paintings.

Keeper, M. Hardie, R.A., R.I., R.E. £1,000
Assistant Keeper, B. S. Long, M.A. .....£475 to £800
Assistants, F. W. Stokes, B.A.; J. Lavor, B.Litt. .....£200 to £440

Library.

Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A., F.S.A. £1,000
Deputy do., A. Van de Put £900
Assistant Keeper, H. C. Andrews, M.A. ...£475 to £800
Assistants, A. W. Wheen, B.A.; P. B. James .....£200 to £440

Department of Metalwork.

Keeper, H. P. Mitchell £1,000
Deputy Keeper, A. J. Koop, B.A. £900
Assistant Keeper, Maj. C. T. P. Bailey.....£475 to £800
Assistant, C. C. Oman, B.A. .....£200 to £440

Department of Textiles.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. B. Wace, M.A. £900
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trendell .....£475 to £800
Assistants, A. L. B. Ashton, B.A.; C. E. C. Tattersall, B.A. .....£200 to £440

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

Department of Woodwork.

Deputy Keeper, O. Brackett.....£900
Assistant Keeper, H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A. .....£475 to £800
Assistant, W. A. H. King, M.A. .....£200 to £440

Indian Section.

Keeper, C. S. Clarke £1,000
Assistant Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell .....£475 to £800
Assistant, K. de B. Codrington, B.A. .....£200 to £440
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A. £120 to £300

Department of Circulation.

Deputy Keeper, H. A. Kennedy £900
Assistants, A. E. J. Torrens; C. M. Weekley, B.A. .....£200 to £440

Bethnal Green Museum.

Assistant, A. K. Sabin .....£200 to £440

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 450,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, Welsh pre-historic, Roman, and other antiquities, casts of the Norman Monuments of Wales, and collections illustrating Welsh Botany, Geology and Zoology.

The Museum is open free daily 10 to 5, and on Sunday afternoons, 2.30 to 5.

President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Treasurer, Sir William Reardon Smith, Bt.
Director, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.
Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.
Keepers (*Archaeology*), Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.; (*Art*) Isaac J. Williams; (*Botany*) H. A. Hyde, B.A.; (*Geology*) Dr. F. J. North, F.G.S.; (*Zoology*) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 31 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 473 now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £16,995 in 1925-26.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S. £2,500
Private Secretary, R. W. Illing £100
Assist. Comptroller and Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A. .....£1,050 to £1,250
Chief Clerk, W. F. Doust, I.S.O. £100
Principal Clerks, W. F. Doust, I.S.O.; E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A., E. W. Kitson .....£550 to £700
Assistant do., J. Bree; C. B. Hobbins; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; A. Mackenzie, and H. R. Say (*acts.*) .....£400 to £500
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL GALLERY.
Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1911. The cost of administration in 1924–25 was estimated at £31,497.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes ...£1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker £900
Assistants, H. I. Kay; W. G. Constable £250 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART
(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Senr., was opened to the public in 1910. In connexion with the Hugh Lane bequest Sir Joseph Duveen is bearing the cost of a gallery for Modern Foreign Art, which will shortly be completed, and is also building a gallery for Sargent's works.

Director, Charles Aitken £1,000
Asst. Keeper, James B. Manson .....£250 to £600
Assistant, H. S. Ede .....£250 to £600

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.
Head Office, 27 North Audley Street, W. 1.

By the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe £1,200
Deputy do. & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon £900
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, R. McCormack £400 to £500
Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E. .....£400 to £500
Inspectors of Audit, (5); *Auditors, Cl. I.* (13), *Cl. II.* (24); *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.
St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £894 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,731 in 1925–26.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.S.A. £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams ....£200 to £400

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,
Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,458 in 1924–25.

Superintendent, F. H. Cowell, D.SC., F.R.S. £700
Assistants, L. J. Comrie, PH.D.; W. F. Donk, M.A., F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES.
Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S.; W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.A.S. .....£500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.SC., F.R.A.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Witchell, B.SC., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £200 to £600
Junior do. (*Higher Grade*), H. Furner, F.R.A.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; W. Stevens, F.R.A.S. R. T. Cullen, F.R.A.S. .....£300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. £300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., D.SC., F.R.A.S. £967 to £1,067
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Halm, PH.D., F.R.A.S. £667 to £867
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.SC.; R. Woodgate £325 to £725

Other Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.); (*Solar Physics*), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.SC., F.R.S.
Dunsink, C. Martin (*Acting*).
Durham, Harold Thomson (*Hon. Director*).
Edinburgh (*Royal Observatory*), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.SC., F.R.S. (Astronomer Royal for Scotland); (*Calton Hill*)
Glasgow University, Dr. L. Becker.
Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Norman Lockyer (*Salcombe Hill, Devon*), W. J. S. Lockyer, PH.D.
Oxford (*University*), H. H. Turner, D.SC., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy).
Oxford (*Radcliffe*), H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
South Kensington (*Imperial College*), H. Dingle
Stonyhurst College
Kodaikanal and Madras, Thomas Royds, D.SC.
Adelaide (*S.A.*), G. F. Dodwell.
Canberra, N.S. Wales (*Solar Physics*), W. G. Duffield, D.SC.
Helwan (*Egypt*), P. A. Curry.
Hong Kong (*Royal Obs.*), T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.
Johannesburg (*Union Obs.*), R. T. A. Innes, D.SC.
Mauritius, A. Walter, F.R.A.S.
Melbourne, J. M. Baldwin, D.SC.
Ottawa (*Dominion Obs.*), R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.
Perth (*W.A.*), H. B. Curlewis.
Sydney (*N.S.W.*), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Victoria, B.C. (*Dominion Astrophysical Obs.*), J. S. Plaskett, D.SC.
Wellington, N.Z. (*Hector Obs.*), C. E. Adams, D.SC.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.
(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1. (Victoria 9040.)
City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2. (London Wall 4713.)

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1917 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary, who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £344,907 in 1925–26.

Parliamentary Sec., Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. Mullins, C.B.E.
Do. (Deputy.), Capt. Hon. D. Howard, M.P. . . *unpaid*
Comptroller-General, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. £1,800
Private Secretary, C. M. Pickthall .....£250 to £500
Directors, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. (*Empire, Trades & Economic Dirn.*); Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. (*Foreign Dirn.*); Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Exhibitions & Fairs Dirn.*) .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgcumbe, C.B.E.; G. I. H. Lloyd; L. A. Paish, O.B.E.; N. S. Reyntiens; P. C. Rice, M.B.E. (*Chief Establishment and Finance Officer*); R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards, O.B.E.; H. W. Wiswould (*acting*), M. W. Donald (*acting*); C. Taylor .....£700 to £900
Senior Intelligence Officers, R. Henshall, I.S.O.; C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; A. C. Cruttenden (*Head of City Branch Office*); A. G. Chuter, M.B.E.; L. N. Barker; E. H. Bliss; J. S. Andrews; A. R. Fraser (*seconded to the Board of Trade*); G. W. Betts; C. M. Jones;

Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.; W. C. Scott; L. A. de L. Meredith, O.B.E.; J. J. Holloway; A. B. Marchant (*acting*); W. H. Evans (*acting*); A. E. Pollard (*acting*); O. P. Dick, M.B.E. (*acting*); S. A. Deacon (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700

Intelligence Officers, D. F. Blyther; A. Beecroft, M.B.E.; E. P. J. Briggs; G. H. Meadmore; F. Biggs; W. J. Paddon; S. Robson; W. G. Bruzaud; J. F. P. Fielding; R. C. E. Milne; J. W. Brigden; C. H. Davies, M.C.; R. G. Mercer; G. C. Hatton; F. W. Rogers; A. I. Schuë; H. E. Gibbs; H. A. Tregarthen; A. C. Stewart; A. A. Longden, D.S.O.; C. H. Reeve; T. C. Walton (£400 to £600 personal to last-named officer) (*the foregoing hold the personal title of First Class Intelligence Officer*); W. T. Gibson; E. Warren; D. F. Crawford; J. A. Dormann; E. Adams; A. J. Pack; J. W. Goisby; J. N. Good; G. H. Kelly; W. Hall; E. S. A. Baynes; J. E. J. Darbyshire (*seconded to the Ministry of Health*); C. S. Tosceland; A. W. H. Hall; A. L. Willis; H. C. Grange; W. M. Hill; D. H. Lyal; J. C. Pittman; O. Clark; A. G. C. Denber; C. F. Monier-Williams; E. L. F. Clough-Taylor; T. L. Relton; J. A. Stirling; S. J. Graham; T. R. Ritchie; J. Mandefield; H. L. Setchell; J. McE. Martin; A. Mullins, C.B.E.; H. M. Blomfield; H. A. Jones, M.C. (*seconded to the Committee of Imperial Defence*); C. F. F. Fagan; A. C. Pomroy; C. M. Pickthall; A. Schofield; R. C. Stewart; J. B. Greaves (*acting*) ..... £350 to £500

Intelligence Officer (Cadet Grade), F. J. Gick ..... £150 to £300

Accountant, D. J. O'Callaghan (*acting*) ... £550 to £700

Deputy Accountant, J. Ridler (*acting*) ... £400 to £500

Assistant Accountants, F. A. Hubbard; F. Hollings (*acting*) ..... £300 to £400

Deputy Establishment Officer, J. L. Butler (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Staff Clerk, A. Froude (*acting*) ..... £300 to £400

Registrar, G. F. Rivers ..... £400 to £500

Assistant Registrars, E. Bull; S. W. Rose ..... £300 to £400

Architect, G. C. Churchward, M.B.E. £400

Staff Officer (Old Scheme), A. H. Pike..... £300 to £400

Librarian, A. W. Burton..... £300 to £400

Assistant for Shipping Enquiries, G. V. Honey ..... £300 to £400

Higher Clerical Officers, R. C. P. Hughes; H. Oldham; J. B. Dixon; J. Balcon; G. H. Jeans; E. J. Gaines; S. O. Gray; W. H. Hook; B. B. Odlum, £300 to £400; Miss F. M. Wood, M.B.E. £230 to £300

Enquiry Room Clerks, F. Doy; A. R. Starck (*acting*) ..... £200 to £300

Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M. A. E. Besford ..... £400 to £430

Exports Credit Department.

37-32 King Street, E.C. 2. (London Wall 4713.)

Manager, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe £1,400

Secretary, F. H. Nixon (*seconded from H.M. Treasury*)..... £700 to £900

Assistant Manager, J. Beynon, M.B.E. (*inclusive*) £1,000

Accountant, R. E. Johnston ..... £400 to £500

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £358,580 in 1925-26.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. ... £1,500

Private Secretary, R. W. Luce.

Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; W. S. Jarratt; A. R. Wright ..... £900 to £1,100

Superintending Examiners, H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hambly, O.B.E. ..... £800 to £900

Principals, H. S. Freer; B. G. Crewe; J. Barratt; R. C. Winyard ..... £650 to £800

Librarian, A. A. Gomme..... £500 to £600

Principal Examiners, H. O. Minty; T. H. Dunning; W. A. Taylor; A. S. Cox; M. F. Lindley ..... £750 to £850

Senior Examiners, R. Adams; F. W. Dunn, O.B.E., £600 to £800; E. A. Gere; D. Robinson; J. W. Barker; A. J. Wilson; F. G. Smith; V. Lough; A. E. Dodridge; R. C. Wale; A. G. Bell; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacall; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; H. W. Hilliar, C.B.E.; E. K. Maxwell; W. H. Stephens; H. Harding; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; R. T. Lavender..... £600 to £750

Examiners (Old Class), R. W. Simmonds; A. Wilson; D. Walton; V. G. Alexander; W. J. Ince; F. E. Glover; F. Ackroyd; C. Cook; B. Moss; L. Pheasey; S. Andrews; A. J. Cook; J. Powrie; R. B. Foster ..... £500 to £650

Examiners, H. J. Wickham; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; F. Dewhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; W. J. Marlow; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; F. E. Grant; H. Freak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read, M.B.E., M.C.; R. W. Ainsworth; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; J. H. Oates; H. W. Chapman; C. Paice; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; C. S. Borcham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; W. Vaughan; G. H. Elf; W. J. Feast; E. J. Maker; C. Read; J. T. Borthwick; L. M. Rampad; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shillston; S. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. B. Wood; W. E. Dommett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkcom; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; A. E. Humber; C. S. Coombes; J. F. Brightman, O.B.E.; R. W. Carlton; W. M. Ostler; T. A. Colvill; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemens, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; H. Holmes; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; W. F. Frew; C. E. Towler; S. E. Elliott; R. J. Berry; W. A. Starbuck; J. F. Lavery, M.C.; W. E. Wallis; R. W. Winn; A. C. Higgs; C. L. McKenzie; G. E. Edmundson; F. Law; P. R. G. Silk; G. A. Sutcliffe; W. Parkin; A. C. McGeorge; J. E. Pringle; J. C. Greer; T. B. Bardo; A. G. Tapster; J. Grant; A. R. Deacon; F. G. Clarke; A. E. Foreman; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; A. Domleo; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; A. C. Ruffhead; C. Harvey; J. R. Taylor; F. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; B. Benson; E. M. Bennett; F. A. Swann; F. Douglas; H. S. Gilham ..... £350 to £600

Assistant Examiners, R. F. Whitehead; D. W. H. Bell; E. B. P. Wood; G. James; L. F. Coulman; R. M. Bradbury; W. H. Langmaid; H. F. Gill; P. H. Knapman; U. J. Prior; E. C. Catterall; E. A. Seal; W. A. Rowe; S. J. Allen; W. E. Watte; L. H. Duncanson; B. G. Lane; A. W. Clarke; R. M. Colmer; L. R. W. Poole; J. L. Girling; W. Langstaff; L. H. Mogridge; T. L. Hulse; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hole; P. F. Thompson; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; G. Roberts; H. N. C. Smith; J. J. Breslin; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; G. J. Mascull; R. Cary ..... £150 to £450

Senior Staff Officers, F. Newbery; W. J. Mitson ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, H. F. Rogers; A. Holmes; H. Banbury; C. T. Browne; C. Lotan; P. J. Murray; F. W. Stammers; J. Egan; H. Pheasey; H. N. Bride; J. F. Fisher (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Deputy Librarian, A. E. Arthur ..... £350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn ..... £450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton..... £300 to £450

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The duties of the Paymaster-General, whose office dates from the Restoration and was consolidated with several other offices in 1835 and 1848, are to make the payments required by the several departments of the Government out of sums placed to his account for that purpose by order of the Lords of the Treasury out of credits on the Exchequer Accounts granted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £88,458 in 1925-26.

Paymaster-General, The Duke of Sutherland .....*unp.*
Assistant Paymaster-General, Roland Wilkins, C.B. £1,500
Principal Clerks, C. E. Doubleday, O.B.E. £850 to £950; W. M. P. Smith; A. Carwithen .....£750 to £850
Heads of Divisions, E. E. U. Davies; E. H. Eagar, M.B.E.; J. R. Cole; P. S. Owen; F. H. Webster; C. Jordan; A. H. May; J. Mahood .....£550 to £700

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS.

2 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The amount required to defray the salaries and expenses of the Ministry and for sundry contributions in respect of the Administration of the Act, was estimated at £66,947,810 in 1924-25.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., T. J. Arnold, C.B.E.; C. A. Pearce, M.C.
Do. (Parly.), C. K. Murchison, M.P. .....*unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., W. C. G. Moger.
Do. (Parly.), A. J. Edmondson, M.P. .....*unp.*
Permanent Secretary, Sir George Chrystal, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, F. N. Smith.

Secretariat.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, E. H. Hodgson, C.B., O.B.E.; Sir C. F. Adair Hore, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Financial Asst. Sec., Sir R. J. Coles, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretary, (vacant).....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Assistant Secretary, R. Tinniswood, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Principals, P. F. Atkin; G. H. Glover; C. R. Leak; N. G. Loughnane, C.B.; J. A. Simes; F. B. Tombleson .....£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, I. Powell, £200 to £500; E. W. Sutton .....£250 to £600

Awards.

Director-General, W. Sangor, C.B. £1,200
Deputy do., A. Cunnison £1,000
Directors, C. M. Wynne; W. H. C. Plummer, O.B.E.; P. H. Maggs, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Senior Principal Clerks, E. L. V. Crocker; P. Orr; A. W. Rowe, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. W. B. Vince, D.S.O., M.C. £750 to £850

Local Administration.

Inspector-General, Maj. H. Evans, C.B.E., J.P. ...£1,000

Accounts.

Director, R. A. Ledgard, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Directors, W. L. Addyman; J. D. Stewart, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Pension Issue Office.

Controller, C. J. G. Tate, O.B.E. .....£850 to £1,000
Deputy Controllers, T. Rees; S. J. Muir Smith £750 to £850

Statistics.

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir T. Duncan Rhind, K.B.E. £750 to £850

Special Grants Committee.

Chairman, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.
Secretary (Senior Principal Clerk), F. G. Hinks, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Medical Services.

Director-General, Col. Sir A. Lisle A. Webb, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. £1,800
Deputy do., Dr. R. Cunyngham Brown, C.B.E. £1,600
Directors, Dr. A. Bradford; Dr. A. M. Gossage, C.B.E.; Dr. J. H. Hebb, O.B.E.; Dr. J. Wallace, O.B.E. £1,350
Matron-in-Chief, Miss M. F. Davies, C.B.E., R.R.C. £425 to £470

Headquarters and Regions.

Regional Directors, Lt.-Col. E. V. Sydenham, D.S.O. (*Birmingham*); Lt.-Col. C. H. Townsend (*Manchester*); Lt.-Col. H. L. Warden, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Edinburgh*); Lt.-Col. W. Bickerton Edwards, O.B.E. (*Cardiff*); Dr. C. R. Stewart, O.B.E. (*Newcastle-upon-Tyne*). .....£800 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, S. Aldridge, O.B.E.; T. J. Arnold, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Atkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. E. G. Bloxham; J. C. Brampton; J. E. Bury, M.B.E.; A. R. Campbell; D. G. Cannell, M.B.E.; W. A. G. Caristie; J. A. Cutforth; H. I. Davies, M.B.E.; A. C. Dodd; G. J. Gilbert, M.B.E.; P. G. Grimbie; C. W. Hall; F. A. Halliday; E. W. H. Harbour; J. W. Hodges; H. W. Horridge, M.B.E.; G. W. Hutcheson; W. C. Letts; T. E. Metcalfe, O.B.E.; J. R. Owen; H. C. Potts; H. F. Rhodes; H. H. Wix; E. S. Roberts; D. G. Robertson; G. J. N. Rogers, M.B.E.; J. P. Sykes, M.B.E.; C. V. Tapp; W. A. Tutcher, M.B.E.; D. Walker-Arnott; F. Warburton; C. G. Ward; W. H. Whiteley; S. H. Wisdom; H. M. Young, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Deputy Principal Clerks, Capt. J. C. Arnold; H. S. Barlow; W. S. Bell; F. D. Bickford; W. E. Flint; W. Henderson; P. Hirst; R. C. Roberts, M.B.E.; Paym.-Lieut.-Comm. A. Robertson; C. Watts....£550
Senior Officer in Charge of Investigations, A. J. Watts £550 to £650
Senior Staff Officers, R. B. Cobb, M.B.E.; P. V. F. Raffaelli .....£500 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, E. C. Adams; C. A. Allen; T. W. Amos; G. R. Ball; A. J. Bateman; G. W. Bayliss; R. Belford; T. L. Brett; T. A. Brown; R. H. Burden; H. D. Burley; T. Cairns; H. F. Calder; J. Cameron; T. L. F. W. Catling, M.C.; C. C. Cobbe; F. Cooper; J. J. Cooper; F. Coward; Maj. B. S. R. Cunningham; E. L. Cuthbert; W. S. E. Dailley; M. Dancyger; J. R. Deans; C. F. Doyle; Maj. H. Erwin, O.B.E.; J. D. Feely; W. W. Fielding; C. A. N. Foster; J. Gray; A. H. Grover; H. Hale; E. W. Hall; M. C. Halliday; C. Hamilton; C. F. Hayes; E. Haythornthwaite; D. Hendry; J. H. Hennequin; R. Horrocks; E. V. C. Hughes; W. J. Irving; J. D. Jamieson; R. E. Johnston; Capt. C. H. Jolley; J. A. Jukes; G. F. P. Klimber; H. G. Logan; W. C. Lucas; A. V. McCullough; A. F. Macdonald; A. S. Martin; R. R. Martin; A. J. Merriott; P. Mitchell; W. C. G. Moger; R. S. Morgan; A. W. Moss; H. L. Nicholls; A. K. Noakes; W. H. Norman; A. M. Olsen; Capt. R. E. Orton, M.C.; D.W. Page; J. E. Pepper; B. E. Pinder; A. N. Piromet; A. T. Porter; F. Pratt; W. B. Pratt; F. G. Price; E. J. Prudhoe; A. G. Rayner; D. R. Roberts, M.B.E.; O. M. Roberts; A. G. W. Sawyer; W. H. Scott-Jupp; G. E. Shelton; W. Sherriff; F. S. Siddall; B. A. Simes; A. Smith; F. J. B. Smith; J. Stables; C. A. S. Stephens; C. Stokes; E. A. Stokes; Maj. G. W. Turk; W. H. Turvey; V. W. H. Waller; C. B. White; A. Wilson .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, F. E. Best; H. C. H. Eland; A. H. Hudson; B. D. Wenban .....£400 to £500
Lady Superintendent (Pension Issue Office), Miss L. Withrington .....£350 to £450
Higher Executive Officers, Miss M. F. T. Hitchcock; Miss E. M. Hough; Miss E. M. Sterling .....£300 to £400
Staff Officers, Miss M. F. Browne, M.B.E., £330 to £420; Miss D. K. E. Smyth; Miss M. S. Cox; Miss G. A. Thorne; Miss M. J. Love. .....£300 to £400

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY.

Head Office, E.C. 3.

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII., ch. 68), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 29 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman elected by the Authority.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); London and India Docks Company; Surrey

Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1925, showed a surplus of £208,049 and £523,868 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.
Vice-Chairman, C. F. Leach.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Vice-Adm. Sir F. C. Learmonth, K.B.E., C.B.; (*Ministry of Transport*) J. D. Gilbert, H. Gosling, C.H., M.P.; (*Corporation of London*) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis; (*L.C.C.*) J. P. Blake, W. Devenay, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir A. D. E. H. Boyle, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., H. J. Greenwood; (*Trinity House*) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.B.E.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; F. W. Bellamy; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. S. Guthrie; Sir C. C. McLeod, Bart.; Capt. J. L. V. Millett; A. Murray; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; R. White; Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, K.B.E.

Officers.

General Manager, D. J. Owen.
Secretary, F. Aylife.
Solicitor, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 1.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils, and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1865, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1792, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £35,725,665 in 1925-26.

Postmaster-General, Sir William Lowson Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, T. Daish, M.C.
Parliamentary do., Sir John Ganzoni, M.P. ... *unpaid.*
Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. £1,200
Private Secretary, R. A. Little.
Parliamentary do., Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, M.P. *unpaid*

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.
Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200
Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R. A. Dalzell, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Leech; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. W. Phillips ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E. Hare; F. H. S. Grant; C. L. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; W. E. Weston; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sambrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; G. E. G. Forbes; J. Scholes, O.B.E.; G. H. G. Smith; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; F. R. Radice; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Townshend ..... £700 to £900
Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J. Buchanan, O.B.E. £800
Clerk (1st Class), F. C. Hawker ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Principals, A. Stark; F. Hardwick; O. W. Baker; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Lt.-Comdr. B. V. Sturdee; H. Napier ..... £200 to £500
Senior Staff Officers, G. S. Stow; J. W. Wissenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatswell; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; E. L. Westell, M.B.E., £550 to £700; F. E. James £600
Staff Officers, E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; J. Louden; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle; P. Greenfield; R. W. Roadknight; H. J. Maclure, M.B.E.; E. R. Davis; W. H. Symons; H. H. Thomson; S. L. Francis; J. J. O'Donnell; A. Tillott; E. W. Bruce; A. Williams; E. C. G. Messurier; J. King, M.B.E.; B. Smart (*acting*); E. Pidduck (*acting*); W. M. Smith (*acting*); G. R. Brown (*acting*); T. G. N. Crocker (*acting*); T. W. Card (*acting*); C. W. Drew (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton ..... £700 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, J. P. Leckenby; O. W. Whitehurst ..... £550 to £650
Clerks (1st Class), C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston £450 to £550
Clerks (and Class), F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; Lt.-Col. J. E. Drennan; A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E.; J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. D. Evans, M.B.E.; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallimer; H. Firth; J. H. Young; G. Muir, M.C.; D. Ross; M. F. Allan; T. J. Kelly; C. E. Boxall; F. R. J. Marr; J. C. Mathison £200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. ..... £550 to £750
and Architectural Assistant, H. G. Warren, A.R.I.B.A. £200 to £450
Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner £450
Assistant Surveyor, R. Jackson ..... £170 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Inspector, J. S. Jones, M.B.E. £700 to £800
Inspectors, T. A. Prout; H. G. Traylor; H. F. E. Deane; W. D. Stewart; R. P. Crum ... £600 to £700
Assistant Inspectors, Class 1., P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. T. Archibald; R. K. Keer; G. H. Taylor; W. C. Griffith; G. W. Gomm; G. F. Saffery; S. H. Thorpe; D. H. Thomson; J. F. Darby £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, C. A. Comber £800 to £1,000
Inspectors, W. Pugh (*allowance*, £50); A. J. Ardern; W. B. Harris, M.B.E. ..... £600 to £700
Asst. Inspectors, Class 1., J. A. Wenham; Maj. A. J. McCarraher, M.B.E.; J. Periam; F. Lane £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. ..... £800 to £1,000
Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £600 to £750
Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. E. J. Burrow; Commander E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N.; A. H. Read £200 to £450

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle ..... £500 to £600
Asst. Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. ... £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Dep. Comptroller and Accountant-General, F. J. Pearson, I.S.O. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E.; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend; G. Kay; H. Kemp ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst.-Cashier, F. C. Cook ..... (fixed) £550
Accountants, J. W. Campion; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; Capt. C. S. Manning; W. H. Swindell; J. O'Connor; C. H. Sims; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; J. Russell; G. G. Gilbert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; G. E. Pitcairn; E. A. May; E. E. Were; E. A. Morgan; F. R. Kelly; J. A. Miles; G. Cruickshank; P. M. Comber; C. R. Stampe; H. E. Sentance ..... £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants (*Old Establishment*), J. Trehame; H. M. Darville; J. E. Bone; A. E. Unwin; F. N. Smith ..... £440 to £540
Staff Officers, H. Lane; C. H. Summers; H. Barnett; R. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; A. Brain; E. C. Foulter; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; G. W. Darling; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck, M.B.E.; C. J. Cook; J. A. Magrath; A. Snell; F. C. Reynolds; Cyril Smith; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; C. H. Sainsbury; A. C. Smith; E. J. Mayes; S. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; H. Parry; E. H. Ward; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. R. Birnie; J. J. P. Hall; A. J. Oliver; P. T. Lloyd; A. M. Jamieson; J. R. Key; G. D. Nicholson; A. R. Harvey; H. Dunn; J. J. Ditton; A. S. Fish; W. Ingram; A. G. Gray; T. W. Davidson; E. C. T. Rowan; T. E. F. Turner; F. Wornald; R. McB. B. Pelham; J. M. Goodman; S. W. C. Cox; H. W. Wilkinson; A. Barnard; P. Liddell; E. N. Mullett; F. W. Bindoff; R. Sellers; R. P. Macdougall; H. V. Lift; H. Dawes; F. C. Kettle; C. Cross; H. E. Boyce; L. R. Andow (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500
Examiner (*Old Establishment*), A. Dearle ..... £360 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, E. Sanday ..... £500 to £600
Deputy Supts., M. C. Underwood; E. Lofting ..... £400 to £500
Staff Officers, A. E. Randall; A. Keith; F. G. Hopkins; K. A. Boulding; B. Blackburn; F. O. Steer; R. A. M. Thompson; I. Budd £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards ..... £800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; W. E. Halfpenny ..... £650 to £750
Principal Clerk, T. G. Dounо ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, C. Harvey (*Principal Clerk Old Class*); W. H. Wight; R. J. B. Bidwell ..... £400 to £500
Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), H. A. Betteridge; A. Faull ..... £460 to £520
Superintendents (*Lower Grade*), A. M. Martin; H. R. Reed; D. E. Cartwright; S. K. Hiscox; G. J. Manners; J. D. Laxton; W. G. Hodgson; W. Edwd. Jones; W. H. Marshall; T. G. Beavis; R. E. V. May ..... £370 to £440
Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), J. J. Tyrrell; J. G. King; O. R. Gladman ..... £415 to £450
Chief Supervisors (*Female Staff*), Misses A. A. Shacklock; H. E. Wallis; E. R. Wright; S. C. Young ..... £260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T. F. Purves, M.I.E.E. £1,500
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. L. De Lattre; J. Sinnott, O.B.E.; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850
Superintending Engineer (*London*), R. McIlroy, I.S.O. ..... £900 to £1,100
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Plummer; F. Tandy; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trezise; T. E. P. Stretche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; M. Ramsay; E. Gomersall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; E. J. Ivison.; H. Wilson; Maj. A. G. Lee, M.C. .....
London, £750 to £850; *Provinces*, £700 to £800
Principal Clerks (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), W. S. Mountain; A. H. Shepperd (£550 to £700); A. S. Renshaw; M. F. G. Boddington ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), H. G. Fisher; C. W. Burge; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bel'; Maj. R. J. S. Gold; Maj. A. Young; A. Crotck; S. M. Freeman ..... £400 to £500
Submarine Superintendent, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. ..... £570 to £750
Commanders, F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. *Monarch*); E. R. Hutchons (H.M.T.S. *Alert*) ..... £550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), *Assistant Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Lack, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; H. V. Cornish; Capt. J. P. Price; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; W. E. Twells; F. W. Shorrocks; F. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Hardie, M.B.E.; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; Capt. F. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert; A. J. Eames; C. Robinson; H. A. McInnes; P. T. Wood; J. H. Haynes; C. S. Wallace; C. A. Jackson; A. Gray; J. Hedley; Lt.-Col. A. S. Angwin, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; R. Wilson .....
London, £550 to £650; *Provinces*, £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir C. C. Sanderson ..... £1,200 to £1,500

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

Vice-Controller, T. R. Gardiner ..... £900 to £1,100
Assist. Controllers, Col. C. A. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. K. Chalk; F. T. Green; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain ..... £800 to £900
Chief Supts., H. A. Cockshott; A. Davey; W. A. Adams; F. C. Tansley; F. G. Gould; P. Ferguson; M. J. McLaughlin; F. W. St. A. Ellis; J. Leader; D. Laws; J. Davidson, O.B.E. .....
£500 to £650, £50 allowance to each
Staff Officers, J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; J. Bennetts; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; H. Sandes; F. C. Redgrave; R. Delaney; T. O'Kelly; J. Pedder; P. A. Cornish; J. A. McKitchie; W. F. Pidduck; F. T. Scott; A. Hamilton; J. G. Bott; C. E. G. Daly; L. Freeman; C. E. Raison; S. F. Weatherilt; A. Martin; A. Micklethwait; J. W. Nayler; T. D. Borthwick; C. R. Reynolds; A. Sandilands; F. T. Shaw; J. H. G. Stewart, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Supt. (*Telegraphs*), W. Davis ..... £340 to £420
Supt. (*Postal*), * F. H. Gardner ..... £340 to £420
Court Postmaster, F. G. Wilson £350

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (*Higher Grade*), W. H. J. Perry; L. V. Cox; A. E. Penn; E. W. Sedgley; H. Wells; W. J. Leteh; H. W. Batchelor; A. L. McGrath; H. A. Crawford; J. N. Crowe ..... £450 to £550
Superintendents, J. R. E. Seaman; G. Powell; H. J. White; F. W. Spence; C. Morrice; H. Heard; W. E. Holland; P. J. Morrissey; H. Richards; G. W. Ruggins; H. Willey; G. Webster; T. Caughlin; G. H. Asplin; H. C. Howell; W. J. Webber; W. G. Mitchell; G. Skull ..... £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.
West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1.

District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmasters, J. J. C. Rowden ..... £400 to £500
Superintendents, †A. C. Walker; T. B. Plant; F. A. Hunter ..... £340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop ..... £500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, L. N. Burford ..... £400 to £500
Superintendents, V. R. J. Arden; C. W. Dunkling ..... £340 to £420

* Also allowance of £50. † Also allowance of £30.

Paddington, 29 London Street W. 2.

District Postmaster, J. W. F. Relph.....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. D. W. Davis .....£400 to £500
Superintendents, C. E. Robinson; E. E. Fugeman; W. Alliston; A. Redmile.....£340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road E. 1.

District Postmaster, J. W. Baskerville ...£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, H. C. Black, O.B.E. .....£400 to £500
Superintendents, G. H. Risby and J. W. Blyth; H. S. T. Thrower.....£340 to £420

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. P. Baines *.....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe...£400 to £500
Superintendents, T. E. Woollard; H. T. Addelsee; S. Watts; * H. Harding; J. G. W. Gahan; G. E. Harman; I. R. Thirtle.....£340 to £420
P.M. House of Commons, T. H. Broadbent £340 to £420

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Assist. District Postmaster, W. A. Soyer £400 to £500
Superintendent, H. J. Lansley.....£340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.

District Postmaster, A. R. Broad*.....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer £400 to £500
Superintendents, G. C. Bignell; *T. J. Goodwin; F. Moore; J. Ralph; G. E. Hardiman.....£340 to £420

Northern, 226 Upper Street, N. 1.

District Postmaster, C. E. Roe .....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, P.B. Hawkins £400 to £500
Superintendents, † P. Flanagan; A. A. Stebbing; J. Churchill.....£340 to £420

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. S. Findlay.....£500 to £650
Assist. District Postmaster, D. Burden ....£400 to £500
Superintendents, † A. J. G. Hale; W. S. Dunker; F. A. Leach.....£340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. A. Valentine .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, W. H. U. Napier .....£800 to £900
Assist. Controllers, J. F. Stirling; M. C. Pink .....£650 to £750
Superintendent of Contracts, W. F. Taylor £550 to £700
Superintendent, W. R. Bold .....£500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; C. S. Bird; R. Bryson; J. Hinshelwood; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, D.S.C., R.N.V.R.; J. Leslie; C. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. R. Salter .....£400 to £500
Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M.B.E. .....£500 to £600
Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (Lent Duty), B. L. Beaumont; T. A. Beck; Capt. H. A. Berry; C. C. A. Brodie; G. Buckeridge; W. F. Dobson, M.B.E.; F. Gray, M.C.; J. R. Jacob; J. A. Jenkins; J. W. G. Kennedy; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; F. B. Nichols; E. A. Pounds; W. J. White...£400 to £500
Superintendent (*Female Clerical Staff*), Miss J. Liddiard .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Miss E. M. Mahtendorff; Miss E. M. Newport; Miss M. E. Ross, M.B.E.; Miss E. Saunders .....£300 to £400
Superintendent (*Female Exchange Staff*), Miss A. E. Cox.....£300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £650 to £800
Assistants to Medical Officers, H. H. Bashford, M.D.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.C., M.B.; C. K. Mowll, M.R.C.S.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B. .....£350 to £600
Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. .....£500 to £650
Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E. C. Rolfe Fisher, L.R.C.P.; Miss M. P. Taylor, M.R.C.S.; Miss D. E. B. Buckmaster, M.B., M.R.C.S. .....£250 to £450

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater .....£900 to £1,100
Assist. do., W. J. Parker .....£700 to £800

* Also allowance of £50.
† " " " £30.

Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd; J. W. Jones ...£550 to £700 (one £500 to 600)
Staff Officers, J. T. Smith; J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; T. W. Carman; J. New; J. Bolger; A. J. C. Watson .....£400 to £500
Female Staff.
Superintendent, Miss C. M. Marwood .....£550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Miss A. Hills; Miss E. M. le Plastrier .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses M. Munro; C. C. Couper; E. Hills; J. A. Swindells; E. F. Cox; A. I. Wood; C. Dodd; A. A. Renwick; A. W. Chessall; E. M. Camp.....£300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, A. Hemstock .....£1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C. .....£800 to £900
Assistant Controllers, A. C. Edwards; A. Earland; G. A. Willis .....£700 to £800
Principal Clerks, C. H. Foster; S. P. Mitchell; W. S. Barrett; * F. K. Hirst; E. Smith; F. J. Hiorns; A. D. Bell; H. Pentreath; J. F. Geeson; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; J. A. George; A. Wade; T. M. Wood; J. Thompson; T. C. Armstrong; G. A. Felce; R. Thomas.....£550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Wildish; L. J. Griffiths; W. C. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blake; W. Glover; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastie; A. R. Exley; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Brigden; J. W. Smart; R. B. Scott; F. W. England; A. J. Endacott; A. Bowhill; P. E. Lewis; L. F. Le Richeux; F. M. Hunn; E. H. Haines; J. Nicholson; R. Fraser; W. A. Christy; E. B. Steers; H. T. Dunn; J. B. Wilson; J. Gray; R. T. Herring; H. G. Cochrane; F. P. Burnage; P. Roney; N. Wardle; R. C. Newton; J. B. Mount; F. G. Williams; P. A. Grinyer; A. Davidson; W. E. Stoddart; R. J. Vincent; W. H. Cann; R. C. Harry; C. R. Wood; G. C. S. Barry; C. Piggott; W. Branch £400 to £500
Female Staff.
Superintendent, Miss M. Curtis.....£550 to £700
Deputy Supts., Misses A. R. Paterson; E. E. Bowen; A. M. Walker; H. W. Whiteman; J. Low .....£400 to £500
Staff Officers, Misses M. M. S. Macpherson; M. Marshall; L. L. S. Mitchell; F. Brooke; H. E. M. Du Bois; M. Spencely; A. P. Lumsden; C. Slatter; I. M. Brabrook; E. L. Ireland; A. M. Dixon; A. B. Horncastle; C. Pickett; E. W. Aiken; M. Littlejohn; H. E. Hickson .....£300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods, C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith .....£1,000 to £1,200
Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop ....£750 to £900
Chief Clerks, J. Okell; D. A. Stroud, LL.B. £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, H. E. Gallaher, LL.B.; S. Johnson, LL.D.; C. T. Hallam; W. N. Raywood; J. Forbes Smith, LL.B. .....£550 to £700
Professional Clerks, I. S. Watts; B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook, G. Fraser; E. V. Harrison; F. Hesketh, LL.B.; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton £200 to £500

Stores Department.

Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. .....£1,200 to £1,500
Vice-Controller, G. F. Mansbridge ....£900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, F. W. Fugeman; H. A. Cheel .....£800 to £900
Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.B.E.; C. E. Fenton, M.B.E.; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. G. Tydeman; Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; Major C. H. Crisp.
London, £850 to £700; *Birmingham*, £895 to £630
Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macadie; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; H. Phillips; R. J. Fewings; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adamson; C. S. Gulliver; H. E. Wilmott; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; T. Farries; Major P. G.

Bennell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Hudson, M.B.E.; Capt. A. Heath; A. D. Blackwell; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall; P. Green; G. W. Somers; C. F. Ratcliff; W. C. Burns; J. Mare (*Acting*).
London, £400 to £500; *Edinburgh*, £380 to £475; *Birmingham*, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, T. Kelly, C.M.G.; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellersh; F. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gaves; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite; C. H. C. Baillie; T. P. Hobbins, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, W. S. Harrison; G. P. Cooper; A. O. Spafford, O.B.E.; V. C. Hall, O.B.E.; R. J. R. Measham, O.B.E.; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunns; T. W. McConnell; F. H. Kempe, M.C.; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, O.B.E.; W. R. Storr; L. Hide, M.B.E.; E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E.; R. T. Whitaker; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny, M.B.E.; T. B. Braund; A. S. Langlands; F. N. Gossling, M.C. £500 to £700

Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R. M. Longland; J. C. Johnston; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles, M.B.E.; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir, O.B.E.; W. R. Roberts; E. B. Davies, M.C.; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; W. H. Coutts; E. E. Harper; G. T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey; H. O'Halloran; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, M.C.; H. D. Wooster; W. H. Gardiner; S. W. Campbell; I. W. Nicholson; J. Haig-Smith, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. H. H. Neeves, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Evans; A. H. Wilson; A. R. Angles; C. R. Millen £280 to £450

Staff Officers, T. Hayes; H. U. T. Carrette; E. Watson; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens; W. Arscott; P. Allen; F. W. Fletcher; C. H. White £360 to £450

Postmaster Surveyors.

Birmingham, J. Scott, M.B.E.; *Bristol*, F. C. Luke; *Leeds*, W. H. Hancock; *Liverpool*, W. M. Simpson; *Manchester*, J. G. Maddan; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, C. Creighton; *Sheffield*, Lt.-Col. F. N. Westbury, O.B.E.

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of the State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 123-4. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, *e.g.*, the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. £3,000
Private Secs., Maj. Hon. E. C. Lascelles, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. A. C. Graham ..... *unp.*
Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, G.C.B. £3,000
Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith ..... £700 to £900
Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay, M.V.O. £600 to £800
Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley ..... £400 to £500

Cabinet Secretariat,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Private Sec., Capt. L. F. Burgis.
Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones.
Assistant Secretary, R. B. Howorth.
Principal, Capt. L. F. Burgis (*temp.*).

Committee of Imperial Defence,
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, G.C.B.
Principal Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir John R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, C.B.; Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Walker, D.S.O.; Maj. L. A. Clemens, O.B.E., M.C.; Wing-Com. Sir Norman Leslie, Bt., C.B.E.; Com. Hon. C. P. Hermon-Hodge, D.S.C., R.N.
Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, O.B.E.
Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, M.B.E.

Committee of Civil Research.
2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, T. Jones.
Principal, A. F. Hemming, C.B.E.
Confidential Clerk, Lt. F. W. Rawlings, M.B.E.

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, C.B.E.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,
Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £37,122 in 1925-26. (For hours *see* p. 546.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. £1,400
Secretary, A. E. Stamp ..... £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (1st Class), A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne; R. C. Fowler, O.B.E.; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppi, I.S.O.; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman; C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Dawes £600 to £900
Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), C. H. Jenkinson; J. J. O'Reilly; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, M.C.; C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood, M.C.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies £300 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.
Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,
Kingsway, W.C. 2.
(*See also* p. 407).

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, C.B., C.B.E. £2,500
Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, O.B.E.; R. S. Shuckburgh ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes ..... £500 to £800
Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe ..... £350 to £500
Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R. Whitty ..... £500 to £800
Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S. Cooke; G. Cooper-Willis; A. S. Ellison; A. R. Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; F. W. Hirst; W. M. Limb; A. G. Mears; A. G. Norris; S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning; T. L. Sullivan; R. M. Thrupp, H. M. Wallace £500 to £800
Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes ..... £550 to £700
Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins ..... £500 to £700
Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett ..... £450 to £6 0
Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner £350 to £450
Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark ..... £250 to £350
Chief Accountant, A. F. Day ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Ponking £700
Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield; T. B. Henry; S. A. Tansley ..... £500 to £700
Cashier, A. H. Cobbett ..... £450 to £650
Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson ..... £400 to £600
Investment Managers, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller-Smith; E. W. H. Theobald ..... £700 to £900
Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge £650
Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes; P. G. Crawley ..... £400 to £600

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.
Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer ..... £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster ..... £400 to £650
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman ..... £500 to £700
Accountant, W. R. Howrie ..... £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby ..... £400 to £650
Chief Clerk, Securities do., H. Gregson ..... £400 to £600
Staff Officer, R. Watson ..... £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1923-24 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £10,177,113, viz., £8 822,113 out of the Local Loans Fund and £1,355,000 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £4,103,720 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£	s.	d.			
4	15	8	per cent. in		1924-25
4	15	8	,,	,,	1923-24
5	7	2	,,	,,	1922-23
6	3	10	,,	,,	1921-22
6	9	9	,,	,,	1920-21
5	15	7	,,	,,	1919-20
4	9	7	,,	,,	1918-19

Loans granted during 1923-24 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-assisted Housing Schemes amounted to £3,457,612 for providing Dwellings for the Working Classes during the year.

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £1,209,126.

By the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, the Commissioners are empowered to grant loans to persons who purchased their property between April 5, 1917, and June 27, 1921. The land must be mainly agricultural. The period within which loans may be granted is limited to 5 years from the date of the passing of the Act (July 31, 1923), and the aggregate amount of the loans will be such as is approved by the Treasury.

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon ..... *unp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie ..... *unp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Assist. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley ..... £600 to £800
Assist. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark, I.S.O. ..... £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tenths" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tenths" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidations, assessments on benefices not exceeding £250 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, was £28,650. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, and for dilapidations.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Hughes.
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hannah.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R. G. Rowland; E. Jump; D. Smeaton; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith; W. Holford.
1st Class Clerks (Junior Division), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson; G. C. Baird; C. S. Amsden.
Solicitor, E. J. Hare.
Asst. Solicitors, N. H. Oldham; L. R. C. Cornford.
Architect, Martin Skinner.
Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Asst. Accountant, H. R. Ford.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1925-6 amounts to £380,263, an increase of £51,982 on the same estimate for 1924-5. The gross estimate amounts to £497,882. Headquarters administration, £36,054; Grants for Research, £40,000; Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum) £355,841; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £66,644.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.
Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.
Advisory Council, Sir William M'Cormick, LL.D. (*Administrative Chairman*); Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.SC.; Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; Mr. G. C. Clayton, C.B.E., M.P., PH.D.; Sir William Ellis, G.B.E.; J.P.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, D.SC., F.R.S.; Sir William B. Hardy, SEC.R.S.; Principal Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Mr. J. H. Jeans, D.SC., LL.D., SEC.R.S.; Sir John F. C. Snell, G.B.E., M.INST.C.E.; Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Secretary to the Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.
Principal Assistant Secretary, H. T. Tizard ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secs., LL. S. Lloyd, C.B.; A. L. Hetherington ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Controller of Records, C. R. Young, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principals, E. Barnard, D.S.O.; L. C. Bromley; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley; P. J. Wheeldon (*Establishment Officer*).
Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; D. W. Bartington; O. F. Brown; I. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg.
Technical Officers, R. F. McKay; J. G. Mitchell, PH.D.; C. J. Spencer.
Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox.
Staff Officer, C. D. James.
Accounts Clerk, Miss E. A. Leighton.
Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law; W. V. Lodge.

Building Research.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard Heath, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Building Research Station.
Bucknalls, Garston, near Watford.
Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., PH.D., D.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.
Principal Assistant, W. N. Thomas, D.PH.
Senior Assistants, P. W. Barnett (*acting*); A. Zalman.
Assistants (*1st Class*), B. Bakewell; (*2nd Class*), N. Davey; R. Fitzmaurice; W. H. Glanville; F. M. Lea; E. Madgwick, M.C.

Chemical Research.

Director of Research, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Chemical Research Laboratory.
Teddington, Middlesex).
Superintendent, Prof. G. T. Morgan, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board and Director of Research, Sir William B. Hardy, SOC.R.S.

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board, Lt.-Col. Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
Director of Research, R. S. Pearson, O.B.E., F.L.S.
Assistant Director, F. M. Oliphant.
Timber Mechanics Officer, C. J. Chaplin.

Timber Utilization Officer, Major J. R. Cosgrove, D.S.O., M.C.
Assistants, A. N. David; J. F. Martley; S. T. C. Stillwell.

Fuel Research.

Chairman of Board, Sir Richard T. Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.
Director of Research, C. H. Lander, D.SC.
Assistant Director and Superintendent of Survey, F. S. Sinnatt, M.B.E., M.SC.
Assistant to the Director, Maj. E. O. Henrici.
Intelligence Officer, Sir Frederic L. Nathan, K.B.E.
Registrar of Survey, Miss N. Renouf.

Fuel Research Station.
Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich, S.E.10
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Capt. J. Fraser Shaw, R.N
Chief Chemist, J. G. King.
Senior Assistants, A. T. Barber; A. Blackie.
Assistants (and Class), T. F. Hurley; D. McDougall; A. B. Manning; W. J. Skilling.
Staff Officer, C. B. Fitzgerald.

Physical and Chemical Survey of National Coal Resources.
Assistant (1st Class), L. Slater, Ph.D. (*South Yorks area*).

British Museum Laboratory.

Director, Dr. Alexander Scott, SC.D., D.SC., F.R.S.
Assistant (and Class), H. J. Plenderleith, M.C., PH.D.

Radio Research Station).

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Senior Assistant, R. A. Watson Watt.
Assistants (and Class), R. H. Barfield; J. F. Herd.

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Head Offices: Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1, and 33, George Square, Edinburgh. Branch Offices at Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Whitehaven and York).

The Geological Survey and Museum was commenced in 1832; it was under the Science and Art Department from 1853 till 1900, when that Department became merged in the Board of Education. On Nov. 1, 1919, the administrative control of the Survey and Museum was transferred to the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. The normal work of the Survey includes the preparation of geological maps and memoirs dealing with the general survey of the country and with various economic aspects of that survey. The Museum of Practical Geology conserves and exhibits rocks, minerals and fossils which afford evidence for the published records of the survey or illustrate that survey. It is also a function of the Museum to exhibit economic minerals from all parts of the world, and especially Great Britain.

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, Sir Francis G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.
Director of Survey and Museum, Sir John S. Flett, K.B.E., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistants to Director, J. A. Howe, O.B.E. (*England*); M. Macgregor (*Scotland*) .....£800 to £900
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C.; C. E. N. Bromehead; T. C. Cantrill; R. G. Carruthers; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; F. L. Kitchin, SC.D., PH.D. (*Palæontologist*); J. E. Richey, M.C.; B. Smith; H. H. Thomas, SC.D. (*Petrographer*); W. B. Wright.....£650 to £750
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson; E. E. L. Dixon; T. Eastwood; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; R. W. Pocock; J. Pringle; R. L. Sherlock, D.SC.; C. B. Wedd; G. V. Wilson .....£500 to £650
Geologists, J. K. Allen; W. Anderson; G. A. Burnett; C. P. Chatwin; H. G. Dines; F. H. Edmunds; W. N. Edwards; V. A. Eyles; A. Fowler; D. Haldane; S. E. Hollingworth; R. C. B. Jones, M.C.; J. Knox; W. Lloyd; A. G. MacGregor, M.C.; J. Maden; J. Phemister; H. H. Read, D.SC.; T. Robertson; G. Ross; J. B. Simpson; J. V. Stephens; L. H. Tonks; F. M. Trotter; T. H. Whitehead; D. A. Wray. £250 to £500
Staff Officer, E. G. W. Elliott.
Superintendents of Maps, A. E. N. Haynes; G. G. Torkington.

Museum of Practical Geology.
Jermyn Street, London, S.W.1.
Curator and Librarian, W. F. P. McLintock, D.SC.
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook.
Asst. Curator, A. F. Hallimond.

The National Physical Laboratory.

Teddington, Middlesex.

The National Physical Laboratory was founded in the year 1901 as a public Institution for standardising and verifying instruments, for testing materials, and for the determination of physical constants. The Laboratory comprises eight main sections:—(1) *Physics*; (2) *Electricity*; (3) *Metrology*; (4) *Engineering*; (5) *Aerodynamics*; (6) *Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry*; (7) *The William Froude National Tank*; (8) *Secretarial*.

Chairman of the General Board and Executive Committee, The President of the Royal Society.
Vice-Chairman of General Board and Executive Committee, Sir Arthur Schuster, F.R.S.
Director, Sir Joseph Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Secretary, F. J. Selby, C.B.E.
Finance and Establishment Officer, A. Lumley.
Accountant, G. E. Bailey.
Assistant to the Secretary, J. W. Chistelow.
Higher Grade Clerks, P. H. Durham; W. J. Gower; A. May; G. P. Score; H. Shepherd.

Physics Department.
Superintendent, G. W. C. Kaye, O.B.E., D.SC.
Principal Assistants, W. F. Higgins; T. Smith.
Senior Assistants, J. S. Anderson, PH.D., D.SC.; E. Griffiths, D.SC.; J. Guild; E. A. Owen, D.SC.
Assistants, I. Backhurst; A. H. Davis; A. F. Dufton, J. K. Roberts, PH.D.; F. H. Schofield.
Principal Observers, G. Badderly; A. C. Cooper; A. G. Williams, M.B.E.

Electricity Department.
Principal Assistants, E. H. Rayner, SC.D.
Senior Assistants, D. W. Dye; J. W. T. Walsh.
Assistants, H. C. Booth; H. Buckley; F. M. Colebrook; L. Hartshorn; J. Hollingworth; R. L. Smith-Rose, PH.D.; R. S. J. Spilsbury; C. E. Webb.
Principal Observer, W. H. H. Brookes.

Metrology Department.
Superintendent, J. E. Sears, C.B.E.
Principal Assistant, S. W. Attwell.
Senior Assistant, F. H. Rolt, M.B.E.
Assistants, H. P. Bloxam; J. S. Clark; F. A. Gould; W. H. Johnson; W. G. Ridge; V. Stott; G. A. Tomlinson.
Principal Observer, H. A. Dear.

Engineering Department.
Superintendent, E. G. Stanton, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Principal Assistants, R. G. C. Batson; C. Jakeman.
Senior Assistants, A. Bailey; J. H. Hyde.
Assistants, R. W. Fenning, M.B.E.; H. J. Gough, M.B.E.; G. A. Hankins; Miss D. B. L. Marshall; H. E. Smith; H. J. Tapsell.

Aerodynamics Department.
Superintendent, E. F. Relf.
Senior Assistants, L. W. Bryant; A. Fage; J. L. Nayler.
Assistants, H. Bateman; A. S. Batson; W. L. Cowley; R. A. Frazer; H. B. Irving; R. Jones; T. Lavender; C. N. H. Lock; E. Ower; L. F. G. Simmons; D. H. Williams.
Principal Observer, T. H. Fewster.

Department of Metallurgy and Metallurgical Chemistry.
Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, D.SC., F.R.S.
Principal Assistant, S. L. Archbutt.
Senior Assistants, G. Barr, D.SC.; D. Hanson; J. L. Haughton, D.SC.; J. Murdock; W. H. Withey.
Assistants, F. Adcock, M.B.E.; L. L. Bircumshaw; Miss M. L. V. Gayler, D.SC.; J. D. Grogan; Miss I. H. Hadfield; C. H. M. Jenkins; C. B. Marryat; G. D. Preston; T. E. Rooney; V. H. Stott; F. S. Tritton; N. P. Tucker; A. C. Vivian; P. G. Ward.

The William Froude National Tank.
Superintendent, G. S. Baker, O.B.E., M.INST.N.A.
Senior Assistant, J. L. P. Kent, M.INST.N.A.
Assistants, G. H. Bottomley; Miss E. M. L. Keary; W. C. S. Wigley.

Co-ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 *(a)* to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplication of work; though the Boards should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; *(b)* to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and *(c)* in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Petavel, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board.

Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7.

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M.V.O.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, Princes House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.—The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb. 1916 to Sept. 30, 1925, was 743,587,211, their cash value being £580,479,565. The amount withdrawn on that date was approximately 36 per cent. of that total. On April 1, 1922, the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 15s. 6d. to 16s., the maturity value remaining 20s. On Oct. 1, 1923, the maturity value was reduced to 20s.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.B.E.; Sir W. Schooling, K.B.E.

Members of Committee, G. Anderson, M.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks*); Sir A. C. T. Beck; Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E.; Arthur Collins (*Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*); C. W. Crook, M.P. (*National Union of Teachers*); R. Connell; E. A. Cross, M.B.E.; W. Davies, C.B.E.; T. L. Gilmour; R. M. Holland Martin, C.B. (*Joint Stock Banks*); A. Hemstock (*Post Office*); J. C. Innes; G. Ismay; T. G. James, M.B.E.; Sir H. J. Mackinder; Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E.; J. Parker; E. Potts, O.B.E.; W. Reep, O.B.E.; H. M. Richards, C.B. (*Board of Education*); Mrs. Ritchie, M.B.E.; G. Stuart Robertson, K.C.; W. H. Routly, F.S.A.A.; Sir George Royle, O.B.E.; J. Scott, M.B.E.; E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. (*Ministry of Health*); Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, M.P.; F. J. Webb, O.B.E.

Secretary, L. Margerison, C.B.E.

Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.

Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, C.B.E.

Commissioners, J. E. Holden, O.B.E.; P. F. Hone, D.S.O., M.C.; S. G. Jones, O.B.E.; J. A. Munday, O.B.E.; E. W. Stanger, O.B.E.; L. H. Beesley; H. J. Clare; G. G. L. Cruickshank; Miss D. Deane; E. C. H. Jones; W. F. Macdonald; Miss E. N. Macrae, M.B.E.; J. E. Thomas.

Senior Clerks, T. Jordan; J. McMillan; R. D. Kingham, O.B.E.

Executive Officers (*Higher Grade*), W. H. Hare, M.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*); W. C. H. Crossby; G. W. Large; S. D. Charles, M.C.; J. O. Francis (*Publicity Officer*).

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(*See* SCOTTISH SECTION.)

STATIONERY OFFICE,

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1; Gorse Street, *Hollinwood*, Lancs.; 47A George Street, *Edinburgh*; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, *Cardiff*; Murray Street, *Belfast*.

Publications Sale Offices:—

Retail.—Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2; 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. 1; 26, York Street, *Manchester*; 120, George Street, *Edinburgh*; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, *Cardiff*; 15, Donegall Square West, *Belfast*.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1; 120, George Street, *Edinburgh*.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The amount estimated to pay the salaries, wages, &c., in 1925-6 was £358,709.

Controller, W. R. Codling, C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,800

Private Sec. J. G. Hughes-Roberts.

Deputy-Controller, Lt.-Col. N. G. Scorgie £1,200

Establishment Officer, J. B. Gotts, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Registrar, C. F. S. Plumbley ..... £400 to £500

Director of Accounts, A. L. Screech, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Director of Supplies, E. W. E. Liddington, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Director of Publications, G. McIsaac ..... £600 to £800

Director of Duplicating and Distributing, H. A. White ..... £600 to £800

Director of Transport, S. E. Lovatt ..... £500 to £600

Director of Printing and Binding, E. V. Emery £600 to £800

Director of Printing Works, A. J. Biggs, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Chief Receiver and Examiner, E. C. Bateman, M.B.E. £500 to £625

Supt. Northern Area Branch, E. H. Chapman, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Supt. Edinburgh Branch, J. P. Stevenson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Supt. Belfast Branch, J. A. Wright, B.SC. £400 to £500

Officer in Charge, Cardiff Branch, E. W. Garrod £300 to £400

Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c., L. W. Hill, £500 to £650; A. Hammond (*Hollinwood*); Lt.-Col. W. Ferguson, O.B.E.; R. J. Palmer, £500 to £600

Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, J. C. Rowden ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers (*Clerical*), J. M. Newnham; L. C. Dashfield; C. H. Stranger; W. J. Langman; C. F. S. Plumbley; H. G. Pearce; L. S. Gray; E. C. Briggs, M.C.; E. Phillipps; J. A. Wright, B.SC.; G. P. Thomson; H. Goodall; C. Lawton; W. Hawkins (*acting*). (*Technical*), G. W. Riley, M.B.E.; J. H. Whitehead; J. Stone; F. Bridges; J. E. Penn; J. Paterson; E. A. Dawe ..... £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, †P. Brownlow; †A. L. Harris; †A. E. W. Rumbold; †R. M. Griffiths; †A. Cradduck; †T. C. D. Evans; †R. J. S. Webber; P. H. J. Dover; B. S. Baker; M. W. Womack; E. W. Ede; J. G. H. Roberts; G. Allard; C. Hughes; W. Cox; A. Ryder; H. G. Smith; G. A. Ogle; W. J. Milner; W. S. Slater; R. E. White (*unestablished*); D. Campbell; A. W. Leddington; S. H. Packer; W. N. Forrest; R. A. Williams; D. C. Glen; W. J. Smyth; R. P. Roberts; S. Walker; F. G. Brittan; B. S. C. Cornes; J. W. Vessey; *J. H. Nunn; D. J. Jenkins; *A. L. Turner; *C. A. J. Argent; *C. H. Legg £300 to £400

Technical Clerks, Higher Grade, W. C. Cowell; H. E. Wade; D. G. Morrison; C. B. Thornton; F. E. Cawley; W. F. P. Stockham; A. G. Petley; T. Brimelow; H. C. Tuckey; W. J. T. Archer; T. B. Burrow; C. A. G. Biggs; F. E. Sewell; W. J. Roberts;

* Acting.
† Staff Clerks (old scheme).

C. J. Bruce; G. A. Eden; E. W. Garrod; E. R. J. Brimmell; J. Jackson; W. S. Fox; W. C. Petley ..... £300 to £400

Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, H. A. Bromley; H. W. Foreman ..... £300 to £400

Second Division Clerks (redundant), C. W. Browning; C. C. Redmill; E. E. Etchells; W. R. Griffiths; J. Crosfield; F. W. S. Hattam; H. Pontin; J. T. Clark; F. C. Williams; F. G. Smith; A. C. Brown; E. J. Rennie; D. Lieberg ..... £100 to £400

Technical Adviser of Cinematography, E. Foxen-Cooper (*unestablished*)..... £600 to £800

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1894. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Halsey, Bt.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

BOARD OF TRADE,

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Headquarters, Great George Street, S.W. 1; *Mercantile Marine Dept.* (*including Sea Transport and Shipping Liquidation Dept.*), 3, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1; *General Registry of Shipping and Seamen*, Tower Hill, E. 1; *Standards Dept.*, 7, Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

(See also *Dept. of Overseas Trade*, and *Patent Office*.)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by King Charles II. in 1660. This paid Council was abolished in 1782, and in 1786 a Committee of the Council on Trade (which, unlike the other Council Committees, had a President of its own) was appointed. The President of the Board of Trade, as at present constituted, controls the Department principally responsible for matters relating to trade and industry. The Board deals with commercial policy generally, commercial treaties and negotiations and international questions affecting British trade. It administers statutes concerning merchant shipping and seamen, bankruptcy, joint stock companies, gas, key industries including dyes, weights and measures, patents, designs, trade marks and copyright, and mines and quarries. It administers the Coastguard and also exercises control over the principal lighthouse authorities of the country, and, in the interests of navigation, over the construction of works on tidal lands, protects Crown and public rights in foreshores, and collects and publishes statistics of the trade and industry, shipping and navigation of this country, its Dominions and Protectorates, and foreign countries as well as particulars of customs tariffs, regulations, &c. The *Food Council* is attached to this department. Further, the Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores of the Fighting services and other Government Departments, deals with questions relating to petroleum and publishes a weekly journal of commercial information. In addition it undertakes duties arising out of the War, *e.g.*, the liquidation of commitments entered into during Government control of food, shipping, timber, &c., and also out of the various Treaties of Peace, *e.g.*, the settlement of certain classes of debts between British and ex-enemy nationals, and of claims by British nationals for the restitution of and/or compensation for damage to British property rights and interest in ex-enemy countries and the preparation of certain classes of claims for reparation payments. Jointly with the Foreign Office it controls the Overseas Trade Department.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., W. B. Brown; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.
Parly. do., V. A. Cazalet, M.C., M.P.
Additional do., A. K. Worsthorne ..... *unpaid*
Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B. £3,000
Private Secs. H. F. Hill; W. G. Fergusson.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secs., R. J. Shackle; W. J. Galley.

Second Secretary, Sir Henry A. Payne, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., C. J. Pike.
Parliamentary Secs., Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P. £1,500
Private Secs., T. G. Jenkins, M.C.
Parliamentary do., J. A. Tinne, M.P. ..... *unpaid*

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries.

(1) (*Overseas Trade*) Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. £2,000
Private Secs., G. S. Bailey (*Board of Trade*); A. Mullins, C.B.E. (*Dept. of Overseas Trade*).
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Capt. Hon. D. Howard, M.P. ..... *unpaid*

(2) (*Mines*) Col. G. R. Lane Fox, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Pryor.
Parliamentary do., Capt. Arthur Hope, M.P. *unpaid*

Heads of Departments.

Mines, E. A. Gowers, C.B. (*Perm. Under Sec.*) ... £1,800
Commercial Relations and Treaties, H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.G. (*Princ. Asst. Sec.*)..... £1,200 to £1,500
Petroleum, J. J. Wills (*Director*).
Overseas Trade, Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Comptroller-Gen.*)..... £1,500
Industries and Manufactures, Percy Ashley, C.B. (*Princ. Asst. Sec.*)..... £1,200 to £1,500
Do. Standards, J. E. Sears, jr., C.B.E. (*Deputy Warden of the Standards.*)
Do., Gas Administration, J. F. Ronca, O.B.E. (*Director*)
Industrial Property (*including Patent Office*), W. Temple Franks, C.B. (*Comptroller-Gen.*) £1,500
Statistical, A. W. Flux, C.B. (*Asst. Sec.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Mercantile Marine, C. Hipwood, C.B. (*Princ. Asst. Sec.*) £1,750
Do., Director of Sea Transport, A. E. Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200
Do., Asst. Secretary, G. E. Baker, C.B.E. £1,100 to £1,200
Do., Deputy Asst. Secy., C. H. Grimshaw £1,000
Do., Deputy Dir. of Sea Transport, W. G. Hyland, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000
Do., Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, J. B. Harrold, R.N., O.B.E.
Companies, E. R. Eddison, C.M.G. (*Comptroller*) £1,000 to £1,200
Bankruptcy, H. F. Carlill (*Inspector-General*) £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor, T. J. Barnes, C.B.E. ..... £1,500 to £1,800
Finance, H. Mead Taylor, C.B. (*Asst. Sec.*) £1,000 to £1,200
Establishment, S. W. Clark (*Principal Establishment Officer*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Intelligence and Parliamentary, G. C. L. Maunder (*Principal*) ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Editor, B. of T. Journal, Harcourt Kitchin..... £1,000

Professional and other Officers.

Directors, Dept. of Overseas Trade, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, C. H. Bovd; W. Carter; C. P. Duff, C.V.O.; E. J. Elliot; J. B. Harrold, O.B.E., R.N.R.; T. St. Q. Hill; A. A. Hopper; A. S. Hoskin; H. J. Hutchinson; H. Leak; H. W. Macrosty, O.B.E.; E. H. S. Marker; G. C. L. Maunder; A. E. Overton, M.C.; W. Palmer; J. F. Ronca, O.B.E.; C. E. Sledmere; J. W. Verdier, O.B.E.; J. J. Wills ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. S. Bailey; H. Broadley; W. B. Brown; R. D. Fennelly; F. A. Griffiths, M.C.; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.; H. F. Hill; T. G. Jenkins, M.C.; A. E. Lee; C. J. Fyke; R. J. Shackle; J. R. Willis, M.C. ..... £200 to £500
Assistant Solicitors, H. E. G. Burls, £1,000 to £1,200; T. MacGowan..... £900 to £1,000
Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept., Rear-Admiral C. E. Monro, R.N.; Capt. F. W. Bate, O.B.E., R.N.R..... £1,000
Chief Clerks, E. Gillett, O.B.E.; Hon. G. A. Sinclair; G. Vaux (£750 to £900); W. W. Coombs, M.B.E.; J. R. J. Johnston, I.S.O. ..... £750 to £850
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane, LL.D. £750 to £850
Chief Accountant, R. V. Headland ..... £750 to £850
Assist. Director Sea Transport, A. Alcorn, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Chief Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.), W. J. Walker £650 to £750

Superintending Clerks, C. J. Edwards, O.B.E.; P. G. Glennie, M.B.E.; H. W. Griffin; C. E. W. Justice £550 to £700

Assist. Chief Clerks (Solicitors), R. C. Bridges; V. R. Fletcher; H. E. Harte; A. H. Lake...£550 to £700

Accountants, G. W. C. Davis; F. W. Emler, M.B.E.; F. L. Goldsmid, O.B.E.; G. B. Shepherd £550 to £700

Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.), J. T. Lennox £550 to £700

Chief Assistant (Standards), R. J. Trump £500 to £700

Inspector of Drilling, J. L. Jeffery £600

Assist. Reg. Genl. of Shipping & Seamen, (vacant) £500 to £600

Senior Staff Officers, &c. C. W. Bird; N. A. Guttery; R. H. Haylett; T. S. Hutchinson; F. L. C. Maclean, O.B.E.; S. W. Morrison, O.B.E.; L. M. Nash; F. H. Norman; L. E. Shepherd; W. J. Smith and F. H. Taylor ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, &c., T. G. Austin, M.B.E.; M. L. Barton; S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.; S. J. Campling; C. A. Collier; T. Crone; W. J. Dorrell, M.B.E.; D. H. Edwards; P. L. Edwards; D. Li. Evans; E. P. Fielden; F. G. Gibson, M.B.E.; H. H. Hammond; C. K. Hobson, M.B.E.; S. W. Hood; A. House; O. A. C. Isaac; W. J. Killingback; C. F. Knight; L. R. C. Koeppner; A. S. Lake, M.B.E.; F. H. Langmaid; F. J. Legg; S. E. Moorcroft; J. E. Nichols; F. E. Parker; W. H. L. Patterson; H. J. Phillips, M.B.E.; B. F. Picknett; F. W. Pote; E. W. Reardon; L. H. Ryder, O.B.E.; J. U. Smith; H. L. Spencer; G. A. G. Stanley; S. T. Tigar; D. E. Turner; T. Turner; W. T. Turner; H. B. Uhde; F. B. Vigor; A. W. Wright, £400 to £500; E. Batty, O.B.E.; H. P. W. Giffard; G. Hulv, £350 to £500; Miss A. McKerrow, M.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Librarian, H. W. Acres ..... £400 to £500

Professional Clerks (Solicitors), N. G. Newington; C. R. W. Tindall ..... £300 to £500

Chief Examiner (Standards), W. J. Morgan £350 to £500

Mines Department,

Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Secretary for Mines, Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, G. H. Pryor.

Parliamentary do., Capt. Arthur Hope, M.P., *unpaid*

Permanent Under Secretary, E. A. Gowers, C.B. £1,800

Private Secretary, A. M. Anderson.

Chief Labour Adviser, Rt. Hon. W. Brace £1,500

Assistant Under Secretaries, E. J. Foley, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500; C. S. Hurst, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200; H. W. Cole, C.B.E. £1,000

Principals, E. G. Fudge; W. G. Nott-Bower; F. Mallinson, O.B.E.; F. C. Starling ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, G. H. Pryor; D. M. Morrah £200 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, R. F. Taylor, M.B.E.; J. J. Allen; W. L. Cook ..... £600 to £800

Staff Officers, E. G. Williams, M.B.E.; A. D. Stedman, M.B.E.; A. M. Clegg; R. J. Moffat, M.B.E.; G. F. Anderson, M.C.; A. F. Beadle; F. J. Coleman; G. B. Brown; A. B. Collier ..... £400 to £500

Principal Accountant, G. D. H. Pidcock £700 to £900

Senior Accountant, H. W. Naish ..... £550 to £700

Accountants, T. A. Bennett; A. Johnston; K. J. Mackenzie; H. E. Chiosso; C. E. S. Ware £400 to £500

Mines Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector of Mines, H. Walker, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., F. H. Wynne £1,200

Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley ..... £550 to £750

Divisional Inspectors, H. M. Hudspath, D.S.O., M.C., *Doncaster;* J. R. Felton, O.B.E., *Nottingham;* T. Greenland Davies, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* A. D. Nicholson, *Astley, Manchester;* J. Masterton, M.B.E., *Edinburgh;* J. M. Carey, *Cardiff;* W. J. Charlton, *Swansea;* H. A. Abbott, *Birmingham* £850 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, *Stafford;* D. H. F. Mathews, *Hoole, Chester;* A. H. Steele, *Southport;* T. Ashley, *Durham;* W. E. T. Hartley, *Nottingham;* E. H. Frazer, *Edinburgh;* E. S. Rees, *Sketty, Glam.,* H. T. Foster, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne;* H. J. Humphrys, D.S.O., M.C., *Doncaster;* F. S. Lea, *Durham;* P. T. Jenkins, *Newport, Mon.;* T. L. McBride, *Cardiff;* G. Cook, *Leeds;* A. Stoker, *Glasgow;* E. Rowley, *Birmingham*.....£550 to £750

Junior Inspectors, H. S. S. Scott, *Doncaster;* A. L. Flint, *Dunfermline;* J. Hall, *Sheffield;* W. J. Owen, *Bridgend;* T. D. Davies, *Chequerbent;* G. N. Scott, *Birmingham;* T. Green, *Wakefield;* W. Loudon, *Whitehaven;* A. M. Bryan, *Durham;* R. Young, *Barnsley;* W. Walnwright, *Durham;* R. King, *St. Austell;* F. G. Dominy, *Edinburgh* H. C. W. Roberts, *Glasgow;* R. Yates, *Nottingham;* T. Waldin, *Neath;* R. J. Edwards, *Cardiff;* M. Hughes, *Newport (Mon.);* H. L. V. Evans, *Bristol;* C. W. Scott, *Stoke-on-Trent;* A. Winstanley, *Edinburgh;* T. H. Bull, *Newcastle, Staffs;* D. Contesworth, *Manchester;* T. B. Bassett, *Cardiff;* W. B. Brown, *Newcastle-on-Tyne;* H. J. Finney, *Glasgow;* H. G. Madley, *Newport;* F. N. Siddall, *London* £350 to £500

Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, *Carnarvon* ..... £350 to £500

40 *Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries* £200 to £300

8 *Inspectors of Horses in Mines* ..... £150 to £250

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.),

33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, H. E. Burgess, C.B.E. ...£1,200

Official Receiver, G. D. Pepys ..... £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips £500 to £700

Assistant Official Receiver, J. B. Thompson £500 to £700

First Class Examiners, R. C. Finney; E. V. Fox; F. J. Keeler; E. A. Leal; C. R. B. Park £400 to £500

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle ...£1,200

Official Receivers, D. Williams; E. Parke £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E. C. F. C. Fryan...£700

Asst. Official Receivers, V. Armstrong; C. R. Watcrer; H. Wheeler ..... £500 to £600

First Class Examiners, F. C. Ormrod; F. W. Perry; H. W. J. Webb ..... £350 to £450

Receivers.

Birmingham, &c., T. Easton ..... £800 to £1,000

Bradford and Halifax, J. O. Morris ..... £800 to £900

Brighton, &c., G. H. Acheson ..... £550 to £700

Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, F. W. Darley £800

Cambridge, J. L. Poland ..... £500 to £600

Canterbury, A. H. Ward ..... £550 to £700

Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E. Owen ...£800 to £900

Liverpool, &c., E. D. Symond ..... £800 to £1,000

London Amalgamated Districts, T. Gourlay (+ £200 allowance) £1,000

Assistants, H. Ashton; (vacancy) (+ £50 allowance) ..... £400 to £500

Manchester, J. G. Gibson (+ £200 allowance) £800 to £1,000

Assistants, F. Murgatroyd; (+ £500 allowance) £400 to £500

W. Taylor ..... £400 to £500

Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. W. Cave ..... £550 to £700

Northampton, &c., D. Hellier ..... £500 to £600

Nottingham, L. A. West ..... £750 to £850

Southampton, C. Hoult ..... £550 to £700

Stoke, &c., J. D. Turner ..... £550 to £700

Swansea, H. Rees ..... £400 to £600

Mercantile Marine Consultative Department,

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, T. Carlton, O.B.E. £1,000

Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, A. E. Laslett £750 to £850

Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill I.S.O. £1,000

Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850

Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. E. Lavers £500 to £650

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, A. J. Daniel....£750 to £850
Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle .....£500 to £650
Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Ellery .....£750 to £850
Assistant to do., E. W. Freeman .....£500 to £650
Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts .....£750 to £850
Assistant to do., G. C. Blair.....£300 to £500

Sea Transport Staff,

3 Sanctuary Buildings, S.W. 1.

Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport, H. E. Parlett, C.B.E. .....£750 to £850
Deputy do., K. P. Burgess, O.B.E. .....£500 to £650

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—G. W. Buckwell, *East Coast of England*; T. D. Swan, *North-East of England*; G. Jenkin, *Liverpool*; A. Tarrant, *Western Coast of Scotland*; J. King, O.B.E., *South and South-West of England*; H. B. Pope, *London*; H. L. Jenkins, *South Wales*; £700 to £800; W. H. Chantler, *Northern Ireland*; W. T. Lewis, *Eastern Coast of Scotland* £700

Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—D. W. Stephen, *Bristol*; W. L. Macgregor, *N. Shields*; A. B. Bull, *W. Hartlepool*; W. C. Ward, *Belfast*; R. Stevenson, *Liverpool*; H. N. Pemberton, *Greenock*; H. G. Dixon, *London*; C. Leggatt, *Glasgow*; W. Tremain, *Hull*; A. E. Coe, *Liverpool*; P. McNeil, *Leith*; H. J. Vose, *Cons. Bch.*; W. G. Coomber, *London*; T. Miller, *Southampton*; J. Cormack, *Cons. Bch.*; J. D. C. Dow, *Glasgow*; J. R. W. D. McCoy, *Sunderland*; W. McAuslan, *N. Shields*; J. S. Heriot, *Plymouth* .....£500 to £650

Surveyors—R. C. W. Bell, *Middlesbrough*; R. Lewis, *Falmouth*; C. W. L. Wren, *London*; H. M. W. Daw, *Glasgow*; J. T. Rowson, *Glasgow*; G. Wishart, *Southampton*; A. D. Byrne, *London*; E. F. Moroney, *Liverpool*; J. Graham, *Dundee*; P. Manson, *Glasgow*; R. J. Berry, *London*; L. Parker, *Southampton*; C. H. Haller, *Liverpool*; H. Valentine, *Liverpool*; W. Dowson, *Plymouth*; W. W. Williams, *Cons. Bch.*; J. Thomson, *Liverpool*; G. N. Shott, *Sunderland*; J. P. Turnbull, *Grimsby*; J. H. Morgan, O.B.E.; *N. Shields*; E. Taylor, *Cardiff*; A. H. Longstaffe, *London*; C. Berry, *Greenock*; S. E. Watson, *Swansea*; W. E. McConnell, *London*; H. Cockeram, *Glasgow*; J. W. Brackenbury, *Southampton*; G. J. Isaac, *Cardiff*; N. S. Couch, *Belfast*; G. Brown, *N. Shields*; G. E. Jenkins, *Glasgow*; J. P. Hurworth, *Middlesbrough*; W. L. Mennie, *Aberdeen*; H. Cranwell, *Cons. Bch.*; J. H. Atherton, *N. Shields*; J. M. Binmore, *Hull*; H. Scott, *Glasgow*; W. L. Watson, *London*; L. Blackmore, *London*; T. D. Ferrier, *N. Shields*; E. Vie, *London*; J. A. Whyte, *Liverpool*; C. Harvey, *Hull*; C. E. Daniels, *Glasgow*; J. Jarvie, *Hull*; D. G. Guthrie, *Leith*; J. F. Blenkinsop, *Liverpool*; H. Proudfoot, *Southampton*; D. Crook, *Liverpool*; R. G. Shepherd, *Glasgow*; T. A. Keith, *Southampton*; F. J. Colvill, *Cons. Bch.*; J. P. Thompson, *Glasgow*; C. H. Thirkell, *Cardiff*; J. H. Ferguson, *Barrow*; J. Clark, *Belfast*; R. W. Gunston, *Hull*; H. C. Walker, *Liverpool*; J. A. Oxberry, *Bristol*; J. Frew, *Greenock*; A. W. Powell, *Cardiff*; W. L. Jones, *London*; W. Ridley, *Hull*; F. Rae, *London*; W. Dunsmore, *Cons. Bch.*; R. F. Manson, *N. Shields*; J. Fairley, *Liverpool*; W. White, *Glasgow*; W. D. Gibbons, *N. Shields*; H. E. Phillips, *Glasgow* .....£300 to £500

Ship Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, C. H. Daniels, *Swansea*; T. G. Wood, *N. Shields*; H. C. Winhurst, *London*; F. Barter, *Glasgow*; O. Sullivan, *Cons. Bch.*; J. King, *Cons. Bch.*; E. E. Lewis, *Liverpool*; F. W. Daniel, *Southampton* .....£500 to £650

Surveyors, H. C. Warren, *W. Hartlepool*; J. W. Larcombe, *London*; T. R. Clark, *London*; G. T. Cheyney, *Cons. Bch.*; H. J. Downey, *Glasgow*; W. Revans, *London*; J. Smith, *N. Shields*; E. W. Black, *Barrow*; C. E. Rawbone, *N. Shields*; H. G. Hogben, *Greenock*; W. W. Harris, *Dundee*; H. G. Clement, *Middlesbrough*; W. Mitchell, *Glasgow*; J. T. Munden, *Cons. Bch.*; A. W. Prince, *Hull*; H. J. Haggar, *Cardiff*; J. Taylor, *Leith*; P. T. Daniel, *Cons. Bch.*; W. J. Wilton, *Cons. Bch.*; H. E. L. Tanner, *Liverpool*; G. H. Lancaster, *Southampton*; G. A. Green, *London*; S. M. Newcombe, *Gt. Yarmouth*; A. T. Metcalfe, *Cons. Bch.*; A. Kernan, *Southampton*; D. Morgan, *Liverpool*; A. C. Parkyn, *Barry*; A. E. Taylor, *N. Shields*; G. W. Morgan, *Belfast*; H. E. Steel, *Cons. Bch.*; G. Daniel, *Cons. Bch.*; H. Collins, *Plymouth*; A. Barker, *Belfast*; W. J. Wragge, *London*; H. Kidd, *Liverpool*; C. S. Lewis, *Cons. Bch.*; W. Batchelor, *Glasgow*; F. H. Morley, *Belfast*; H. W. B. Shilston, *Glasgow*; W. G. Moore, *Middlesbrough*; A. E. Dobinson, *Newport*; W. J. Nutton, *Hull*; L. Lethbridge, *Cons. Bch.*; E. G. Fowle, *Sunderland*; W. A. Grinyer, *Cons. Bch.*; J. Sheriff, *Southampton*; E. G. Perkins, *Cons. Bch.*; P. A. Wilkins, *Hull*; H. J. M. Couch, *Aberdeen*; W. E. Darroch, M.B.E., *Hdqrs., London*; H. L. J. Willson, M.B.E., *Hdqrs., London*; A. G. Wright, *Glasgow*; W. T. Waldron, *N. Shields*; H. J. Rook, *Hdqrs., London* .....£300 to £500

Nautical Surveyors—Senior Surveyors, including Assistant to Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates—P. G. Lowe, *Liverpool*; D. Smith, *Middlesbrough*; W. H. Whittle, O.B.E., *London*; J. R. Imrie, *Southampton*; R. J. Porter, *Belfast*; A. H. Raymer, *Southampton*; E. S. MacLeod, *N. Shields* .....£500 to £650

Surveyors—J. G. Grassam, *Glasgow*; T. E. Thompson, *Liverpool*; G. L. B. Jones, *Barry*; W. M. Hunter, *Cardiff*; G. A. Williamson, *Southampton*; J. J. Bailey, *Leith*; H. J. T. Grey, *Liverpool*; M. C. Corrance, *Glasgow*; T. Harrison, O.B.E., *Cardiff*; R. H. Davis, *Belfast*; T. Waterman, *Hull*; C. C. Cartwright, O.B.E., *Plymouth*; H. C. Head, *Blyth*; O. A. Barrand, *London*; J. T. Russell, *Sunderland*; A. W. Webster, *Greenock*; T. W. Jackson, *N. Shields*; G. Davey, *Liverpool*; W. H. F. Salvatori, *Leith*; F. W. A. Hanson, *London*; W. F. Trott, *Swansea*; T. White, *London*; H. J. H. Bulford, *London* .....£300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E. W. S. Evans, *London*, £650; E. Tinker, *Liverpool*; D. D. F. Macintyre, *Southampton* .....£500 to £600

Examiners of Masters and Mates—Senior Examiners—F. M. Sergeant, *Liverpool*; I. Hayward, *Glasgow*; W. Forrest, *Newcastle*; R. H. Fletcher, *Cardiff*, *Swansea and Plymouth*; J. W. Saul, *London and Southampton* .....£500 to £650

Examiners—J. D. Keatinge, *Cardiff*; J. A. S. Thalmers, *Dundee, Aberdeen and Leith*; C. L. A. Lecoustre, *Liverpool*; J. Weir, *London and Southampton*; P. N. Baker, *London and Southampton*; C. Robson, *Newcastle*; T. P. Marshall, *Hull and Grimsby*; D. Dowdy, *London and Southampton*; H. Murchie, *Glasgow*; A. Hopwood, *Liverpool* .....£300 to £500

Inspectorate of Ships Provisions—Chief Inspector—C. A. Whyte, *London*.....£600 to £700
Deputy do., E. A. Warner, *Liverpool* ...£450 to £500
Senior Inspectors—W. Ward, *London*; H. White, *Glasgow*; J. Robson, *Cardiff*; I. Evans, *Newcastle*; A. J. Holloway, *Liverpool*; D. Aitken, *Hull* .....£315 to £450

Mercantile Marine Offices.

Senior Chief Superintendent and Inspector, J. G. Dendy, *London* .....£550 to £700
Chief Superintendents, P. O. Griffiths, *Liverpool*; T. R. Best, *North-East Coast*; J. D. McIntyre, *Scotland*; R. S. Back, *Bristol Channel*, £500 to £600
Senior Superintendents, J. R. Gilchrist, *Victoria Docks*; N. R. Lewis, *Newport*; T. E. Thomas, *Swansea*; D. J. Davies, *Southampton*; J. R. W. Stibbs, *Barry*; A. J. Padfield, *Newcastle*; W. H. Walton, *S. Shields*; I. V. Bloomfield, *Dock Street*; W. H. Mantle, *Manchester*; H. J. Robinson, *N. Shields*; E. A. Tufts, *Liverpool*; P. E. G. Portch, *Tilbury*; C. W. Jones, *Hull*; T. E. Tough, *Glasgow*; C. J. Davies, *Poplar*; J. Thomas, *Cardiff*; C. F. Lane, *Bristol* .....£400 to £500
Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T. E. Moore (*Supt.*) .....£300 to £400

H.M. Coastguard.

Inspector General, (vacant) £800
Deputy do., (vacant) £600
Inspectors, Cmdr. H. J. M. Rundle, O.B.E., R.N., *Headquarters*; Cmdr. P. V. Kilgour, R.N., *North Scotland*;

Cmdr. L. G.Way, R.N., *Aberdeen*; D. Capt. E. E. A. Betts, C.B.E., R.N., *Tynemouth*; Cmdr. J. A. Gregory, R.N., *Scarborough*; Cmdr. H. L. Wells, R.N., *Great Yarmouth*; Cmdr. A. L. Strange, R.N., *Hove*; Capt. V. S. Rashleigh, C.B.E., R.N., *Weymouth*; Capt. H.T. Mosse, R.N., *Brixham*; Cmdr. W. S. Hargreaves, R.N., *Penzance*; Cmdr. R. G. Hurst, R.N., *Mumbles*; Lt.-Cmdr. J. A. P. Legh, D.S.C., R.N., *Hoylake*; *North Ireland* ..... £350 to £400

Temporary Department.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.

Controller, E. S. Grey, C.B. £2,250
Deputy do., J. B. Knight £1,200

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. *Sec.*, A.H. Hannay.

British Industries Fairs (Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.

British Industries Fairs (Joint) Consultative Committee, London and Birmingham, 2 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, G. S. Dixon, O.B.E.

Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.

Committee on Flax Seed and Flax Growing in the United Kingdom, Great George Street. *Sec.*, S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.

Dyestuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, Danice Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. *Sec.*, W. Graham, M.B.E.

Dyestuffs Industry Development Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. Graham, M.B.E.

Electrical Communication with Lighthouses Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, R. H. Hayliett.

Empire Flax Growing Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.

Industry and Trade, Committee on, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. Carter.

Informal Bulkheads Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept., Consultative Brch.), 68, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, W. J. Wilton.

Loadline Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept. (Consultative Brch.), 68, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, J. T. Munden.

Lord Blanesburgh's Committee for the release of property to ex-enemy aliens in necessitous circumstances, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. E. Stimpson.

Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, H. Leak.

Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. *Sec.*, A. E. Lee.

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. C. Starling.

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. W. Ravenshear.

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, E. G. Williams, M.B.E.

Overseas Trade Credits Advisory Committee, 31, 32, King Street, Cheapside, E.C. 2. *Sec.*, F. H. Nixon.

Pilotage Advisory Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, R. J. N. Clean.

Prohibition of Import of Plumage, Custom House, E.C. *Sec.*, H. S. Marshall.

Safety in Mines Research Board, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, A. D. Stedman, M.B.E.

Support of Workings in Mines Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, A. D Stedman, M.B.E.

Treaty Execution Committee, Great George Street. *Sec.*, W. E. Stimpson.

Water Dangers Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, F. N. Siddall.

Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Mer. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street. *Sec.*, J. R. Wallis.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT,

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Minister, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., T.D.
Do. (Parly.), Capt. A. S. C. Reid, D.F.C., M.P. *unp.*
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.C., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec. C. A. Birtchnell.
Permanent Secretary, J. R. Brooke, C.B. £1,800
Private do., G. F. Stedman, M.C.

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Rowntree £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, F. C. Greene (*also Establishment Officer*); T. A. E. Muir; O. A. Sherrard ..... £700 to £900
Asst. Principals, J. L. Stewart-Moore; G. F. Stedman, M.C.; F. G. Tucker, O.B.E., T.D. ...£200 to £500
Officer for Light Railway Work, A. D. Erskine... £700
Deputy Establishment Officer, F. C. Bunn £550 to £700
Staff Officers (Grade I.), A. R. Thomson, M.B.E.; T. L. Paterson ..... £550 to £700
Do. (Grade II.), G. Gordon, L.S.O. ..... £400 to £500
Civil Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, M.B.E., M.INST.C.E. £525 to £650
Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Col. Sir John W. Pringle, C.B. ..... £1,000 to £1,400
Inspecting Officers of Railways, Maj. G. L. Hall, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B.E. ..... £800 to £1,000
Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Main, M.I.MECH.E. £800
Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J. L. M. Moore £500 to £700
Registrar, S. J. Stepney ..... £400 to £500

Finance and Statistics Department.

Principal Assistant Secretary, C. W. Hurcomb, C.B., C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1 500
Principal, R. H. Hill..... £700 to £900

Directors.

Rates, W. D. Duffield, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850
Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850

Assistant Directors.

Roads Accounting, P. T. R. Kellner, D.S.O., O.B.E. £700 to £850
Transport Accounts, S. J. W. Knott ..... £700 to £850
Vote Accounting, K. L. Macaulay ..... £700 to £850
Staff Officers (Grade I.), J. Caldwell; H. T. Clarke, O.B.E., F.I.A.; A. Feirn; W. Mottershead £550 to £700
Do. (Grade II.), G. E. Gibson; W. M. Hind; C. W. J. Horsley; A. W. Jackman; T. G. Jones; T. W. Maughan; A. R. Meredith; F. J. Orchin; E. J. Sutton; P. Tait ..... £400 to £500

Roads Department.

Director-General, Sir Henry P. Maybury, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.INST.C.E. £2,500
Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott, O.B., C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. S. P. Godsell, M.B.E.; R. H. Tolerton, D.S.O., M.C. ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, C. A. Birtchnell; P. C. Franklin £200 to £500
Chief Engineer, C. H. Bressey, C.B.E., F.S.I. £1,200 to £1,500
Director of Engineering, H. T. Tudsbery, M.C., M.INST.C.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,200
Senior Engineering Inspector, F. R. Phipps, O.B.E., A.M.INST.C.E., F.S.I. ..... £750 to £900
Engineering Inspectors at Headquarters, C. G. Mitchell, B.SC., A.M.INST C.E.; E. S. Perrin, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. ..... £500 to £800
Asst. Engineers at Hdqrs, E. M. Bull, A.M.INST C.E.; W. T. S. Butlin, A.M.INST.C.E.; C. S. Chettoe, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; G. F. Reader, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E.; F. G. Turner, B.SC., A.M.INST.C.E. ..... £200 to £500
Staff Officers (Grade I.), E. B. Hart; A. Matheson, D.S.O. ..... £550 to £700
Do. (Grade II.), H. W. W. Fisher, M.B.E.; F. Longbottom; F. J. Pearce; J. R. Williams £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.
2 Clement's Inn, W.C. 2.

President, Walter Baker Clode, K.C.
Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (*Railways*); G. C. Lockett (*Commercial*).
Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, B.L., O.B.E. £750 to £900
Secretary, S. J. Page, LL.B., M.C. £600 to £800
Asst. to Sec., L. C. Jackson £400 to £500

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Lord High Treasurer of England is the Third Great Officer of State, the office having been "in commission" (with certain intervals) since 1612. The Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland consist of the First Lord, who is usually Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and some Junior Lords, with certain Secretaries and a staff of officials. The duties of the First Lord are mainly political, as also are those of the Parliamentary Secretary and the Junior Lords; the duties of the Chancellor of the Exchequer are mainly financial, in that he performs the ancient duties of the Under-Treasurer and, after agreement with the heads of the great spending departments, arranges for the great collecting departments to provide sufficient moneys to meet the needs of the year. The papers are laid before Parliament in the form of a Budget, which the Chancellor opens and expounds to the House, these plans being accepted, modified, or rejected by the House.

PRIME MINISTER AND FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs. to Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; Sir Patrick Gower, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Geoffrey Fry, C.B. (*unp.*); C. Patrick Duff, C.V.O.; Miss E. M. Watson, C.B.E.; Hon. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton (*unp.*).
Parliamentary do., Capt. Sidney Herbert, M.P. *unp.*

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; P. J. Grigg.
Asst. do., J. D. B. Fergusson; Lord Wodehouse, M.C. (*unp.*).
Parliamentary Private Sec., Maj. Sir Clive Morrison-Bell, Bt., M.P. (*unp.*).

*JUNIOR LORDS—
Major G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E., M.P. £1,000
Major W. Cope, M.P. £1,000
F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. £1,000
Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P. *unp.*
Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P. *unp.*
**Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip)*, Comm. Rt. Hon. Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., C. J. Harris.
Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., H. Brittain.
Parliamentary do., Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.P. *unp.*
Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service, Sir Warren Fisher, G.C.B. £3,500
Private Sec., E. C. E. Leadbitter.
Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. Myrddin Evans.
Controller of Establishments, Sir Robert Russell Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000
Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods.
Controller of Finance, Sir O. E. Niemeyer, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.
Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. £2,200
Deputy Controller of Establishments, G. C. Upcott, C.B. £2,200
Deputy Controller of Finance, F. W. Leith-Ross, C.B. £2,200

* *Government Whips.*—The "Government Whips in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary (*Chief Whip*), are:—Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs; Maj. Sir Harry Barnston, Bt.; Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E.; Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E.; Maj. W. Cope (*Welsh Whip*); F. C. Thomson, K.C. (*Scottish Whip*); Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., and Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C.; Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., is *Assistant Whip*.

Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude Lawrence £2,200
Assistant Secretaries, M. F. Headlam, C.B.; F. Phillips; E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtrey; C. L. Stocks; H. Fiske, O.B.E.; R. B. Howorth; A. W. Hurst; J. H. McC. Craig; J. Rae; R. A. Grieve, O.B.E.; S. D. Waley, M.C. (*acting*) £1,000 to £1,200
(*Seconded for other Duties:* S.A. Armitage-Smith, C.B.)
Principals, E. St. John Bamford (*acting*); A. E. Banham (*acting*); G. G. Barnes; J. B. Beresford, M.B.E.; T. K. Bewley; E. E. Bridges, M.C.; J. C. Carr; E. C. Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; H. E. Davies; H. R. Foyle; W. R. Fraser; B. W. Gilbert; Sir R. P. M. Gower, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; F. J. Grigg; H. M. Hawgrave-Graham, O.B.E.; W. T. Legge; W. T. Matthews, M.B.E.; F. M. Morris; R. O. W. Pemberton; F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; C. F. M. N. Ryan, D.S.O., M.C.; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington, M.B.E.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; W. R. L. Trickett, O.B.E.; E. Twentyman (*acting*); A. P. Waterfield, C.B.; S. H. Wright £700 to £900
(*Seconded for other Duties:* J. S. Eagles; A. F. Hemming, C.B.E. (*acting*); Sir Andrew McFadyean, K.T.; F. H. Nixon).
Assistant Principals, H. Brittain; A. D. Burnett-Brown, M.C.; G. Myrddin Evans; J. D. B. Fergusson; I. McM. Forsyth; H. E. C. Gadiff; G. E. A. Grey, M.C.; E. Hale; W. H. Hardman, M.C.; W. P. Hildred; P. G. Inch; G. Ismay; R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O.; E. C. E. Leadbitter, £300 to £500; Mrs. H. M. Lucas, £300 to £400; H. Parker, M.C.; J. H. Penson, M.C.; F. H. Slingsby, M.C.; L. L. H. Thompson; H. G. Vincent; D. J. Wardley, M.C.; W. D. Wilkinson, D.S.O., M.C.; D. B. Woodburn; J. H. E. Woods; N. E. Young, M.C. £300 to £500
(*Seconded for other Duties:* A. Glen, M.C.; E. W. Ravenshear; W. J. Sainsbury).
Parliamentary Clerk, P. G. Slee £400 to £500
Treasury Officers of Accounts, F. Phillips (*see above*); A. E. Watson, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. H. Blore £750 to £850
Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., I.S.O. £850 to £1,000
Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Assistant Accountant, E. B. Athawes £400 to £500
Estimate Clerk, F. P. Robinson, (*see above*).
Chief Investigating Officer, R. A. Grieve, O.B.E. (*see above*).
Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; W. Desborough £550 to £700
Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle £500 to £600

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500
Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000
Third do., L. A. J. Granville Ram £1,500 (after 5 yrs., £1,800)

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury,
Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W. 1.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £2,500
Private Secretary, A. E. Wilson.
Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart. £1,500
Assistant Solicitors, Cecil Owen; Ormc B. Clarke, C.B.E.; A. W. Brown, LL.D. £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.; E. J. Howard; J. C. P. Kinsman; L. C. Loyd; W. L. Morton; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.
Assistant Chief Clerks, J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin; C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.; R. H. Gardner; A. F. Gilchrist; E. C. Gray, M.B.E.; H. J. Howland; G. S. King, M.C.; B. O'Brien, LL.B.; C. F. Penton; H. A. Weeks.
Professional Clerks, E. G. Cotching, M.C.; F. A. Enever, M.C., LL.B.; J. B. Finch; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.; C. A. Higgins, LL.B.; A. J. Kaye; P. Ludbrook; F. W. McCombe, LL.M.; G. C. N. Sturt; J. I. Thompson; A. E. Wade; A. C. Wilson.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.
Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.

Law Courts Branch,
705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Director, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.
Chief Clerks, R. Hingston; S. Jacomb-Hood; F. W. Lawton, O.B.E.; T. C. Newman, LL.B.; E. V. Thompson.
Assistant Chief Clerks, F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; C. W. Evans; W. G. S. Fawkes; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; R. N. Hanscombe; K. H. Scougal, M.A., LL.B.
Professional Clerks, W. R. Farr; M. E. Hare; R. S. Lewis; D. S. A. McMurtrie; A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; S. G. Gains.

King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),
5 and 6 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.

King's Proctor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E.
Assistant King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Assistant Chief Clerk, W. G. Chapman.
Professional Clerks, H. C. Hewetson; M. W. Hughes.

Ministry of Transport Branch.
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Chief Clerk, T. D. Harrison.
Assistant Chief Clerk, E. E. E. Welby-Everard.
Professional Clerk, G. Sims Marshall.

Rating of Government Property.
29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy do., W. Madge, F.S.I. ..... £600 to £800
Inspector of Rates, W. T. Chard, I.S.O. ... £550 to £700

Statute Law Committee.
at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders &c., C. T. Carr, LL.D.
Clerk Assistant, J. E. Pringle.
Sec. to Committee, F. W. Lascelles, M.C., House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Surplus Stores, &c., Liquidation Department,
Caxton House (West), Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Secretary, Sir Daniel Neylan, C.B.E.
Private Sec., P. G. Allen.
Advisory Committee, Sir C. C. Barrie, K.B.E. (*Chairman*); Sir N. Waterhouse, K.B.E.; W. L. Hichens; Sir M. Levy, Bart.; Sir D. Neylan, C.B.E. (*ex-officio*).

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade, who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.

H.M. The King; *Master*, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Deputy Master*, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Elder Brethren*, H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell, C.B.E. (*retired*); Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. F. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Oxford and Asquith, K.G.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Vice-Adm. G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. P. N. Layton, C.B.E., R.D.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.D.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.N.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell.

OFFICERS.

Secretary, M. K. Smith, O.B.E.
Principals, W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; H. T. Miller, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, R. H. G. Thomson, A.C.A.
1st Class Clerks, Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter, V.D.
Higher Executive Clerks, R. Sindall; L. G. Vedy (*Deputy Accountant*).
Executive Clerks, W. M. Liesching, B.A.; H. F. W. Bartlett; T. H. Burleigh, M.A.; A. W. Nicholls.
Engineer-in-Chief, Capt. J. P. Bowen, B.SC., A.M.I.C.E.
Asst. Engineer, Capt. S. C. Carter, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.
Mech. Asst. Engineers, G. H. Shaw; H. G. Swales.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, &c., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.MAR.E., M.I.N.A.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,
INSPECTION COMMITTEE,
18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1817, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1891. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov., 1924, to 83 millions of money and over 31 millions in Government Stocks and Bonds held on behalf of over 2½ millions of depositors.

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.
Vice-Chairman, Sir William G. Turpin, K.C.B.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,
Office of the Umpire, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.

Umpire, Joseph Gerald Pease, C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy Umpire, W. A. Willis, C.B.E.
Secretary, C. F. Bickerdike ..... £550 to £700

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE,
Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCormick, LL.D.
Other Members, Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir Wilmot Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Arthur Keith, F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B.
Secretary, A. H. Kidd.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, BT., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 30 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMITTEE,
Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Commission was established in July, 1921, on the recommendation of Lord Cave's Committee, to administer the grant of £500,000 made by the Government. The distribution of the grant was completed in March, 1924, the sums disbursed being as follows:—*London*, £325,000; rest of *England and Wales*, £343,225: *Scotland*, £31,775. The Commission have since been asked to "enquire into, and to report upon, the extent of the additional Voluntary Hospital Accommodation required in England and Wales, and the best means of providing and maintaining it."

Commission appointed July, 1921.

Nominated by the Ministry of Health, The Earl of Onslow (*Chairman*); Lord Clwyd; Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, C.B.E.; D. O. Malcolm.

By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linlithgow.

By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem, F. N. Kay-Menzies, M.D.

By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.

By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, C.B.E.

By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.

By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

By British Medical Association, R. A. Bolam, O.B.E., M.D.

By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Buist, M.D.

Secretary, L. G. Brock, C.B., Ministry of Health.

Assistant Secretary, P. Barter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION,
Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £12,977 in 1925-26.

Keeper & Secretary, Samuel James Camp, F.S.A... £900

Assistants to Keeper, J. G. Mann, B.A., F.S.A.; P. A. Hendy, B.A. ..... £250 to £600

WAR OFFICE.

(*See* ARMY, p. 236.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION,
82 Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa: Lt.-Col. T. Nangle (Newfoundland); H. Gosling C.H., M.P.; Rudyard Kipling; Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonogh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir Morgan Singer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; Sir H. Maddocks, K.C.; Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Adjutant-General*).

Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Principal Architects, Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Sir E. Lutyens, R.A., H. Baker, A.R.A., Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (*France and Belgium*), Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.A. (*Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.*); Sir John J. Burnet, A.R.A. (*Gallipoli and Palestine*); Edward Warren, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*Iraq*).

Comptroller of Administration, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellisson, C.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. R. Durham, C.B.E., M.C.

Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.A.

Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, O.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.
Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The formation of a collection of Naval, Military and Air Force exhibits and trophies and of books, pictures, photographs, cinematograph films, maps, posters and other material connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1917. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 2, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1920, at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace having expired on March 31, 1924, the Museum was removed to the galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. The Museum was re-opened to the public on Nov. 11, 1924. The cost of administration in 1924-25 was estimated at £14,360.

Curator and Secretary, Charles John Ffoulkes, O.B.E., F.S.A.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works (or the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings) was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £547,680 in 1923-24.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E. £2,000

Private Sec., F. E. Carter.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P. £2,200

Private Sec., E. N. de Normann.

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggar, C.B.E.; W. Leitch; W. F. Scholfield, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200

Secretariat.

Principals, A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, O.B.E.; H. L. Davis, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, F. E. Carter; E. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, V.C.; R. A. Barker £200 to £500

Heads of Sections, G. W. Jupp (*Scottish Office*); H. W. Spencer; A. G. Sandison ..... £550 to £700

Registrar, (vacant) ..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; A. C. Herne, O.B.E.; A. Miller; E. Batch, M.B.E.; J. T. Tweedie (*Scottish Office*); E. Mapledsen; A. G. Ritchie; B. C. Cross, M.B.E. ..... £400 to £500

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Assistant to do., A. G. Barnett, C.B.E. ... £750 to £850

Accountant, H. L. Findley ..... £550 to £700

Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitby, M.B.E.; P. J. Ling £550 to £700

Staff Officers, C. C. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant; G. L. Jordan; A. Sellers; J. Richards; W. G. Ryde; W. Stoddard, A.C.I.S.; F. J. Parker ..... £400 to £500

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,500

Professional Assistant, A. J. Pitcher, O.B.E. £1,000

Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A. £1,200

Senior Architects, A. R. Myers, F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A., M.R.SAN.I.; J. G. West, M.B.E.; P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. ..... £900 to £1,000

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, C.B.E. £1,100

Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, O.B.E., M.Inst. C.E., A.M.Inst.C.E. ..... £900 to £1,000

Architects, C. J. W. Simpson, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; E. Cropper, O.B.E.; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; A. Scott, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, O.B.E.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (*China*); H. E. T. Rees ..... £750 to £850

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, H. Ryle, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A. £900 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, F.S.I. £900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Chief Examining do., F. R. Chappell, F.S.I. £650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £750 to £850
Chief Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete do., E. W. Butler £750 to £850
Sanitary do., E. R. Matthews, B.SC., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.C.E. £650 to £750
Maintenance do., J. W. Arnot, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Engineers (New Works), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; E. W. Rees, M.B.E.; M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Senior Staff Officer, C. Coates £500 to £600
Staff Officer, J. Barber £400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, H. B. Allum, M.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Supt. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, M.B.E. £550 to £700
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E. £550 to £700
Staff Officer, C. B. Taylor £400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durrant, C.B.E., M.V.O., F.A.I. £1,100
Deputy Director of Lands and Accommodation, J. H. Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I.
Heads of Sections, R. C. Cole, M.B.E.; P. W. Jupp, F.A.I.; G. L. Broad, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; A. Endicott, F.S.I. £550 to £700
Staff Officers, C. H. Cooper; R. M. Hunter, A.A.I.; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.R.A.; G. M. Hooper; W. L. Wharin; W. M. Reaney; W. E. Bendley; F. W. Wright; J. A. Hartley; G. H. Laker £400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E. £650 to £800

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £800 to £1,000

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. £700

St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. A. Buxton (Rector of All Souls).
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

ELEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1915 to 1925:

(1) *Aggregate of Appeals and Causes.*

Year.	Appeals.	Causes.	Total.
1915	236	1,447	1,683
1916	181	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	2,103	2,268
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,302	4,548
1921	211	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	205	2,246	2,451
1924	158	2,872	3,030
1925	129	2,320	2,449

(2) *Chancery Division.*

(Actions in each year.)

1915... 348	1918... 250	1921... 513	1924... 320
1916... 301	1919... 263	1922... 571	1925... 381
1917... 246	1920... 372	1923... 487	

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1921 this division has dealt with Companies (winding-up matters), and with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division.

(3) *King's Bench Division.*

In dealing with the King's Bench, account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922.

Year.	Div. Court.	Actions.	Bkrptcy.	Total.
1915	113	373	12	498
1916	142	449	8	599
1917	137	312	9	458
1918	183	536	2	721
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915
1924	194	1,191	—	1,385
1925	188	1,016	—	1,204

(4) *Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.*

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates.

Year.	Prob. & Div.	Admiralty.	Total.
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842
1924	918	32	950
1925	714	21	735

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

HEALTH INSURANCE COST.

THE total amount received for England and Wales in 1924 under the National Health Insurance Act, in respect of contributions payable by employers and employed persons jointly was approximately £24,400,000, of which it is estimated that approximately £12,700,000 was paid by the workers and £12,700,000 by the employers. The amount received from the State was £6,800,000.

Law and Justice.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

Estimates for 1925-26 in respect of Law and Justice amount to £11,726,312, giving a net reduction on the year 1924-25 of £98,384. Most of the items show decreases, but the aggregate reduction of £268,380 is more than counter-balanced by increases, totalling £366,764, under Police, Land Registry, and the Northern Ireland Land Purchase Commission. The requirements for the main heads of expenditure for 1924-25 and for 1925-26 are set out below. The increase in respect of Police represents additions to the grants to Local Authorities towards the cost of the forces and of the maintenance of Youthful Offenders in places of Detention.

Estimated Cost.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Law Charges	£237,237	£225,904
High Courts	455,438	415,135
Land Registry	93,918	95,390
Police, England and Wales	6,115,336	6,394,897
Prisons, England and Wales	1,071,492	1,012,302
Industrial Schools	367,103	303,063
Scottish Law Charges	122,570	88,232
Scottish Police	750,200	765,000
Scottish Prisons	181,377	162,714
Land Purchase Commission, Northern Ireland	1,856,840	1,927,739

LAW SITTINGS, 1926.

Hilary .....January 11 to March 31.
Easter .....April 13 to May 21.
Trinity .....June 1 to July 31.
Michaelmas .....October 12 to December 21.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1926.

Jan. 11 to Feb. 1 | June 1 to June 21
Apr. 13 to May 10 | Nov. 2 to Nov. 25

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1926.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, G.C.V.O.	1913	76
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	81
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1909	75
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, G.C.B.	1913	66
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	71
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, G.B.E.	1923	64

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,

Office—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Finlay, G.C.M.G., Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Darling and Lord Salvesen. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith and Lord Parmoor are members by virtue of § 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., by virtue of § 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1903 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G. (*Canada*), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (*South Africa*), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (*Bengal*), Mr. Justice Lyman Poore Duff (*Canada*), Sir Adrian Knox, K.C.M.G. (*Australia*), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (*New Zealand*), Mr. Justice Isaac Alfred Isaacs (*Australia*), and Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (*Canada*).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Sir C. H. L. Neish, K.B.E., C.B. £1,500

Chief Clerk (*Judicial*), W. Reeve Wallace, O.B.E.....£800
and Clerk, D. G. Lys £450

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray Pollock, Bt., K.B.E., *born* 1861 (*apptd.* 1923).

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age, Jan. 1 1926.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes	1915	71
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	73
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton	1916	67
Rt. Hon. Sir James Atkin	1919	57
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles H. Sargant	1923	96

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

* *The Lord High Chancellor*:—

The Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G., *b.* 1856 (*apptd.* 1924). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1926.
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve	1907	69
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	65
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence	1918	64
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	58
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	59
Hon. Sir Thomas James Chesshyre Tomlin	1923	58

* Pensioned Ex-Lord Chancellors.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Lord Buckmaster, £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland, £3,692; Lord Glenavy, Ireland, £3,692; Viscount Haldane, £5,000.

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (*b.* 1870, *apptd.* 1922) £8,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E. £400

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age Jan. 1, 1926.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1910	75
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1910	68
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, K.C.S.I.	1912	63
Hon. Sir John Sankey, G.B.E.	1914	59
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	68
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1916	55
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	65
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1917	55
Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1919	62
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	51
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	61
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	54
Hon. Sir George John Talbot	1923	64
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924	55
Hon. Sir Hugh Fraser	1924	64
Hon. Sir William Finlay, K.B.E.	1924	50
Hon. Sir Robert Alderson Wright	1925	51

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale (*born* 1856, *apptd.* 1919).....£5,000

Judges (each £5,000)—

Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (*born* 1863, *apptd.* 1917); Hon. Sir Alexander D. Bateson, (*born* 1866, *apptd.* 1925).

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.
Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.
Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.
Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, L. Storr, C.B.
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes.
Supt. of County Courts, E. C. Martin.
Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R. L. Overbury.
Chief Clerk, P. Lee.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.
Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman.
Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.
Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.
Staff Clerk, J. W. Macrae.
Vote Office, A. Wedderspoon.

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Romer.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, A. F. Ridsdale; *G to N*, A. Keen; *O to Z*, P. W. Chandler ..... each £1,500
Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, J. H. P. Chitty; *G to N*, H. D. Hughes-Onslow, C.B.E.; *O to Z*, J. A. Hamnett ..... each £1,500
Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Tamlin.
At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F, R. T. Wakin Williams; *G to N*, Charles Hulbert; *O to Z*, H. W. Jelf ..... £1,200 to £1,500
First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; H. W. Darwall; F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; J. I. Keane; A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas; A. Tutte; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen ..... each £640
Second Class Clerks, W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew; R. E. Whiteley; F. C. Allaway; H. Dymond; G. J. Florman; P. H. George ..... £350 to £400
Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes; T. Hyde Hills; D. M. Walker; H. W. F. Blake; P. White; L. O. C. Hathaway; J. E. Watts; C. T. Fry..... £100 to £300

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.

Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly; E. Hicks Beach; J. F. More; W. T. D. Ritchie ..... £1,000 to £1,600
Principal Clerks, R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews; W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris ..... £500 to £600
Third Class Clerks, L. Lewin; R. J. Turner; B. R. Young; V. G. Fisk.
Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP),
Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.
Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer.
Registrar, Arthur Strobel.
Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull £700
First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin £600
Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper; J. T. Wilson... £400
Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewsley; S. S. Martin; W. G. Venton and W. J. Davies £300

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

Sir Arthur Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams; J. E. H. Benn; Sir Benjamin L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.
(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)
A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman; F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant; H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.
Sir Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott ..... each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.
Charles Randal Bradburne £1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)
Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley £1,000
Principal Clerks, H. S. Finch (*Acting Deputy to the Assistant Paymaster-General*), £800; F. R. Cripps ..... £600 to £700
Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes £1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.
Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (*Chief Master of the Supreme Court and King's Remembrancer*); G. A. Bonner; Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (b) (*King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office*); Ernest A. Jelf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball, O.B.E.; Percy Reginald Owen Abel Simner ..... each £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford... £1,000

ACTION DEPARTMENT.
Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.
Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.
Clerks, G. G. Lacey; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson; E. C. Anstee; F. R. Stringer; A. L. Woodcock; H. Morrill; R. R. May; E. C. Freeman; E. W. Butler; R. Pawsey; W. J. Milton; T. E. Roberts; W. J. Fell; T. H. Brown; W. Redman; W. E. Gadd.
Summons and Order Section.‡
Clerks, P. A. Quin; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. MacClymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; G. Gardener; A. E. Smith; H. W. Hills.

FILING AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.°
Head Clerk, R. MacGregor ..... †
Clerks, C. G. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; W. S. N. Grant; J. Martin; D. Macbeth; J. R. Smith; V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davies; F. W. Player; W. Norris.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.
Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton; V. W. Mackenzie.
Election Petitions, Philip Clark.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.°
King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (*Chief Master*) £2,200
Clerks, J. Johnston, LL.B.; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule; E. S. Hill.†

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT.§
King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford
Head Clerk, J. C. Watson.
Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.
Clerks, W. E. Davis; P. J. Bowie; G. W. Townesend; J. O. Griffits; G. Meyer; A. F. Love; E. G. H. Evans; W. C. Bradley; D. Boland; G. L. Warren; D. A. P. Turner; W. T. Mawhood; R. F. C. Roach; A. C. Elliott; F. N. Quin.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT.
Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.
Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.
Masters of the Supreme Court, Sir G. A. King (*Chief Master and Taxing-Master for Ecclesiastical Fees*), £1,700; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; D. S. Gibbon, M.C.; Edmund Cave; Albert G. Rivington ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Clerks (Principal Clerks), H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett; J. Sworder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; H. J. Howes; (*2nd Class Clerks*), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake; A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; F. G. Wortham; A. W. Porter; W. F. Poltock; J. M. Cole; F.R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer; (*3rd Class Clerks*), J. J. Ramsay; G. J. Champ; C. B. Cooper; W. P. Hunt; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus. *Supernumerary Clerk*, G. Hunt.

(b) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

° Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range from 1st class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £250 to £400; 3rd class, £100 to £200.

‡ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

§ Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30; Vacations, 11 to 2.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.
(£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale £5,000
Clerk, Arthur Willis £400
Secretary, Edward Duke, O.B.E. £300
Judges, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill; Hon. Sir A. D. Bateson ..... each £5,000
King's Proctor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600; H. Moore; H. F. O. Norbury, B.C.L.; H. A. de C. Pereira ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Registrar, T. A. White ..... £850 to £1,000

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,075.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell, C.B.E. £800
Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Rackham, O.B.E.; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young, M.B.E.; C. S. Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy ..... £100 to £600
Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.

Bankruptcy Department.
Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and the Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.
Clerk in attendance, C. C. Cartwright.
Senior Registrar, Sir Herbert James Hope £1,600
Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur Stiebel ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department), Alma Roper £700
Taxing-Office Taxing-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner, M.A. £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle £1,200
Official Receivers, D. Williams; E. Parke.
Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. C. F. Vyvyan.
Assistant do., C. R. Waterer; V. Armstrong; J. Allcorn.

Companies Winding Up.
Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve and Hon. Mr. Justice Romer.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.
Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.
(*Offices*—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrance.
Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott; W. E. Stone; B. J. B. Ashworth.

Poor Persons' Department.
(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart., Charles Hulbert, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw (*Masters of the Supreme Court*); Walter A. Inderwick (*Probate Registrar*).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.
(*Offices*—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey (*England*), Hon. Lord Blackburn (*Scotland*).
Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.
Secretary, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.
(*Office*—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and the President of Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, J. Johnston, F.S.I.
Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Lunacy.
Management and Administration Department and Lord Chancellor's Visitors.
Royal Courts of Justice.

Master, G. M. T. Hildyard, K.C. £2,000
Assistant to the Master, R. C. Romer ..... £800 to £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. E. Mills, O.B.E. £800
Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (*Legal*); Sir R. Armstrong Jones, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Dr. N. Raw, C.M.G., each £1,500
Secretary, H. Macdonald ..... £250 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions,
1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin, K.C.B. £2,500
Asst. Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, C.B., £1,700; Seward Pearce, C.B.E. £1,000
Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, LL.B.; A. S. Cohen; C. R. V. Wallace ..... £750 to £900
Assistant Chief Clerks, G. C. Peevor; R. P. Pashley; L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Paling; E. Clayton ..... £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, B. G. Saywell; H. A. K. Morgan, M.C.; H. J. Parham; C. J. M. Gwatkin; L. M. Burnett; R. M. Howe ..... £200 to £500
Clerks (Higher Grade), W. J. T. Yates; A. J. Parker.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich, *Matrimonial Causes* are tried W., S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. *alt.* (Ipswich, 1926).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Guildford)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4 ..... £800
Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4 ..... £300
Associate, H. S. Stowe, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.4 ..... £200

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, George Pleydell Bancroft £800
Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.
Associate, Victor Elliott.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.
Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston £1,000
Associate, W. J. H. Graham, Preston £400

Clerk of Indictments and Taxing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
West Riding Div. (Leeds)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. B. Johnson, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Ronald Sykes, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £260

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading*, *Oxford*, *Worcester* (for County and City), *Gloucester* (for County and City), *Monmouth*, *Hereford*, *Shrewsbury*, *Stafford*. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £200 to £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wilts, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1926 *Salisbury*; *Dorset*, (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; *Somerset*, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1926 *Wells*; *Cornwall*, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; *Devon*, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon Autumn Assizes); *City of Exeter* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; *Hants*, (Winchester) W., S. and A.; *Bristol* (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £800
Associate, R. G. Soton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Snell £200

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 ..... £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteign)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 771, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2 ..... £500
Prine. Assist., C. H. Glascodine £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elton-Jones £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamorgan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Industrial Court was established, under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine Trade Disputes between employers and workpeople.

President, Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Chairmen, Sir William Robinson; Rt. Hon. Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; C. F. Dyer, K.C.; J. A. Compston, K.C.
Members, Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.; F. S. Button, J.P.; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir Andrew Duncan, K.B.E.; Sir J. Duncan Elliot, K.B.E.; Frank Hodges; J. J. Mallon; Miss Violet Markham, C.H., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Sir Felix J. C. Pole; Miss Madeleine Symons; A. G. Walkden; D. Milne Watson.
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. ..... £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by § 54 of the Railways Act, 1921, for the determination of questions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central Wages Board.
Chairman Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 29, from whom 6 to be elected for each reference) *National Union of Railwaymen*, (2); *Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen* (2); *Railway Clerks' Association* (2). *Users of Railways*, (4).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 23 Knightrider St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public, &c., 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors Commons, E.C. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy do., F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Peculiars, 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minster Yard, York.

Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

Office of the Vicar-General of the Province of York, and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.
Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.
** There are also the Consistory Courts of the various Diocesan Bishops; these are invariably situated in their Cathedral Cities, and it is at the Registries of those Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside the London area can be obtained. *See* also section, "Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry,

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London and for his Consistory Court, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 1.

Registration of Title.

Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace ..£1,500
Registrars, W. F. Burnett, C.B.E. ..£1,000 to £1,200;
C. A. L. Lewis ..£850 to £1,000
Assist. Registrars, G. A. H. Rendall; S. Lowenthal; A. J. Sturton; C. W. Henenge; J. P. Purcell ..£750 to £900
Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; G. W. H. Tupper; C. C. Deans; R. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose ..£550 to £700
Examiners, H. M. Rowland; W. E. Monday.
Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; H. W. Wilson; E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; N. Sutcliffe.

Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges.

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I. ..£400 to £500

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage, I.S.O.; R. F. Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. ..£550 to £650
Superintendents, W. S. Tratman; W. King; E. Ainsworth; S. G. H. Mann ..£350 to £450

Personnel and Accounts.

Chief Assistant, D'Arcy Little, O.B.E., T.D. ..£500 to £600
Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates ..£400 to £500

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, *Beverley*—J. Bickersteth.
West ,, *Wakefield*—G. E. D. Warmington.
North ,, *Northallerton*—Hubert G. Thornley.

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1923 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 951,804, as against a pre-War figure of 1,264,288 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 1,658 (1923), and of the last number 7,220 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S.W. 1.

Registry of County Court Judgment, &c.,

(Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, E. C. Martin ..£850 to £1,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tilley ..£550 to £700
Deputy do., H. J. Elton ..£350 to £500
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge; F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W. Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G. Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff; G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hardwick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson; H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes ..£350 to £500

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges—
The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen
Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (*Recorder*)
Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (*Common Serjeant*)
Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C. ..£2,500
Frank Shewell Cooper ..£1,750
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell ..£1,400
Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard ..£450
Serjeant-at-Mace and High Bailiff, Francis Sully ..£600

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(37) CHESHAM; ST. ALBANS; WEST LONDON.

Judge, His Honour Judge Hugh Sturges, K.C. ..£1,500
Chesham.—*Registrar*, E. C. Francis, M.A.
St. Albans.—*Registrar*, A. Clark.
West London (North End Road, W. Kensington, W.14)—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, George Shilton.

(42) BLOOMSBURY; REDHILL; DORKING.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray ..£1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, L. M. Friend.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry ..£1,500
Bromley.—*Registrars*, W. B. Pritchard, G. Pritchard.
Dartford.—*Registrar*, Walter E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—*Registrar*, Howard Winnett.
Lambeth.—*Registrars*, W. B. Pritchard; G. Pritchard.
Maidstone.—*Registrar*, T. M. Pritchard.
Sevenoaks.—*Registrar*, A. C. Knocker.
Tonbridge.—*Registrar*, C. E. Warner.
Tunbridge Wells.—*Registrar*, A. T. Simpson.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Parfitt and His Honour Judge Bairstow ..£1,500
Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.
High Bailiff, William Young Hucks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harington ..£1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. S. Bell.
Wandsworth.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD; BARNET.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford ..£1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.
Romford and Ilford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, Adam Partington.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour Judge Bairstow ..£1,500
Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.
High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

(39) SHOREDITCH: WHITECHAPEL.

SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C. 2.
WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Cluer ..£1,500
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, J. B. Wickham.
,, *High Bailiff*, Henry Grimsdall.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, G. Owen White.
,, *High Bailiff*, William Owen, J.P.

(40) BOW, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Snagge ..£1,500
Registrar, H. A. Hore.
High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK; GREENWICH; WOOLWICH.

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street. S.E. 1.
GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpitts Granger ..£1,500
Southwark.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, Thomas A. Bros.
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Registrar & High Bailiff*, C. M. Treadwell.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C. ..£1,500
Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.
High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES
(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland *see* "Sheriffs Principal."

[*County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.
Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Blackburn, &c.
Burgis, E. C. (10), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.
Cann, Wm. Moore (50), Brighton, &c.

Chapman, Edward Henry (17), Lincolnshire.
Dobb, Harry (20), Leicestershire, &c.
Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, K.C. (6), Liverpool, &c.
Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
Greenwell, Francis John, C.B.E. (1), Northumberland.
Gurdon, Charles (59), Plymouth and Cornwall.
Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (46), Brentford, Redhill and Dorking.
Head, George Herbert, (16), Hull, Malton, &c.
Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter.
Hill, H. S. Staveley-(92), Coventry, Northampton, &c.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
James, Arthur Gwynne- (82), Bath, Devizes, &c.
Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (52), Winchester, &c.
Leech, Samuel Chetwynd (33), Essex and Suffolk.
Leigh, Thomas Bowes (9), Manchester, &c.
Lias, William John (73), Sheffield, &c.
Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.
McCarthy, John William (15), York, Ripon, &c.
Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Moore, Robert Ernest (2), Durham, &c.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (32), Carmarthenshire, &c.
Mossop, Leonard (44), Yorkshire, West Riding.
Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
Parsons, Albert, K.C. (54), Bristol, &c.
Randolph, Joseph Randolph, K.C. (36), Oxford, &c.
Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
Roberts, R. O. (29), Chester and North Wales.
Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Smith, C. Herbert- (22), Cambs. and Norfolk.
Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
Terrell, Hy., K.C. (49), East Kent.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
Turner, Richard W. (18), Notts, &c.
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.

RECORDERS.

Abingdon, William Harry Nash (1888).
Andover, Archibald John Mackey (1898).
Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell, (1922).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday (1925).
Bath, Rayner Goddard, K.C. (1924).
Bedford, Harold John Hastings Russell (1912).
Belfast, Herbert Marshall Thompson, K.C. (1921).
Berwick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C. (1905).
Birkenhead, Alexander Mere Latham (1912).
Birmingham, Sir Henry Maddock, K.C. (1925).
Blackburn, J. H. Thorpe, K.C. (1925).
Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, K.C. (1925).
Bournemouth, William J. H. Brodrick, O.B.E. (1924).
Bradford, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).
Bridgwater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898).
Brighton, William P. G. Boxall, K.C. (1911).
Bristol, Henry Holman Gregory, K.C. (1924).
Burnley, Alfred Ravenscroft Kennedy, K.C., M.P. (1925).
Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, C.B.E. (1913).
Bury St. Edmunds, Regd. Jas. Neville Neville, M.C. (1905)
Cambridge, Rt. Hon. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson, K.C., M.P. (1898).
Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894).
Cardiff, Lt.-Col. Sir RhysWilliams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., (1922).
Carlisle, Ernest Page, K.C. (1904).
Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, K.C. (1923).
Chester, E. Honoratus Lloyd, K.C. (1921).
Chichester, Travers Humphreys (1921).
Colchester, Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, K.B.E., K.C., M.P. (1924).
Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, K.C. (1900).
Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, K.C. (1905).
Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, K.C. (1918).
Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).
Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923).
Dover, George Thorn Drury, K.C. (1920).
Dudley, Joseph Bridges Matthews, K.C. (1923).
Durham, J. St. G. Pemberton (1924).
Exeter, Edward Percival Clarke (1922).
Faversham, John Castleman Swinburne-Hanham (1908).
Folkestone, Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E. (1921).
Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, K.C. (1905).
Grantham, George Blaiklock (1925).
Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922).
Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918).
Guildford, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C. (1916).
Halifax, James Willoughby Jardine (1924).
Hartlepools, The, Herbert Bell Wright (1901).
Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, K.C. (1925).
Hereford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-James (1894).
High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).
Huddersfield, Charles Frederick Lowenthal (1919).
Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Hythe, Fredk. Temple Barrington-Ward, K.C. (1914).
Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, K.C., LL.D. (1915).
King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, K.C., C.B.E. (1905).
Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (1924).
Leeds, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1921).
Lichfield, Stamford Hulton, M.B.E. (1905).
Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).
Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
London, Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (1922).
Londonderry, His Honour Andrew Todd (1918).
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, K.C. (1919).
Ludlow, Samuel R. C. Bosanquet (1919).
Maidstone, Edward William Hansell (1917).
Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones (1911).
Manchester, W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P. (1925).
Margate, Theobald Mathew (1913).
Merthyr Tydfil, Edward William Milner-Jones (1917).
Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, K.C., C.B.E. (1915).
Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, O.B.E. (1925).
Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, K.C., C.B.E. (1904).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Alexr. Jones David, K.C. (1909).
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C. (1906).
Northampton, Charles Edward Dyer, K.C. (1918).
Norwich, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., K.B.E., K.C., M.P., (1908).
Nottingham, Hugo Joseph Young, K.C. (1920).
Oldham, Tom Eastham, K.C. (1924).
Oswestry, Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1896).
Oxford, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O. (1924).
Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899).
Plymouth, John Anthony Hawke, K.C., M.P. (1912).
Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905).
Poole, William Thomas Lawrence, K.C. (1924).
Portsmouth, George William Ricketts (1914).
Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Saul, K.C. (1921).
Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).
Richmond, Yorks, Walter Hedley, D.S.O. (1921).
Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman (1924).
Rotherham, George Frank Lloyd Mortimer, K.C. (1905).
Rye, John Edwin Mitchell (1923).
Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, K.C. (1915).
Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, K.C. (1918).
Sandwich, George Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (1920).
Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotrian, M.P. (1918).
Sheffield, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrance Leslie (1903).
Smethwick, Digby Cotes-Preedy (1919).
Southampton, Ernest Bruce Charles, C.B.E., K.C. (1924).
South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1925).
Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, K.C. (1921).
Sudbury, Clement Martinlje Breton, K.C., O.B.E. (1918).
Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bt., K.C., M.P. (1918).
Swansea, H. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C. (1923).
Tenterden, John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald (1923).
Tewkesbury, Arthur John Hallam Montefore Brice (1923).
Thetford, Charles Edward Malden (1885).
Tiverton, Sir Trehawke Herbert Kekewich, Bart. (1899).
Walsall, John Lort-Williams, K.C. (1924).
Warwick, John Gibbard Hurst, K.C. (1916).
Wells, Arthur Fownes Somerville (1916).
Wenlock, Herbert Davey, M.B.E. (1925).
West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924).

West Ham, Edward Morten, K.C. (1894).
Wigan, Frank Boyd Merriman, K.C., O.B.E., M.P. (1920).
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills (1925).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1912).
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, K.C. (1918).
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1903).
Yarmouth Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1917).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of *London*.
Errington, Lt.-Col. F.H. L., C.B., D.C.L., Judge of Consistory Court, *London*.
Lawrence, Roger Bernard, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, *County Palatine of Lancaster*.
Lawrie, Allan James, K.C., Deputy Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.
Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, *County of London Sessions*.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for :—

1926.	12th January.	1926.	11th May.
,,	9th Feb.	,,	22nd June.
,,	2nd March.	,,	29th July.
,,	23rd March.	,,	7th September.
,,	20th April.	,,	18th October.

Clerk of the Court, Sir Herbert Austin. *Deputy*, W. W. Nops.
Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.)

General Quarter Sessions, 1926.

London.		*Southwark.*	
13th Jan.	7th April.	8th Jan.	9th April.
30th June.	20th Oct.	2nd July.	22nd Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Hugh Stephenson Turnbull ..... £1,500 to £2,000
Assistant Commissioner, John Stark, O.B.E. ..... £900 to £1,200
Chief Superintendent (*Chief Clerk*), Richard J. Halford, M.B.E. £720

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

Mansion House Justice Room.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,400
Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thoday, LL.B. £800
Affidavit Clerk and Cashier, Harold P. Jacob..... £300

Guildhall.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Beeston £950
Assistant Clerk, S. E. Longbottom £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis Horwood, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. E. Drysdale.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B.; Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, C.B.; Sir James William Olive, K.B.E. (*Deputy Commissioner*, £1,800); Maj.-Gen. Sir Borlase Edward Wyndham Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. ..... each £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E. £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, W. S. Mylius; Col. S. G. Partridge, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Establishment Officer*); H. A. Tripp ..... £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle (*Old Establishment*); F. M. B. Fiore; H. B. Sheppard; J. E. Simpson ..... £550 to £700
1st Class Clerk (*Old Establishment*), H. Ravenscroft £500
Higher Executive, C. Annesley; W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert; E. A. Rix (*Registrar*); C. R. D. Pulling; G. Carmichael ..... £400 to £550
Junior Executive, G. R. Sharpe; R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; E. St. John; F. J. Payne; S. W. Richards; G. Buck; F. Mayell; E. R. Hooper ..... £100 to £400
Surgeon-in-Chief, Col. Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Director of Traffic Services, Arthur Bassom, O.B.E. (*Chief Constable*).
Chief Constable (*Criminal Investigation Department*), F. Wensley, M.B.E.
Superintendents, F. W. Abbott, M.V.O. (*Administrative*); Albert Gooding (*Preparatory Class*).
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., J. McBrien, M.B.E.; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; F. Carlin; A. Neil; J. H. Ashley; W. Brown.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.

Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone, O.B.E.; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings ..... £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A	Whitehall.—Thomas Landon.
B	Chelsea.—Ernest Bacchus.
C	St. James's.—Henry Martin, M.B.E.
D	Marylebone.—Thomas Peel.
E	Holborn.—Christopher Parker.
F	Paddington.—Joseph Short.
G	Finsbury.—Albert Davis.
H	Whitechapel.—Thomas Faulkner.
J	Hackney.—Ernest Appleton.
K	Bow.—William MacMillan, M.B.E.
L	Lambeth.—Thomas Abbott.
M	Southwark.—John Wilkinson.
N	Islington.—William Parker.
P	Camberwell.—James Anderson.
R	Greenwich.—Alfred Barrett.
S	Hampstead.—Arthur Hammett.
T	Hammersmith.—William Newman, M.B.E.
V	Wandsworth.—Francis Pratt.
W	Brixton.—Charles Clark.
X	Kilburn.—Herbert Woodmore, M.B.E.
Y	Highgate.—John Concannon.
Z	Croydon—Edward Brennan.
	Thames.—James Orton.
	Woolwich Dockyard.—Charles Adams (*Ch. Insp.*).
	Portsmouth Dockyard.—David Sewell.
	Devonport Dockyard.—Owen Webb.
	Chatham Dockyard.—Charles Sly.
	Pembroke Dockyard.—John Kane (*Insp.*).
	Rosyth.—Richard Gadd (*Ch. Insp.*).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

For the Metropolitan Police District.

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.M.G. ..... £2,200 to £2,500
Private Secretary, F. W. Petty.
Secretary, G. H. Pryce ..... £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Lufkin (*Accountant*), £750 to £850; A. Flower (*General Branch*), £650 to £800
Deputy Accountant, C. A. Palmer ..... £550 to £750
Senior Clerks, H. H. Comyn; R. K. O'Neill (*Contracts*); A. T. Shepherd, £450 to £650; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Howard. ..... £400 to £500
Cashier, F. D. Conran, M.C. ..... £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, F. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless; W. A. Hendry; E. Oates ..... £100 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess ..... £300 to £400
Do., Pensions Branch, W. E. Taylor ..... £300 to £400
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. ..... £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. A. Battle, L.R.I.B.A. ..... £450 to £600
Engineer, Maj. T. H. Vitty, T.D., A.M.I.E.E. ..... £450 to £600

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(*Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act*, 1839.)

BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (*Chief Metropolitan Magistrate*) £1,800
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell £1,500
H. W. Wilberforce £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell, O.B.E. £800

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.
Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill £1,500
H. C. A. Bingley £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson £700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.
Magistrates, Frederick Mead £1,500
Henry Lannoy Cancellor £1,500
Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs £650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH, Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.
Magistrates, Alick James Tassell £1,500
R. Ernest Dummett £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud £700

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.
Magistrates, Henry G. Rooth £1,500
S. Fleming £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison ..... £550 to £700

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W. 1.
Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett £1,500
(and a vacancy) £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington £700

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.
Magistrate, Samuel Pope £1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer ..... £550 to £700

OLD STREET, E.C. 2.
Magistrates, William Clarke Hall £1,500
Basil Bernard Watson, K.C. £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw ..... £550 to £700

THAMES, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.
Magistrates, John A. R. Cairns £1,500
Joseph Sharpe £1,500
Chief Clerk, A. H. Lieck ..... £550 to £700

*TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.
Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy £1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, O.B.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg ..... £550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.
Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd £1,500
(and a vacancy) £1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr £700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W.14.
Magistrates, Kenneth McLean Marshall, C.B.E. £1,500
J. Ratcliffe Cousins £1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell ..... £550 to £700

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.
Magistrate, Thomas Scanlon £1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin ... £550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the *Municipal Corporations Act*, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.
Magistrate, Forbes St. John Morrow £2,000
Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke .....
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson £900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth: Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, O.B.E., *Salford* (1923).
Brierley, Edgar, O.B.E., *Manchester* (1902).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Gibson, Robinson Fooks, *Chatham & Sheerness* (1924).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, *South Staffordshire* (1923).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Jones, Morgan Philips Griffith, O.B.E., *Middlesbrough*
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1920).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923).
Smith, Joseph, *Grimsby* (1905).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).

* Juvenile Court. Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S.E. 1.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjourned Quarter Sessions.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,500
Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie, K.C. £2,000
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.L.
Deputy do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P., D.L.
Assistant Deputy do., T. Edward Forster, K.C.
Clerk of the Peace, E.S.W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
Deputy do. do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; J. H. W. Pilcher.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, P. M. Heath (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, A. Desquesnes, LL.B.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald £1,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammersmith, W. 6.
Central District, Sir Walter Schröder, K.B.E. ... £1,500
Coroner's Office, 2 Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. I. Oddie £1,500*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith £1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, O.B.E. £1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas ..... £10 10s.
South-Western District, S. Ingleby Oddie ..... *
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, A. Douglas Cowburn £1,042
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse £1,286
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 8.
Borough of Southwark: District (see p. 532).

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

The Royal Navy.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. *(with house)* £4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. Frank Larken, C.B., C.M.G. £1,985
Private Secretaries, T. Fry; W. A. Medrow, M.B.E.
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. ..... *(with house)* * £2,835
Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. Frank T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O.
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. Sir Hubert George Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.* £1,890
Naval Assistant, Capt. A. E. F. Bedford.
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Rear-Adm. William Rattey, C.B., O.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Com. L. N. Sampson.
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Sir Alfred Ernle Montacute Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.* £1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. R. C. Jepram, D.S.O.
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. John Donald Kelly, C.B. ..... * £1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Arthur F. Strickland.
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Frederick Lawrence Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... * £1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. F. L. Horsey, O.B.E., D.S.C.
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Frederic Charles Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. ..... * £1 890
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut.-Com. A. C. M. Edmonds, O.B.E.
Civil Lord, Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C. £1,000
Private Secretary, H. N. Morrison.
Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham.
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, J. C. C. Davidson, C.B., C.B., M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn-Cox.
Do. (Parliamentary),
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C.
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, C. M. Pitman.
Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Rear.-Adm. F. J. Krabbé, C.B.

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B. ..£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B., £1,700; A. Flint, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, C. W. Loveridge, P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, O.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., C. Porham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sawers, R. Walton ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maitre, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison ..... £200 to £500
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E. ..... £400 to £500
Principal Lady Superintendent, Miss E. Bass, O.B.E. ..... £300 to £400

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O.
Plans, Capt. W. A. Egerton, C.M.G.
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.
Trade Division, Capt. M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, V.C., C.B.
Gunnery, Capt. H. T. Walwyn, D.S.O.
Torpedo, Capt. N. A. Sulivan.
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. H. J. Tweedie, C.B., A.D.C.
Naval Air Section, Capt. T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O.
Tactical Section, Capt. A. H. Taylor, O.B.E.

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Capt. H. P. Douglas, C.M.G.
Assist. Hydro., Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E. £550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. Hon. A. C. Strutt.
Superintendent of Charts, Com. L. E. B. Haselfoot, D.S.O.
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Davy.
Supt. of Tidal Work, Comm. (ret.) H. D. Warburg.

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. R. N. Bax, C.B.
Assist do., Capt. R. L'E. M. Redo, D.S.O.

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall S.W. 1.

Director, Lt.-Col. A. G. Little, C.M.G., R.M.
Asst. and Deputy do. Maj. G. H. Littleton, R.M.

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt. E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Lieut.-Com. D. J. Charis.

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.D. £2,363
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. R. St. G. S. Bond, M.B.
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Commanders R. W. B. Hall, A. K. Smith-Shand, M.B., J. Mc-Cutcheon, M.B., E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E.

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. Sir Charles F. Pollard, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. W. Gask, C.B.

The Chaplain of the Fleet,
Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

Chaplain of the Fleet, Ven. Archdeacon Robert McKew, C.B.E., D.D. £1,468

Education Department.

Adviser on Education, A. P. McMullen, M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. T. Slator, M.A.
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, M.A.

Royal Marine Office.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. A. B. Hamilton Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. £1,985
Assist. do., Col. *and Comdt.*, R. C. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.
Deputy-Assist. Adjt.-General, Lt.-Col. R. D. Ormsby, O.B.E.

Naval Construction Department.

Director, W. J. Berry, C.B. £2,500
Director of Warship Production, E. A. J. Pearce, C.B.E. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director of Naval Construction, C. F. Munday, C.B. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., W. H. Carter, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Supt. of Admiralty Experiment Works, M. P. Payne ..... £775 to £925

Chief Constructors, F. Bryant, O.B.E., C. E. Goodyear, O.B.E., P. L. Pethick, S. E. Boyland, O.B.E., A. W. A. Cluett, M.B.E., C. H. Croxford, O.B.E. ..... £775 to £925

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B. £4,363
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. L. J. Watson, O.B.E.; Eng.-Capt. W. R. Parnall.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, C.B., O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..£1,500
Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. ..... £900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. C. M. Forbes, D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Capt. G. R. B. Blount, D.S.O.
Asst. Director, Capt. F. T. B. Tower, O.B.E.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. A. W. S. Durston, B. Harvey, Eng.-Lieuts., F. V. Stopford, W. D. Browne, D.S.O., H. G. W. Haddy, J. D. Sturrock.
Deputy Supt. of Design, Com. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E. (*ret.*)
Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Llewellyn (*ret.*).

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Capt. H. R. Norbury, C.B. (*ret.*) £1,200 to £1,500
Superintendents, R. W. Wharhirst, G. E. Woodward, C.B.E. ..... £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. B. M. Money, D.S.O.
Deputy do., Capt. P. E. Parker, D.S.O.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. Arthur A. M. Duff, C.B. ..£1,985
Asst. Director, Capt. A. H. Walker, O.B.E.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Director, Capt. Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, C.B. (*ret.*). £850 to £1,000

Gyroscope Equipment.

Adviser, Prof. Sir J. B. Henderson, D.SC.

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Admiral (ret.) Brian H. F. Barttelot, C.B., M.V.O. £1,500
Deputy Director, J. J. King-Salter £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt. I. E. S. Roberts, J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.
Chief Constructor, P. Goodyear, M.B.E. ..£775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J. F. Somerville, D.S.O.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Director, F. W. W. Burrell, O.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery ..... £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B., C.B.E. ..£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. E. Cocks, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. (*acting*) ..... £850 to £1,000
Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Victualling Department.

Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. ....£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Savile, C.B., M.Inst.C.E., A.I.N.A. £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. £1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. J. Luke, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, M.SC., M.I.C.E. ..£750 to £950
Chief Surveyor, H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I. £800 to £1,000
Chief Surveyor of Lands, H. W. Basden-Smith, M.I.C.E. £700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

14 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1924-25 is £249,327, as compared with £247,820 for 1923-24. The total estimated expenditure is £248,477, as against £247,281 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £850. Of the total figure it is estimated that £138,798 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £62,757 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.
Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter.

***Contract and Purchase Department.**

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, P. Minter, C.B.E. ..£1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Bussell, O.B.E., G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. £850 to £1,000

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Naef, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500
Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E. .....£1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Porter, O.B.E. (*act.*), F. Storr ..... £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, C.B.E., F.R.S. £1,500
Principal Scientific Assistant, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. ..... £650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale, O.B.E., D.SC. £800 to £1,000
War Office Representative, Maj. K. F. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.A.

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Rear-Adm. C. J. E. Rotter, C.B. (*ret.*).

Reserves Office,
58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Full pay and allowances.
Assistant, Capt. B. G. Washington, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Naval Member, R.N.V.R. Committee, Capt. C. H. Pilcher, D.S.O.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1921-2 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £1,175,284, made up of £1,128,004 Light Dues collected and £44,202 Government grant; the expenditure was £1,114,158, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£265,050), of Lightships (£236,841) and of Steam Vessels (£220,128). The *Pilotage* Receipts were £698,095 in 1923 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1923 was £700,181, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £25,262 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

* The Admiralty *Pattern Rooms* are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at 5 Cornwall Street, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (*born* 1839) ..... June 16, 1904
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1840) ..... Feb. 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1847) ..... April 30, 1920
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*born* 1849) ..... March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1856) ..... March 5, 1915
Earl Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (*born* 1859) ..... April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., *1st Sea Lord* (*born* 1871) ..... April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D. (*born* 1855) ..... July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. *Extra Equerry to the King* (*born* 1864) ..... Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (*born* 1858) ..... Nov. 24, 1920
Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (*born* 1862) ..... July 31, 1924
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*born* 1864) ..... May 8, 1925

ADMIRALS.

Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*1st and Principal A.D.C.*).
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Sir W. C. Pakenham, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B.
Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Portsmouth*).
Sir H. F Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (*C.-in-C., Atlantic*).
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., Plymouth*).
Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C. Nore*).
Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*R.N. College, Greenwich*).
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (*Acting Admiral; C.-in-C., Mediterranean*).
Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Hon. Sir V. A. Stanley, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Reserve Fleet*).
Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*C.-in-C., China*).
Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*C.-in-C., North America and West Indies*).
Sir L. Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E. (*Reserves, Admiralty*).
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Rosyth and Coast of Scotland*).
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff*).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (*Extra Equerry to the King; and Sea Lord*).
D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L.
Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*3rd Battle Squadron*).
H. W. Richmond, C.B.
H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E. (*3rd Battle Squadron*).
C. Maclachlan, C.B.

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B. (*Eng.-in-Chief*).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., K.H.P. (*Director-Gen., Medical Dept.*).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

W. S. Nicholson, C.B. (*1st Battle Squadron*).
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Controller*).
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Malta*).
A. A. M. Duff, C.B. (*Naval Equipment*).
H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B.
Sir M. S. FitzMaurice, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. (*C.-in-C. Africa*).
A. C. H. Smith, C.B., M.V.O. (*Naval Representative, League of Nations*).
H. L. P. Heard, C.B., D.S.O.
C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Battle Cruiser Squadron*).
A. K. Waistell, C.B. (*1st Cruiser Squadron*).
W. M. Fullerton, C.B. (*C.-in-C., East Indies*).
J. D. Kelly, C.B. (*Fourth Sea Lord*).
Sir H. T. Buller, K.C.V.O., C.B. (*H.M. Yachts*).
D. M. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
T. D. Gilbert, C.B.
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*2nd Cruiser Squadron*).
P. M. R. Royds, C.B., C.M.G. (*Chatham Dockyard*).
L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O. (*Devonport Dockyard*).
J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*3rd Cruiser Squadron*).
H. R. Crooke, C.B. (*V.-P., Ordnance Committee*).
W. W. Fisher, C.B., C.V.O.
B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G. (*Portsmouth Dockyard*).
R. N. Bax, C.B. (*Mobilisation*).
V. H. S. Haggard, C.B., C.M.G. (*Submarines*).
C. P. Beaty-Pownall, C.M.G.
R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Gibraltar*).
P. H. Hall Thompson, C.B., C.M.G. (*1st Sea Lord, Australia*).
A. V. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
W. H. D. Boyle, C.B.
A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Intelligence*).
A. B. Addison, C.M.G. (*Destroyers, Mediterranean*).
F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E. (*Asst. Chief of Staff*).
F. H. Mitchell, C.B., D.S.O. (*2nd Battle Squadron*).
J. E. Cameron, C.B., M.V.O. (*S.N.O., Yangtse*).
C. S. Townsend, C.B. (*Naval Mission, Greece*).
C. M. Staveley, C.B., C.M.G.
J. E. T. Harper, M.V.O.
F. Larken, C.B., C.M.G. (*Naval Sec. to 1st Lord*).
W. R. Napier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. W. Bowring, D.S.O.
R. M. Burmester, C.B., C.M.G.
D. T. Norris, C.B., C.M.G.
H. W. Parker, C.B., C.M.G.
O. Backhouse, C.B.
R. R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G.
H. E. Grace.
W. D. Paton, D.S.O., M.V.O.
L. G. Preston, C.B.
W. Nunn, C.B., O.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
G. W. Baldwin, C.B.E.
S. P. Ferguson, C.B.E.
L. J. Watson, C.B., C.B.E.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

C. M. Beadnell, C.B.
A. Maclean, C.B., D.S.O., M.D.
J. F. Hall, C.M.G., M.B.
A. Gaskell, C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
E. Sutton, C.M.G.
D. W. Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

Sir C. F. Pollard, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*Paymaster-Director-Gen.*).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1925).

The Nore.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir William E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Pembroke*) ..... March 5, 1924
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. P. M. R. Royds, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Dec. 1, 1923

Portsmouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Victory*) ..... April 28, 1923
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. V. H. S. Haggard, C.B., C.M.G. (*Dolphin*) ..... Sept. 1, 1925
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O. (*Victoria & Albert*) ..... April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. B. S. Thesiger, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Jan. 13, 1925

Plymouth.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Richard Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Impregnable*) ..... Oct. 3, 1923
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. C. S. Woollcombe, C.B., M.V.O. ..... Nov. 1, 1924

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..... June 30, 1925

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Victor A. Stanley, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Centurion*) ..... March 4, 1924

Atlantic Fleet.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Revenge*) ..... Aug. 15, 1924
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. H. F. Mitchell, C.B., D.S.O. (*Resolution*) ..... May 5, 1925
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Hood*) ..... April 30, 1925
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Curaçoa*) ..... May 15, 1925

North America and West Indies.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir James A. Fergusson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Calcutta*) ..... May 26, 1924

Mediterranean.

C.-in-C., Adm. Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Queen Elizabeth*) ..... May 15, 1925
2nd in Command, Vice-Adm. Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*Iron Duke*) ..... April 16, 1925

1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. C. M. Staveley, C.B., C.M.G. (*Barham*) ..... Oct. 24, 1925
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. A. K. Waistell, C.B., (*Delhi*) ..... Oct. 9, 1924
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Cardiff*) ..... Dec. 18, 1924
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. A. P. Addison, C.B., C.M.G. (*Coventry*) ..... Sept. 1, 1924.
N.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..... Feb. 1, 1924
S.N.O., Gibraltar, Rear-Adm. R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Cormorant*) ..... March 7, 1925
S.N.O., Danube, Capt. D. B. Le Mottée (*Glowworm*) Sept. 25, 1923

China.

C.-in-C., Vice-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (*Hawkins*) ..... April 22, 1925
Hong Kong, Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B. (*Tamar*) Oct. 25, 1924
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. John E. Cameron, C.B., M.V.O. (*Bee*) ..... Oct. 26, 1925
S.N.O., West River, Comm. J. U. P. Fitzgerald (*Tarantula*) ..... Aug. 4, 1925

East Indies.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (*Chatham*) Nov. 30, 1925
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. E. W. Leir, D.S.O. (*Triad*) Feb. 1, 1924

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (*Bombay*), Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... Aug. 3, 1925
Deputy Director, Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E. May 26, 1924

Africa.

C.-in-C., Rear-Adm. Sir M. S. Fitzmaurice, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. (*Birmingham*) ..... Dec. 20, 1924

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore T. E. Wardle, D.S.O. (*Sydney*) March 14, 1924
Sydney, Capt. A. G. Cranfurd (*Penguin*) March 10, 1923

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. F. Beal, C.M.G. (*Dunedin*) July 12, 1923

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E., R.C.N. (*Guelph*) ..... July 1, 1920

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as necessary.

R.N.R. Advisory Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut.-Com. W. R. Tucker, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties.

Glasgow, Com. E. G. de S. Jukes-Hughes, R.N.
Liverpool, Com. E. L. Grèvе, D.S.O., R.N.
London, Com. C. T. A. Bunbury, O.B.E., R.N.

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. Committee.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

Scottish, Capt. (*Commodore and Class*), Marquess of Graham, C.B., C.V.O., V.D.
London, Capt. H. D. King C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., M.P.
Sussex, Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Bristol, Capt. Lord Tredegar, O.B.E., V.D., A.D.C.
Tyne, Capt. H. J. Craig, V.D.
Mersey, Comm. W. Maples, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1925).

(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)

Battleships.

Type	Ships of Type.
Nelson—	§Nelson, §Rodney.
Queen Elizabeth—	Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, Queen Elizabeth.
Royal Sovereign—	Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.
King George V.—	§Ajax, §Centurion, §King George V.
Orion—	§Thunderer.
Iron Duke—	Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, Iron Duke.

Battle Cruisers.

Hood.—Hood.
Tiger.—Tiger.
Renown.—Repulse, Renown.

Cruisers.

Kent.—Kent, Cornwall, Suffolk, Cumberland, Berwick.
Improved *Birmingham*.—Hawkins, Vindictive, Effingham, Frobisher.
Adelaide.—Adelaide.
Arethusa.—Aurora.
"*E*."—Emerald, Enterprise.
"*D*."—Delhi, Dunedin, Danaë, Dauntless, Dragon, Durban, Despatch, Diomede.
Carlisle.—Cairo, Calcutta, Carlisle, Colombo, Capetown.
Ceres.—Cardiff, Coventry, Curlew, Ceres, Curaçoa.
Caledon.—Caledon, Calypso, Caradoc.
Centaur.—Concord, Centaur.
Cambrian.—Cambrian, Canterbury, Constance, Castor, Champion, Calliope.
Caroline.—Comus, Conquest, Carysfort, Cleopatra.
Chatham.—Birmingham, Lowestoft, Southampton, Dublin, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Chatham.
Pelorus.—Pioneer.
Weymouth.—Yarmouth, Dartmouth, Weymouth.

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
Nelson (building)	35,000	8 15-inch
Queen Elizabeth (1915-16)	27,500	8 15-inch
Royal Sovereign (1916-17)	26,750	8 15-inch
King George V. (1912-13)	23,000	10 13·5-inch
Orion (1912)	22,500	10 13·5-inch
Iron Duke (1914)	25,500	10 13·5-inch
Battle Cruisers.		
Hood (1920)	41,200	8 15-inch
Tiger (1914)	28,500	8 13·5-inch
Renown (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch
Cruisers.		
Kent (building)	28,600	4 15-inch
Birmingham (building)	9,750	7 7·5-inch
Adelaide (1922)	5,560	9 6-inch
Arethusa (1914)	3,520	2 6-inch
"*3 E*" (building)	7,550	7 6-inch
"*D*" (1918-22)	4,650	6 6-inch
Carlisle (1918-22)	4,190	5 6-inch
Ceres (1917-18)	4,190	5 6-inch
Caledon (1917)	4,220	5 6-inch
Centaur (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
Cambrian (1915-16)	3,750	4 6-inch
Caroline (1915)	3,750	4 6-inch
Chatham (1912-14)	5,400	8 6-inch
Pelorus (1897-1900)	2,135	8 4-inch
Weymouth (1911-12)	5,250	8 6-inch

§ When *H.M.S. Nelson* and *Rodney* are completed for sea, *H.M.S. Ajax, Centurion, King George V.* and *Thunderer* will be scrapped under the Washington Pact.

Monitors.

Erebus, Lord Clive, Terror, Gorgon (8,000 tons); Marshal Soult (6,670 tons), 2 15-inch guns; Monitors M 22, M 29 (355 tons), M 31, M 33 (400 tons).

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

Built 180.
Building 2.

Aircraft Carriers.

Furious, Argus, Pegasus, Ark Royal, Hermes, Eagle, Courageous, Glorious.

Flotilla Leaders.

Scott Class.—Bruce, Campbell, Douglas, Mackay, Malcolm, Montrose, Stuart.
Shakespeare Class.—Broke, Keppel, Shakespeare, Spenser, Wallace.
Kempenfelt Class.—Abdiel, Anzac, Grenville, Nimrod, Saumarez, Seymour.

Submarines.—*Built* 63. *Building* 4.

Sloops, various, 32.

Coastal Motor Boats, 29 (building, 2).

Gunboats 2. **River Gunboats**, 12 large (2 6-inch guns); 6 small.

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Allies.....803,000 displacement tons.
Enemy (*excluding* Scapa Flow).....415,000 displacement tons.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Germ.	Aust.-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers	3	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6			1		—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

FLEETS OF THE WORLD.

BUILT.

Class.	British Empire.	United States.	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Germany.
Battleships	18	18	6	9	7	3	8
Battle Cruisers	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers	49	31	28	16	13	7	8
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	8*a*	2	2	—	—	1	—
Flotilla Leaders	17	—	1	9	—	—	—
Destroyers	189	309*b*	101	54	53	80	16
Torpedo Boats	—	—	—	—	68	—	16
Submarines	53	118	51	46	43	28	—
Sloops	35	—	—	8	—	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats	29	—	2	2	12	26	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels	2	10	6	49	13	2	3
River Gunboats	18	5	8	5	2	4	—
Minesweepers	62	45	3	29	40	9	—

BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

Battleships	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers	8	9*c*	11	9*d*	5*k*	7	1
Cruiser Minelayers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers	—	3	2	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders	1	—	—	21*h*	2	—	—
Destroyers	8	12*d*	23	36*i*	24*l*	26	1
Submarines	4	15*e*	28	53*j*	20*m*	1	—
Coastal Motor Boats	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats	—	6*f*	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers	—	—	3	—	6*n*	—	—

a Including 3 cruisers under reconstruction
b Includes 14 fitted as minelayers and 20 transferred to C.G. service.
c 8 authorized.
d Authorized.
e Includes 6 authorized.
f Authorized.
g 4 projected but not yet authorized.
h 15 projected but not yet authorized.
i 18 projected but not yet authorized.
j 36 projected but not yet authorized. (Excludes and class submarines, of which it is proposed to lay down 3 each year.)
k 3 projected but not yet authorized.
l 8 projected but not yet authorized.
m Including 8 projected but not yet authorized.
n Combined minelayers and minesweepers.

AGE LIMIT FOR WARSHIPS.

The age limits for vessels is counted from the date of completion, and in the case of British vessels the formula that one year's war service is equivalent to two years' peace service has been applied in the case of Cruisers, Destroyers, and Submarines :—

Battleships	20 years
Battle cruisers	20 ,,
Aircraft carriers	20 ,,
Cruisers	15 ,,
Destroyers	12 ,,
Submarines	10 ,,
Coastal Motor Boats	10 ,,
Other vessels	20 ,,

TRADE AND NAVAL PROTECTION.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.) stated that the aggregate value of the trade of the British Empire east of Africa was £1,100,000,000 in 1922, and the cost of maintenance of British squadrons (including ships of the Dominions' Navies) in Eastern waters and in the Pacific was £3,542,000 in 1922.

COST OF WARSHIPS.

The cost of a battleship of the latest type, inclusive of torpedoes, ammunition, &c., is approximately £7,000,000. Of this about £3,200,000 is due to labour and £2,100,000 to material, the remainder being due to profit and to establishment charges, such as rent, rates, light, power, maintenance, &c. The cost of a battle cruiser similar to *H.M.S. Hood* would be about £6,000,000, of which approximately £2,700,000 is due to labour and £1,800,000 due to material. The corresponding figures for a modern light cruiser are £2,000,000, £900,000, and £600,000; for a modern destroyer, £325,000, £145,000, £98,000; and for a modern submarine, £400,000, £180,000, £120,000.

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order :—1914 Star or 1914-15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

The Army.

THE WAR OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1620, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1855, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1855, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department; the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (*President of the Army Council*), The Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bt., G.B.E., M.P.
Principal Private Secretary, Austin Earl, C.B.E.
Assistant do., E. B. S. Speed, M.C.
Personal do., Capt. G. F. R. Hirst, M.C.
Parliamentary do., Maj. L. Ropner, M.C., M.P. (*unp.*).
Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Vice-President*), The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.
Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir George F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Financial Secretary, Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Permanent Under Secretary of State, Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Military Assistant, Bt.-Lt.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Personal Assistant, Capt. T. E. G. Nugent, M.C.
Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. S. F. Muspratt, C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.D.C.
Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Romer, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Sec., Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.
Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col. Sir R. S. May, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Col. G. D. Jebb, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., K.H.P.
Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S.
Director of Hygiene, Col. H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Henderson, D.S.O.
Director of Pathology, Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. E. Hamerton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Private Secretary, Capt. H. Gooch, M.B.E.
Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen. A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Director of Transportation, Lt.-Col. R. Oakes, C.B.E.
Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. G. H. A. White, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W. 1.)
Assistant do., Maj. W. E. Schofield, O.B.E.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Sec., C. J. H. Nicholson.
Directors of Artillery, Col. S. C. Peck, D.S.O.; Col. S. W. H. Rawlins, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G.
Director-General of Factories, Sir H. Mensforth, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. B. A. G. Shelley, C.M.G. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.)

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.
Private Sec., C. A. Lewis, M.C.
Parliamentary do., D. R. Grenfell, M.P.
Director-Gen. of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Deputy Director, Col. Sir P. C. B. Skinner, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Comptroller of Lands, H. G. Goligher, C.B.E.
Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col. C. Cole, C.B.E., F.S.I.

Department of the Financial Secretary.

Financial Sec. (*Finance Member*), Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., M.P.
Private Sec., A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.
Director of Army Contracts, N. F. B. Osborn, C.B.
Deputy Director, L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

Department of the Permanent Under Secretary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Private Secs., A. J. Newling; E. B. Charteris (*unpaid*); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Crosland, C.B.
Private Sec., M. H. Fitzgerald, M.C.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.; R. W. G. C. Paterson, C.B. (*Director of Finance B*); E. V. Fleming, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*); B. M. Draper (*Director of Finance*); C. F. Watherstone, C.B. (*Director of Finance A*).
Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Bovenschen; B. R. T. Grindle; W. M. Gaul, C.B.E.; B. C. Gordon; K. Lyon, C.B.E.; T. J. Cash.
Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; G. F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; A. Earl, C.B.E.; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Ottley; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; H. J. B. Clough; F. Whittle; J. R. Wade; H. C. Perrott; G. D. Roseway; E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; W. H. Schlich; W. Hayden (*acting*).
Assistant Principals (1920 *Estab.*), E. M. Daltroff; C. A. Lewis, M.C.; E. B. B. Speed, M.C.; A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.; J. R. McGregor, M.C.; G. W. Turner; A. J. Newling; M. H. FitzGerald, M.C.; C. L. Bayne; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman; E. A. Armstrong.
Controller of Cost Accounts, A. T. V. Robinson.
Chief Accountant, J. J. Beard, C.B.E.
Librarian, F. J. Hudleston, C.B.E.
Head of Information Section, D. Caird, C.B.E.

Chaplain-General, Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.
Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. O. S. Watkins, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. Sir Gilbert Mellor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
Deputy Judge-Advocate, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.
Legal Assistant, C. L. Stirling.

Military and Air Force Department.

Officer in Charge, Col. H. D. F. MacGeagh, C.B.E., T.D., K.C.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Services.
Joint Secretaries, Dame Anne Beadsmore-Smith, D.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss R. Osborne, C.B.E., R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 1, 1923
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), B.F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. ..... Feb. 19, 1926
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.M.G.

London District, Horse Guards. S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Feb. 1, 1924

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. ..... Nov 1, 1923

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. Feb. 2, 1922

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... Feb. 19, 1926

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. June 27, 1924
Major-Gen. (*Administration*), G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.C.

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... June 27, 1924

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B. June 27, 1924
Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin.
Chief of British Section, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. ..... May 28, 1924

Egypt, Cairo

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. ..... March 3, 1923

Iraq.

Brigade-Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G. ..... Nov. 6, 1924

India.

C.-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. ..... Nov., 1925
Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. 1927
Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... Feb. 14, 1924
Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Feb. 28, 1924
Master-General of Supply, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. ..... April 1, 1924
Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... June 6, 1924

Northern Command, Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. 1923
Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. ..... June 6, 1923
Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. ..... Feb. 14, 1924
Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... March 1, 1924

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").
Cavalry of the Line.—1st, 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st & 2nd, 5th & 6th Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars; 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.
Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.
Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.
Royal Malta Artillery.—Permanent duty in Malta.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion); the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Royal Tank Corps.
Headquarters, Wool, Dorset.

The Royal Army Service Corps.
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps.
Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Hilsea Barracks, nr. Cosham.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Caxton House, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Corps of Military Accountants.
80, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.
School of Education, Shorncliffe.

The Corps of Military Police.
Mytchett Hutments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force, which comprises the following units:—

Artillery.—R.F.A. and R.G.A.

Royal Engineers.—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 310 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

THE King's Prize at Bisley, 1925, was won by A. Smith, late Sapper R.E., with a score of 226. In 1924 the winner was Pte. D. Burke, Canada, with a score of 230.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

All Ranks.	1925 6.
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	143,016
do. do. (Indian Establishment)	62,179
Colonial and Native Indian	3,438
Army Reserve	99,000
Supplementary, do.	23,170
Militia	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,322
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,577
Territorial Army	186,010
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,236
Total	520,948

The corresponding total for 1924–5 was 516,671.

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914–1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,398	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

Proportion of killed and missing: France, 1 in 30; England, 1 in 66; Italy, 1 in 79; United States, 1 in 2,000; Germany, 1 in 35; Austria, 1 in 50; Russia, 1 in 107.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The *Official Termination of the War*, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Rifle Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King ..... June 26, 1902

Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (*Constable of the Tower of London*) June 19, 1911

Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel R.H.G., 17th-21st Lancers, and K.O.S.B. Jan. 1, 1917

H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G. ..... Jan. 1, 1918

Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., O.M. ..... July 19, 1919

Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel Y. & L. Regt. (*High Commr., Palestine*) July 31, 1919

Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st L.G. and 16th-5th Lancers ..... July 31, 1919

Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. ..... March 29, 1920

Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Indian Army ..... April 12, 1921

H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th-6th Dragoons ..... July 4, 1921

Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (*C.-in-Ch., India*) March 21, 1925

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(*Active List.*)

Generals.

H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th-5th Lrs.

Sir C. C. Monro, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col. The Queen's R. (*Gibraltar*) (*Bath King of Arms*).

Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A.

Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Chief of the Imperial General Staff*).

Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Northern Command, India, Murree*).

H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinno, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan).

Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.Gen. (*Lieutenant of the Tower*).

Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Col. Irish Gds.

Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig., A.D.C.Gen. (*Malta*).

Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Col. R.U. Rif. (*Southern Command, Salisbury*).

Sir F. J. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Middx. R.

Sir H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., Royal Marines.

Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.. Col. S. Wales Bord. (*Mil. Sec., India Office*).

Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army., Col. 14th-20th Hrs., A.D.C.Gen. (*Eastern Command, India, Natni Tal*).

Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., Col. Green Howards.

Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Hampshire Regt. (*G.O.C., Egypt*).

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col.-Comdt. R.A. (*Rhine*).

Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (*Eastern Command, Horse Gds., S.W.*).

Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. The Greys (*Aldershot*).

Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (*Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*).

Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (*Bermuda*).

Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Innis. F.

Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. The King's R., Col. A.E.C. (*Northern Command, York*).

Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.Gen., Ind. Army. (*Adjutant-Gen., India*).

Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 15th-19th Hrs. (*Scottish Command, Edinburgh*).

Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (*Western Command, India, Quetta*).

Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Quarter-Master-General*).

Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Adjutant-General*).

Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. D.C.L.I. (*Southern Command, Poona, India*).

Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E. (*Director-Gen., Territorial Army*).

Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Western Command, Chester*).

Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B.

Sir A. Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Chief of the General Staff, India*).

Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., R.H.P. (*Director-General, A.M.S.*).

Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. K.R.R.C. (*Quarter-Master Gen., India*).

Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (*Military Sec. to Sec. of State*).

Sir T. E. Scott, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. R. Irish Fus.

G. R. Poole, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Marines.

Sir C. W. G. Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., Ind. Army (*Poona District*).

H. D. Farquharson, C.M.G., R. Marines.

Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Col., Devon R.

Major-Generals.

Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov., Jersey*).

Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. (*4th Division, Colchester*).

Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Signals.

Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*1st Division, Aldershot*).

Sir W.C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*3rd Division, Buford*).

Sir C. D. Shuto, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B. (*43rd Wessex Div., Devonport*).

G. McK. Franks, C.B. (*Kotat District*).

Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*56th-1st London-Div., 39, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2*).

Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Norf. R. (*2nd Division, Aldershot*).

W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*Remounts, India*).

Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*47th-2nd London-Division, Chelsea*).

Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*Inspector of Artillery*).

Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (*Baluchistan District, Quetta*).

Sir F. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*48th-South Midland-Division, Oxford*).

Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 24th-26th Hrs. (*44th-Home Counties-Div., Woolwich*).

Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (*Master-Gen., Supply Branch, India*).

Sir C. F. Romer, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Staff Duties, War Office*).

J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Suffolk Regt. (*Madras District, Wellington*).

Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Central Provinces District, Mhow*).

Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey*).

Sir G. N. Cory, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (*Deputy Chief of the Staff, India*).

Sir L. R. Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army. (*Rawalpindi District*).

C. J. Deverell, C.B. (*United Provinces District, Meerut*).

R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Peshawar District*).

A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G., Col. 3rd Hussars (*49th-West Riding-Division, York*).

A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G. (*51st-Highland-Division, Perth*).

H. L. Reed, V.C., C.B., C.M.G. (*52nd Lowland-Division, Glasgow*).

C. C. Van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G. (*46th-N. Midland-Division, Derby*).

Sir T. O. Marden, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Col., Welch Regt. (*53rd-Welsh-Division, Shrewsbury*).

Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Military Training, War Office*).

A. E. Wardrop, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lahore District*).
Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director, Mil. Operations & Intelligence, War Office*).
Sir T. Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Ti.O.C., Malaya*).
H. F. Thuillier, C.B., C.M.G. (*Fortifications and Works, War Office*).
A. Solly-Flood, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Col. P. W. Vols (*Lond-E. Lancs. Division, Preston*).
Sir T. G. Matheson, K.C.B., C.M.G.
Sir G. F. Boyd, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (*Staff College, Quetta*).
P. G. Grant, C.B., C.M.G. (*Commandant, S.M.E., Chatham*).
F. F. Ready, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
J. Duncan, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*54th-E. Anglian-Division, Hertford*).
B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O. (*Administration, Aldershot*).
Sir G. D. Jeffreys, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
T. A. Cubitt, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sir W. E. Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Commdt. Staff College, Camberley*).
H. C. Tytler, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Burma Ind. District. Maymyo*).
A. Le G. Jacob, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O. Ind. Army (*Waziristan District, Dera Ismail Khan*).
P. Holland-Pryor, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., Ind. Army (*D. A. & Q.M.G., Southern Command, India*).
H. F. Cooke, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army (*Sind-Rajputana District, Karachi*).
H. O. Parr, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Mil. Sec., India*).
H. A. V. Cummins, C.B., C.M.G., Ind. Army (*Bombay District*).
B. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G. (*Lieut.-Gov. and Sec., Roy. Hosp., Chelsea*).
E. H. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. (*Tech. Adviser, Artillery, India*).
C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G. (*R.M.C., Sandhurst*).
A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., Northern Ireland, Newtownards*).
G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Administration, Southern Command, Salisbury*).
F. A. Dudgeon, C.B. (*50th-Northumbrian-Division, Catterick Camp*).
W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director-Gen. Army Veterinary Services*).
O. L. Robinson, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P. (*D.M.S., India*).
H. A. Hinge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, Salisbury*).
C. E. Pollock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S. (*Deputy Director-General, Army Medical Services, War Office*).
D. J. Collins, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Southern Command, India*).
C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (*G.O.C., China*).
R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Engineer in Ch., India*).
Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*London District, Horse Gds., S.W. 1*).
A. C. Daly, C.B., C.M.G.
J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Comdt. R.M.A., Woolwich*).
J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Administration, Eastern Command*).
T. T. Pitman, C.B., C.M.G.
A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. (*Commission of Control, Berlin*).
Sir W. M. Thomson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C. (*Presidency and Assam District, Calcutta*).
H. Isacke, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Delhi Brigade*).
G. H. A. White, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Remounts, War Office*).
Sir R. C. Macwatt, C.I.E., K.H.S., Ind. Med. S. (*Director Gen., Indian Medical Service*).
St. G. B. Armstrong, C.B., C.M.G., R. Mar.
J. H. K. Stewart, C.B., D.S.O., India Army (*Aden Brigade*).
J. R. McMunn, C.B., C.M.G. (*D.D.M.S., Aldershot*).
C. N. Macmullen, C.B. C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., India Army (*Dep. Q.M.G., India*).
W. H. Ogilvie, C.B., C.M.G., K.H.P., Ind. Med. S. (*D.D.M.S., Northern Command, India*).
K. Wigram, C.B., C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*D.A. & Q.M.G., Northern Command, India*).
S. F. St. D. Green, C.B., C.B.E., K.H.P. (*D.D.M.S., Western Command, India*).
C. A. C. Godwin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Tech. Adviser, Cavalry, India*).
A. L. Tarver, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army (*22nd Indian Inf. Brigade, Secunderabad*).
H. D. De Prée, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*55th West Lancashire Division, Liverpool*).
N. G. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
W. M. St. G. Kirke, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
G. J. Farmar, C.B., C.M.G. (*Director of Personal Services, War Office*).
W. H. Kay, C.B., D.S.O.
H. D. O. Ward, C.B., C.M.G.
E. C. Ashmore, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (*G.O.C., Anti-Aircraft Units, War Office*).
G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O. (*Military Attaché, Paris*).
A. R. H. Hutchison, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R. Marines.
T. H. Symons, C.S.I., O.B.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
A. Hooton, C.I.E., K.H.P., I.M.S.
Sir W. S. Leslie, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army (*D.A.G., India*).
R. Heard, C.I.E., K.H.S., I.M.S.
E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.
M. R. W. Nightingale, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army (*Allahabad Brigade Area*).
Sir P. O. Hambro, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Movements & Quartering, War Office*).
P. Phillipps, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., Royal Marines.
H. J. K. Barnfield, C.B., D.S.O., K.H.P., I.M.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, India*).
R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.O.C. (*Equipment & Ordnance Stores, War Office*).
J. McC. Steele, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
C. W. Gwynn, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
C. D. H. Moore, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. E. ap R. Pryce, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.
J. F. S. D. Coleridge, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Indian Army.
W. H. S. Nickerson, D.C., C.B., C.M.G., K.H.S. (*D.D.M.S., Eastern Command, Horse Guards*).
G. J. H. Mullins, C.B., R. Marines.
N. J. G. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G. (*12th Inf. Brigade, Dover*).
B. R. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G. (*President, Ordnance Committee*).
G. F. Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Director of S. & T., War Office*).
W. K. Tarver, C.B., C.M.G. (*Inspector, R.A.S.C.*).
A. B. E. Cator, C.B., D.S.O. (*10th Inf. Brigade, Shorncliffe*).
E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Commissioned Officers of The Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table:—

Royal Navy.	Army.	Royal Air Force.
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal.	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force.
2. Admiral.	2. General.	
3. Vice-Admiral.	3. Lieutenant-General.	2. Air Chief Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral.	4. Major-General.	3. Air-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class).	5. Colonel Commandant & Colonel on the Staff.	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
6. Captain.	6. Colonel.	5. Air-Commodore.
7. Commander.	7. Lieut.-Colonel.	6. Group Captain.
8. Lieutenant-Commander.	8. Major.	7. Wing-Commander.
9. Lieutenant.	9. Captain.	8. Squadron Leader.
10. Sub-Lieutenant and Mate.	10. Lieutenant.	9. Flight-Lieutenant.
11. Commissioned Officer from Warrant Rank.	11. Second Lieutenant.	10. Flying Officer (or Observer).
		11. Pilot Officer.

Note.—Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, according to Seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Admiralty.

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Oct. 4, 1924 :—

British War Medals	500,059
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	108
Distinguished Service Medals	5,519
Meritorious Service Medals	1,055
1914 Stars	12,194
1914–15 Stars	270,627
Victory Medals	449,357

The *Admiralty* notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Medal Branch), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

War Office.

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to Sept. 30, 1925 :—

British War Medals	5,646,856
Distinguished Conduct Medals	33,131
Meritorious Service Medals	29,337
Military Medals	130,133
Victory Medals	5,104,651
1914 Stars	365,070
1914–15 Stars	2,073,175
Territorial War Medals	32,855

The *War Office* request that any man entitled to a medal which he has not yet received will apply for it *at once* to The Secretary, War Office, (A.G. 10), 27 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C. 4.

Air Ministry.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1925 :—

British War Medals (Silver)	107,927
Victory Medals (Bronze)	102,772
Distinguished Flying Medals	147
Air Force Medals	142
Meritorious Service Medals	892

The *Air Ministry* notify that anyone who served in the Royal Air Force and who has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2 ; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R.A.F. Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Board of Trade.

The following Medals have been issued by the BOARD OF TRADE up to Sept. 30, 1925 :—

British War Medals (Silver)	86,387
Mercantile Marine Medals (Bronze)	114,271

The *Board of Trade* ask that any person belonging to the Mercantile Marine, including licenced pilots and fishermen, who is entitled to a medal which he has not yet received, shall apply at once to Mercantile Marine Dept. (War Medals Branch), Board of Trade, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1925–6 show an increase of 1,000 in the maximum number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed for the year, with a total of 36,000, against 35,000 in 1924–5. These numbers, exclusive of officers and airmen serving in India, are shown below :—

	1925–6.
Air Officers	35
Commissioned Officers	3,592
Cadets	130
Warrant Officers	238
Non-Commissioned Officers	4,853
Aircraftmen	24,500
Aircraft apprentices	2,552
Total	36,000

The numbers recorded above include 4,880 officers and airmen in Educational Services, 1,633 Medical Services, 148 Air Ministry, and 259 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,325 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1925–6, the average strength being 1,032 officers and 7,001 airmen (exclusive of Permanent Staff), a total of 8,033.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1925–26.

GREAT BRITAIN	32 squadrons. 1 seaplane flight and 18 flights Fleet Air Arm.
OVERSEAS :	
India	6 squadrons.
Iraq	8 squadrons.
Egypt	3 squadrons.
Palestine and Trans-Jordania	1 squadron.
Aden	½ squadron.
Malta	1 seaplane flight.

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1924 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 28,350 flights were made, the mileage totalling approximately 1,073,000, of which 936,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 57,222, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 541·8 tons. During this period 41 pilots were licensed for the first time and 213 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 149 ; 83 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 130 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 188.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents to aircraft flying for hire or reward which resulted in death or injury to occupants :

Accidents reported	2
Approximate machine miles per accident	536,500
Approximate machine flights per accident	14,175

In these 2 accidents 1 pilot and 7 passengers were killed, one pilot and one passenger injured. There were no casualties to third parties. In all British civil flying, whether for hire or reward or not, 1 pilot was killed and 2 injured ; 7 passengers were killed, 2 injured.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Additional Member and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederic Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Sec., C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.
Asst. do., P. E. Paget.
Attached Officer for Personal Duties, Ft.-Lt. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.
Parliamentary Private Sec., Sir Geoffrey Butler, K.B.E., M.P.
*Under Secretary of State for Air**, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation,† Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. S. Brancker, K.C.B., A.F.C. £2,000
Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.
Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J.P.C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.
Deputy Director of Air Transport, Lt.-Col. I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G. £1,350
Senior Assistant, Maj. O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.
Aerodromes and Licensing Branch, Senior Assistant, Lt.-Col. F. S. Shelmerdine, O.B.E.

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., J. B. Proper.
Deputy Secretary, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., W. E. L. Courtney.
Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McAnally, C.B.; B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, C.B., D.S.O. ..... £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans; C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G. Nutt, C.B.E.; R. C. Richards; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.; J. M. Speight, O.B.E. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal (*Old Style*), F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Principals, J. H. Barnes; S. T. Blackwell; C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.; C. G. Caines, M.B.E.; E. F. Cliff; J. T. Cotton, M.B.E.; W. B. Foden (*acting.*); C. J. Galpin, D.S.O.; J. G. Gibson; H. C. Hamilton; J. H. Heath, M.B.E.; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E.; R. Monk-Jones (*acting*); L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; L. F. Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C.; W. G. Stevens; F. G. C. Young ..... £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £1,200
Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley £850 to £1,000
In Charge of Local Audit, G. T. Jones (*acting.*) (*Middle East, Palestine and Trans-Jordania*); W. F. Connelly, M.B.E. (*acting.*) (*Iraq.*) £850 to £1,000
Senior Accounts Officers, C. Birch (*acting.*) (*Iraq*); W. A. R. Channer; A. D. Donald (*acting.*); G. G. Fiddes; C. J. Price (*acting.*), £550 to £700; R. Bartholomew (*acting.*) (*Palestine and Trans-Jordania*); S. Crowther (*acting.*) *Palestine and Trans-Jordania* £550

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.B. ....£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. H. Self (*and allce. £100*) £850 to £1,000
Assistant Director, A. Innes, M.C.
Deputy do., F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. ..... £700 to £850
Senior Contracts Officers, E. L. Pickles, M.B.E.; W. G. West, M.B.E., £600 to £800; E. Backhouse, M.B.E. (*acting.*); P. Cohen, M.B.E. (*acting.*) ..... £550 to £700

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS.

(*Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.*)
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.
Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt.-Col. A.H.J. Thompson, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Civil Assistant, Capt. T. B. Marson, M.B.E.
Private Secretary.
Director of Operations and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy Director, Group-Capt. C. S. Burnett, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col. Hon. M. C. A. Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. R. P. Mills, M.C., A.F.C.
Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A. Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.; Col. T. D. Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.
Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.
Asst. Director of Works, R.F. M. Pearson, M.INST.C.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P.W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Director of Personal Services, Air Vice-Marshal C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt. A. L. Godman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Training, Air Commodore T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G.
Deputy do., Group-Capt. L. B. W. Rees, ¶C., O.B.E., M.C., A.F.C.
Director of Medical Services, Air Vice-Marshal D. Munro, C.B., C.I.E., F.R.C.S.(E.)
Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Cruickshank, R.R.C.
Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A., K.H.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.*
Private Sec., F. W. Musson, A.F.C.
Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O
Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimperis, O.B.E., M.A.
Deputy Director (*Design*), Wing-Comm. H. M. Cave-Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Deputy Director (*Armament*), Group Capt. J. L. Forbes, O.B.E.
Deputy Director (*Instruments*), (vacant).
Deputy Director (*Scientific Research*), D. R. Pye, M.A.
Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship Works, Cardington, Beds., Group-Capt. P. F. M. Fellowes D.S.O.
Deputy Director (*Planning*), Squadron-Leader R. B. B. Colmore, O.B.E.
Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col. H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E.
Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy do., Wing-Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E.

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.
† Representative of Great Britain on the International Commission for Air Navigation.

COMMANDS OF THE AIR FORCE.

Air Defences of Great Britain,

Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Marshal Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., G.V.O., D.S.O. A.D.C.

Inland Area, Hillingdon House, Uxbridge.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Tom I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G.

Coastal Area, 33-34 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O.

Royal Air Force, Cranwell.

Cranwell, Sleaford, Lincs.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, Halton.

Halton House, Halton Camp, Bucks.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Special Reserve and Auxiliary Air Force, 145 Sloane Street, S.W. 1.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M.

Royal Air Force, Middle East, Villa Victoria, Cairo.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Royal Air Force, Iraq, Baghdad City.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Royal Air Force, India,

Simla (*May-Oct.*); Delhi (*Nov.-April.*)

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Royal Air Force, Mediterranean, Valletta, Malta.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Palestine Command, Bir Salem, Ludd, Palestine.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Commodore E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Aircraft Carriers.

H.M.S. "Argus," "Eagle," "Hermes," and "Furious."

Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service.

Under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary (Viscountess Lascelles).

OFFICERS OF AIR RANK.

Air Chief Marshal.

Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bart., G.C.B., D.S.O., (*Chief of the Air Staff*) ..... April 1, 1922

Air-Marshal.

Sir J. M. Salmond, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (*A.O.C. in C., Air Defences of Great Britain*) June 2, 1923

Air Vice-Marshals.

Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C., Iraq*) ..... April 1, 1918

Sir E. L. Ellington, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., India*) ..... April 1, 1918

Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Air Member for Supply & Research*) ..... April 1, 1918

Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*Air Member for Personnel*) ..... Jan. 1, 1922

Sir O. Swann, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*A.O.C., Middle East*) June 30, 1922

Sir J. L. B. Vesey, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*Director of Organization and Staff Duties*) ..... Aug. 1, 1923

F. R. Scarlett, C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Coastal Area*) Jan. 1, 1924

H. R. M. Brooke Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., *p.s.c.* (*Commandant, R.A.F. Staff College*) ..... Jan. 1, 1924

C. L. Lambe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C., Halton*) Jan. 1, 1925

J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Deputy Chief of the Air Staff*) ..... Jan. 1, 1925

C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Director of Personal Services*) ..... July 1, 1925

T. I. Webb-Bowen, C.B., C.M.G. (*A.O.C. Inland Area*) July 1, 1925

D. Munro, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., R.H.S. (*Director of Medical Services*) ..... July 1, 1925

Air Commodores.

L. E. O. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* Aug. 5, 1919

D. Le G. Pitcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. ... Aug. 5, 1919

E. A. D. Masterman, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., A.F.C. Aug. 8, 1919

F. C. Halahan, C.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. (*Director of Technical Development*) ..... Jan. 1, 1921

H. C. T. Dowding, C.M.G., *p.s.c.* ..... Jan. 1, 1922

B. C. H. Drew, C.M.G., C.B.E., *p.s.c.* ..... Jan. 1, 1922

C. R. Samson, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. ..... Jan. 1, 1922

R. H. Clark-Hall, C.M.G., D.S.O., *p.s.c.* (*A.O.C., Malta*) Jan. 1, 1922

T. C. R. Higgins, C.M.G. (*Director of Training*) June 30, 1922

A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*A.O.C. Cranwell*) ..... Oct. 1, 1922

E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*A.O.C. Palestine*) Jan. 1, 1923

J. G. Hearson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. ..... June 30, 1923

E. R. Ludlow-Hewitt, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. June 30, 1923

A. M. Longmore, C.B., D.S.O., *q.s.* (*Director of Equipment*) ..... July 1, 1924

C. L. N. Newall, C.M.G., C.B.E., A.M. (*A.O.C., S.E. and A.A.F.*) ..... Jan. 1, 1925

L. F. Blandy, C.B., D.S.O. ..... July 1, 1925

I. M. Bonham-Carter, C.B., O.B.E. ..... July 1, 1925

F. V. Holt, C.M.G., D.S.O., *q.s.* ..... July 1, 1925

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A., K.H.C. ..Oct. 11, 1918

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.

The control is vested in a Director and Committee appointed by the Air Council. The *Gassiot Committee* of the Royal Society is an Advisory Committee for geophysical subjects. The work of the Office includes—The collection and discussion of meteorological observations from oceans and land areas all over the world; the maintenance of a number of stations for daily telegraphic reports upon which gale warnings and forecasts are based; the maintenance of observatories for the study of weather, with which are associated other geophysical subjects; and the maintenance of stations in various parts of the country for the supply of meteorological information and other requirements of aircraft. The responsibility for the work of the *British Rainfall Organization* was transferred to the Meteorological Office in July, 1919.

Chairman of Meteorological Committee, The Under Secretary of State for Air.

Director of Meteorological Office, G. C. Simpson, C.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S. £1,200

Assistant Directors, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A.; Lt.-Col. E. Gold, D.S.O., F.R.S.; F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.

Superintendents, E. G. Bilham, D.SC. (*Instruments*); Capt. L. A. Brooke Smith, R.N., D.S.O., (*Marine*); C. E. P. Brooks, M.SC. (*General Climatology*); D. Brunt, M.A. (*Army*); R. Corless, O.B.E., M.A. (*British Climatology and British Rainfall Organization*); J. S. Dines, M.A. (*Forecast*); Capt. F. Entwistle, R.N.R. (*Local Centres*); Com. L. G. Garbett, R.N. (*Navy*); M. A. Giblett, M.SC. (*Airships*); Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A. (*Scotland*); W. A. Harwood, D.SC. (*Malta*); J. S. Owens, M.D., A.M.I.C.E. (*Advisory Committee on Atmospheric Pollution*).

Chief Clerk, H. L. B. Tarrant.

Superintendents of Observatories.

Central (*Kew*), F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.

Magnetic (*Eskdalemuir*), Maj. A. H. R. Goldie, M.A.

Western (*Valencia, Co. Kerry*), C. D. Stewart, B.SC.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

8, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, which consist of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The *Church Assembly* is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act*, 1919, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1924 amounted to £116,519, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £95,460. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training: Ex-Service and civilian	£43,114
Religious education	18,711
Special purposes, including Japanese Church Relief Fund	880
Missionary Council	2,910
Pensions Committee	1,041
Investment of Gifts to Capital	6,623
Reduction of Deficiency from previous years	20,418
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	22,243
Total expenditure	£115,940
Total receipts	116,519

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1923 was 506,415, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,413,874. The total gross income of 12,936 incumbents was £6,228,776, including £194,279 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,047,070. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,885,605, and the total from all sources £9,589,943.

Sessions in 1926.—Feb. 8 to 12; July 5 to 9; Nov. 15 to 19.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

(*Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.*)

Convocations of the Clergy, 1920 (Dec. 23, 1920); *Parochial Church Councils (Powers)*, 1921 (July 1, 1921); *Ecclesiastical Commissioners*, 1921 (July 28, 1921); *Union of Benefices*, 1921 (Aug. 17, 1921); *Representation of the Laity (Amendment)*, 1922 (April 12, 1922); *Pluralities Act*, 1838 (*Amendment*), 1922; *Revised Tables of Lessons*, 1922 (Aug. 4, 1922); *Benefices Act*, 1898 (*Amendment*), 1923; *Bishopric of Blackburn*, 1923; *Diocese of Southwell (Division)* 1923; *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations*, 1923; *Union of Benefices*, 1923 (July 14, 1924); *Diocese of Winchester (Division)*, 1923 (Aug. 1, 1924); *Interpretation*, 1925 (May 28, 1925); *Bishopric of Leicester*, 1925 (July 31, 1925).

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillum Scott.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Canon S. L. Brown.
Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland.
Sec. to Missionary Council, Rev. Garfield H. Williams.
Secretary Press and Publications Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Social and Industrial Committee, Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chairman, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Darvington.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of York.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

*The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.*

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (*consecrated* 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. J. Mason, D.D. ...1895 | T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917
A. W. Robinson, D.D. ...1916 | Archd. Macmillan 1921
S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916 | Archdn. Hardcastle.....1924

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. ...1924
Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; *Curates, &c.*, 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 | G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918
Bishop of Taunton 1915 | T. H. Davis, Mus.D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. 1924
Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911
Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates, &c.*, 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R.G. Harris, Wells.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200. (Subject to a Pension of £1,250.)

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., D.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., *Birmingham* (*cons.* 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. ...1915
Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 154; *Curates, &c.*, 106.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36 Waterloo St., Birmingham.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (*reconstituted* 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (*cons.* 1906). (The Palace, Bristol and Bishop's Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos.) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. H. L. C. Vully de Candole, M.A. 1525

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906 | H. B. Freeman, M.A. 1924
R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919
J. Gamble, B.D. ... 1922

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921
Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190; *Curates, &c.*, 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919
Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (*cons.* 1919). (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs GuyChelmsford] *trans.* 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1922
Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester .....(£600) 1922
West Ham, Bishop of Barking .....(£400) 1920
Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. ...(£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455; *Curates, &c.*, 238.

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1922)

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.§

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1912. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs Winfrid: Cicestr:]; *trans.* 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Close, Chichester) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bishop of Lewes ...1911 | A. H. Coombes, M.A. 1923
Archdn. Hoskyns...1918 | H. T. Bowlby, M.A. 1925

Organist, Dr. Conway.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Lewes, Ven. H. M. Hordern, M.A. 1923
Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1915
Hastings, Ven. Thomas William Cook, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; *Curates, &c.*, about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922
Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

§ Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

and Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle Carr, D.D. [Signs Lisle Coventry.].....1922
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon H. St. B. Holland, M.A. 1924

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A. 1922
Warwick, Ven. H. C. A. Back, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 201, *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

***ELY.** £3,650.

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-Thomson, D.D. (The Palace, Ely). [Signs Leonard Ely] 1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie Eyre Price, D.D., *cons.* 1906 1919

Dean (£1,720).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.'.....1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | Bishop Price, D.D. 1921
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923
A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916 | F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925
Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, M.A....(£200) 1921
Wisbech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. .....(£200) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308 ; *Curates, &c.*, 100.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800.

65*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D. (The Close, Exeter) 1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram Masterman, M.A. 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D....(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889 | Archd. Leeke 1921
D. McLaren, M.A....1913 | Archd. Surtees.....1924
Organist, E. Bullock.

Archdeacons.

Exeter Ven. W. F. Surtees, M.A. .....(£50) 1924
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909
Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. .....(£200) 1921
Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1920

Benefices, 522; *Incumbents*, 501; *Curates, &c.*, abt. 300.

Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michelmore, Exeter.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***GLOUCESTER.** £4,300.

33*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam, D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester.) [Signs A. C. Gloucester] 1923

Dean.....£ 1,050

Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D. 1917

Canons Residentiary (each £484).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | Archd. Ridsdale ...1921
F. Peacock, M.A., (*Canon Missioner*). 1919 | H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921
M. E. Atlay 1923
Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A. 1919
Cheltenham, Ven. A. W. Cornwall, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 300; *Curates, &c.*, 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., E. W. Hansell, M.A. ..1923
Regist. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith, D.S.O., D.D., *cons.* 1918 (The Palace, Hereford.) [Signs M. L. Hereford] 1920

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1925
Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912
B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915
Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1923
Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 307 ; *Curates, &c.*, 25.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.
Registrar, Francis R. James.
Lond. Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93*rd Bishop*, Right Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D., *cons.* 1910 (Bishop's Hostel, Lichfield.) [Signs J. A. Lichfield].....1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawfurd, D.D. (The Close, Lichfield) 1915

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D. .....(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919
A. Moncrief, M.A....1917 | Archd. Bright, M.A. 1922
Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908
Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917
Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 472 ; *Curates, &c.*, 282.

Chancellor, Alan Leslie .....(1924)
Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90*th Bishop*, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne, D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln.) [Signs W. S. Lincoln] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D., *cons.* 1896 (The Subdeanery, Lincoln) 1920

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. 1916

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Sub-Dean Jeudwine 1913 | J. H. Strawley, D.D. 1923
Archd. Blackie.....1921 | Bishop of Grantham 1925
Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Bishop of Grantham 1925
Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie .....(£200) 1921

Benefices, 582 ; *Curates, &c.*, 73

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923)
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain ; W. W. Smith.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

108*th Bishop*, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire) *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney, Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1919

Kensington, Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., *b.* 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2)..... 1911

Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., *b.* 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3) 1911

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe, Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 | J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911
S. A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 | Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist, Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D. ...1911
Middlesex, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903
Hampstead, Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; *Curates, &c.*, 1015.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.

Joint Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 Dean's Court, E.C.

Chapter Clerk and Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 | F. L. Donaldson,
R. H. Charles, D.D.... 1913 | M.A. 1924
V. F. Storr, M.A. ... 1921 | (1 vacancy) ... 1925

Sub-Dean, W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918
Archdeacon, Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918
Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk, E. F. Knapp-Fisher.
Precentor, Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.
Organist, Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

65*th Bishop* (105*th* of *East Anglia*), Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903

Dean (£1,600).

Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

W. Hay M. H. Aitken, M.A. ..... 1900 | J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918
Bp. of Thetford, D.D. 1910 | Bishop Drury, D.D. 1920

Organist, F. Bates, Mus. Doc., £310.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Norwich, Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D. 1920
Norfolk, Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. ...1920
Lynn, Bishop of Thetford, D.D. 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 495; *Curates, &c.*, 169.

Chancellor, F. Keppel North, LL.B.
Registrar & Sec., L. G. Bolingbroke, Norwich.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

OXFORD. £5,000.

36*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *cons.* 1920 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] .....*trans.* 1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Philip H. Eliot, D.D. 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | W. Lock, D.D. 1920
E. W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | Bishop Shaw, D.D. ...1920
G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. ...1923

Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., D.Mus., £400.

Archdeacons.

Bucks, Bishop of Buckingham, D.D....(£300) 1921
Oxford, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. ...(£300) 1921
Berks, Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 634; *Curates, &c.*, 310.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).
Sec. & Registrar, James Rose, M.A., Oxford.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. 1885 | Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921
Rt. Rev. Samuel Mumford Taylor, D.D. 1921

Chapter Clerk, Lewis Stainton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a pension of £1,250.)

30*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Cyril Petriburg.] 1923

Bishop Suffragan

Leicester, Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D. 1913

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bp. of Leicester, D.D. 1919 | R. Blakeney, M.A....1923
J. E. Stocks, D.D. ...1920 | A. J. Tait, D.D. 1924

Organist, H. P. Coleman, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A....(£200) 1920
Oakham, Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. (£200) 1923
Northampton, The Bp. of Leicester, D.D. (£50) 1919
Loughborough, Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 560; *Curates, &c.*, 80.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. (1922).
Registrar, H. Flude, M.A.

***ROCHESTER.** £4,000.

101*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.) [Signs J. R. Roffen.] 1905

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923
Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915

Organist, A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Tonbridge, Ven. (£200)
Rochester, Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915

Beneficed Clergy, 200; *Curates, &c.*, 209.

Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.
Registrar, Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.
Secs., Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furse, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Verulam House, St. Albans.) [Signs Michael St. Albans] 1919

Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lander, D.D., *cons.* 1907 (Lyonsdown Vicarge, New Barnet) ...1924

Dean.

Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. (£280) 1925

Organist, W. L. Luttman, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.....1909
Bedford, Ven. A. H. Parnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302 ; *Curates*, 83.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.(1922).
Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St. Edm.: & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921
Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410 ; *Curates*, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***SALISBURY.** £5,000.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905. (The Palace, Salisbury.) [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Suffragan Bishop.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Robert Crowther Abbott, M.A., *cons.* 1925.

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913 | Archd. Carpenter 1915
Chas. Myers, M.A.... 1915 | Hy. R. Farrer 1916

Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A.....1902
Wilts, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A. 1913
Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914
Sherborne, Bishop Joscelyne.....1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490 ; *Curates, &c.*, 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A. (1907).
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop & Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett, D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.) [Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918
Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Herbert, D.D. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road, Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917 | Rev. E. Brook-Jackson, M.A. 1923
Bishop of Woolwich 1918 | Bp. of Kingston ...1924
J. B. Haldane.....1918 | T. W. Pym, M.A., D.S.O. LL.D. .....1919 | 1925
A. W. Maplesden,

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922
Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919
Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 318 ; *Curates, &c.*, 335.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923).
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTHWELL. £3,180.

2nd Bishop, Right Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns, Bart., D.D., *cons.* 1901. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell.) [Signs Edwyn Southwell].....1904

Bishop Suffragan.

Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D. (Bower Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. ...1909
Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910
Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912
Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. ...1916

Organist, H. W. Tupper, Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 487 ; *Curates, &c.*, 240.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922
Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter H. Frere, D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro.) [Signs Walterus Truron :] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400.) 1904 | J. T. Lewis, M.A. (£300) 1922
S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) 1919 | H. H. Mills, M.A. ...1925

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A.....1925
Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238 ; *Curates*, 31 ; *other Clergy*, 31.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Sec., H. L. Cowlard, Diocesan Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER.** £6,500.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D., *cons.* 1916. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D., *cons.* 1905.....1921
Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Randolph, D.D. 1909

Dean (*nominally* £1,970).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D.....1919
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. S. Falle 1906
Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O., M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (*nominally* £917).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A. .....1901 | Archd. Blackburne, M.A. 1922
A. G. Robinson, M.A. ....1908 | Bp. of Southampton
Cyril Hepher, M.A. 1916 | 1925

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922
Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Daldy, M.A. 1920
Isle of Wight, Ven. L. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922
Portsmouth, Ven. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 584 ; *Curates, &c.*, 450.

Chancellor, Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, M.A. (1924)
Hauts & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge, Winchester.
Surrey Registr. A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106*th Bishop*, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce, D.D., Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.) [Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919

Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ...1908

Canons (each £800).

J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. ...1918
Archd. James .....1916 | H.P. Cronshaw, M.A. 1922

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins. Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Benefced Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920).
Registrar, John Stallard (1920).
Legal Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK.** £9,000.

89th *Archbishop and Primate of England*, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. *consecrated* 1901. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Cosmo Ebor:].....1909

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley) 1913

Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Woollcombe, D.D.....1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

John Watson, M.A. 1896 | C. C. Bell, M.A.... ..1914
George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Bishop of Hull.....1917

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. 1923
East Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D. 1916
Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Etraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Benefced Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £2,500.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford] ...1920

Archdeacons (each £200).

Craven, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A.....1913
Bradford, Ven W. Stanton Jones, B.A.....1921

Benefced Clergy, 150; *Curates*, 38.

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.
Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2 Tyrrel Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D. (Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carlisl] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness (vacant).....1926

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Henry Venn Stuart, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archdeacon Campbell, M.A. .....1912 | T. B. A. Saunders, M.A. 1920
H. N. Bate, M.A. ...1920 | O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920
Furness, Bishop of Barrow .....(£200) 1923
Westmorland, Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£200) 1923

Benefced Clergy, 283; *Curates, &c.*, 99.

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920
Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., *cons.* 1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A., 9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | H. V. S. Eck, D.D. 1921
Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. 1917 | W. O. M. Hughes, M.A. 1922

Organist, John Thomas Hughes.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914
Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922

Benefced Clergy, 284; *Curates, &c.*, 197.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.
Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson, D.D., *cons.* 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Samuel Kirchbaum Knight, D.D. 1924

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Welldon, D.D.....1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. H. Cruickshank, D.Litt. .....1910 | Dawson Walker, D.D. 1919
A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A. .....1914 | Archd. Derry, M.A. 1922 Bishop of Jarrow 1924

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Culley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914
Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D.....1924

Benefced Clergy, 265; *Curates, &c.*, 165.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.
Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3*rd Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David, D.D., *cons.* 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.) [Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson, Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Howson ...1923 | C. E. Raven, D.D. 1923
M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923 | F. W. Dwelly, M.A. 1924
W. T. Elliott, M.A. 1923 | Bp. of Warrington 1925

Archdeacons (each £200).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916
Warrington, Ven. George John Howson.....1916

Benefced Clergy, 224; *Deaneries*, 12; *Curates, &c.*, 170

Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. William Temple, D.Litt. (Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs W. Manchester] 1921

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley Lodge, Burnley) .....(£1,900) 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (Croston Rectory, Preston) 1909
Hulme, Rt. Rev. John Cuthbert Hill, D.D., (Rectory, Bury).....1923

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A. ...1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A. 1912
P. Green, M.A.....1911 | Archd. Aspinall...1922

Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A. 1916
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A. 1909
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A. 1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley, D.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 564 ; *Curates, &c.*, about 360.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesney.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences, 51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs Herbert Newcastle].....1915
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D.D. (*cons.* 1912) (St. George's, Jesmond) 1924

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | L. S. Hunter, M.A. 1922
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 | A. Boot, M.A.....1924

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Mangin, M.A. (£200) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A. 1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 182 ; *Chaplains*, 9 ; *Curates*, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

RIPON. £3,900.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs, D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs E. A. Ripon] 1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. B. Smith, D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds) 1905

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen. D.D. 1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 | J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E., J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911 | B.D., K.H.C. 1923
Archd. Watson.....1921

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D. 1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A. ...1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221 ; *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Regist. and Secretary, Maj. E. P. Cross, Harrogate.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D., *cons.* 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.) [Signs Leonard H. Sheffield].....1914

Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Sheffield, Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A. 1922
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Saudford, M.A. 1913

Beneficed Clergy, 175 ; *Curates*, 60.
Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Leonard Thornton-Duesbery, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.) [Signs Charles Sodor and Man] 1925

Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28 ; *Curates, &c.*, 24.
Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D., *cons.* 1890. (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield.) [Signs G. R. Wakefield] 1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A. ...1914
Halifax, Ven. R. Phipps, M.A. 1923

Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 179 ; *Curates, &c.*, 91.
Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of Wales.

(*Disestablished* March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D., *cons.* 1889. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs A. G. Cambr.].....*elect. Archbp.* 1920
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910

Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Wrexham, Ven. L. H. O. Pryce., M.A. 1925
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A. 1910
Montgomery, Ven. E. H. Griffith, B.A. 1925

Beneficed Clergy, 197 ; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, H. A. Cleaver.

BANGOR. £2,000.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Daniel Davies, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs Daniel Bangor] 1925
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Archdeacons (*Canonries attached*).

Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A. 1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A. 1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147 ; *Curates, &c.*, 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas-Pennant, M.A. ...1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

95*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff.) [Signs J. P. Llandaff] 1905

Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (£700) 1913

Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.

Archdeacon.

Llandaff, Ven. 1924

Benefced Clergy, 145; *Curates, &c.*, 140.
Clergy without Parochial charge, 25.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff.
Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Jesmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.) [Signs C. Monemuten] 1921

Archdeacon, Ven. D. H. Griffiths, M.A. 1921

Benefced Clergy, 138; *Curates, &c.*, 43.

Chancellor, W. H. P. Lewis, M.A. 1921
Secretary and Registrar, T. B. R. Wilson, 63 High Street, Newport 1921

ST. DAVID'S, £4,500.

110*th Bishop*, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs J. St. David's] 1897

Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. ... (£700) 1919

Organist, Joseph Soar, MUS. BAC.

Archdeacons.

Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£200) 1914
Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A. ... (£200) 1903
St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A. ... (£279) 1920

Benefced Clergy, 241; *Curates, &c.*, 73.

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. (1909).
Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

1*st Bishop*, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., *cons.* 1915 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).

Brecon, Ven. H. J. Church Jones 1923
Gower, Ven. H. S. Williams 1923
Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. 1923
Registrar, Molyneux F. Thomas, Brecon.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
E. A. Anderson, *b.* 1859	*Riverina*	1895	1925
Arthur H. Baynes, *b.* 1854	*Natal*	1893	1900
F. H. Beaven, *b.* 1855	*S. Rhodesia*	1911	1925
J. J. Bidwell, *b.* 1866	*Kingston, Ont.*	1913	1925
Laurance F. D. Blair, *b.* 1869	*Falklands*	1910	1914
George F. Browne, *b.* 1833	*Bristol*	1895	1914
A. Chandler, *b.* 1860	*Bloemfontein*	1902	1921
F. J. Chavasse, *b.* 1846	*Liverpool*	1900	1923
Hy. Lowther Clarke, *b.* 1850	*Melbourne*	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, *b.* 1849	*Lucknow*	1893	1910
E. A. Copleston, *b.* 1854	*Colombo*	1903	1924
Chas. E. Cornish, *b.* 1842	*Grahamstown*	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, *b.* 1837	*Nova Scotia*	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, *b.* 1861	*Auckland*	1911	1913
T. W. Drury, *b.* 1847	*Ripon*	1907	1919
Geo. H. Frodsham, *b.* 1863	*N. Queensland*	1902	1912
Philip K. Fyson, *b.* 1846	*Hokkaido*	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, *b.* 1844	*Mashonaland*	1895	1907
F. Goldsmith, *b.* 1853	*Bunbury*	1904	1917
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, *b.* 1843	*Peterboro'*	1897	1916
Charles Gore, *b.* 1853	*Oxford*	1902	1919
A. V. Green, *b.* 1857	*Ballarat*	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, *b.* 1864	*Accra*	1904	1910
Edward N. Hodges, *b.* 1849	*Travancore*	1890	1905
C. Hook, *b.* 1844	*Kingston-on-Thames*	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, *b.* 1851	*Nassau*	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, *b.* 1867	*Shantung*	1903	1921
Ernest G. Ingham, *b.* 1851	*Sierra Leone*	1883	1897
H. G. Jones, *b.* 1870	*Kampala*	1920	1923
Albert E. Joscelyne, *b.* 1866	*Jamaica*	1905	1912
Churchill Julius, *b.* 1847	*Christchurch, N.Z.*	1890	1925
George L. King, *b.* 1860	*Madagascar*	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, *b.* 1864	*Rangoon*	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, *b.* 1847	*Manchester*	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, *b.* 1861	*Hong Kong*	1907	1920
J. Lofthouse, *b.* 1855	*Keewatin*	1902	1921
J. D. Langley, *b.* 1836	*Bendigo*	1907	1919
H. H. Montgomery, *b.* 1847	*Tasmania*	1889	1901
William R. Mounsey, *b.* 1868	*Labuan*	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, *b.* 1837	*Nelson, N.Z.*	1892	1912
J. A. Newnham, *b.* 1852	*Saskatchewan*	1893	1921
E. A. Parry, *b.* 1860	*Guiana*	1900	1921
H. H. Peréira, *b.* 1845	*Croydon*	1904	1924
E. N. Powell, *b.* 1860	*Mashonaland*	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, *b.* 1863	*Fuh-Kien*	1906	1918
Wm. Day Reeve, *b.* 1844	*Mackenzie R.*	1891	1907
C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1841	*Chichester*	1908	1919
Archibald Robertson, *b.* 1853	*Exeter*	1903	1916
C. Perry Scott, *b.* 1847	*N. China*	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, *b.* 1860	*Sierra Leone*	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, *b.* 1858	*Lebombo*	1893	1912
Chas. H. Stileman, *b.* 1864	*Persia*	1912	1916
Edward S. Talbot, D.D., *b.* 1844	*Winchester*	1895	1923
H. Tugwell, *b.* 1854	*Equatorial Africa*	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, *b.* 1866	*Polynesia*	1908	1921
H. R. Wakefield, C.B.E., *b.* 1854	*Birmingham*	1911	1924
Fredk. Wallis, *b.* 1853	*Wellington*	1895	1911
H. P. Walsh, *b.* 1870	*Assam*	1905	1924
Jas. Edwd. C. Welldon, *b.* 1854	*Calcutta*	1898	1901
G. White, *b.* 1859	*Willochra*	1900	1925
Henry Whitehead, *b.* 1853	*Madras*	1899	1922
Cecil J. Wood, *b.* 1873	*Melanesia*	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses :—

Barking (Chelmsford); *Buckingham (Oxford)*; *Burnley (Manchester)*; *Colchester (Chelmsford)*; *Crediton (Exeter)*; *Derby (Southwell)*; *Dover (Canterbury)*; *Europe, N. & C. (London)*; *Grantham (Lincoln)*; *Guildford (Winchester)*; *Hull (York)*; *Hulme (Manchester)*; *Jarrow (Durham)*; *Kensington (London)*; *Kingston (Southwark)*; *Knaresborough (Ripon)*; *Leicester (Peterborough)*; *Lewes (Chichester)*; *Marlborough (Exeter)*; *Plymouth (Exeter)*; *Sherborne (Salisbury)*; *Southampton (Winchester)*; *Stafford (Lichfield)*; *Stepney (London)*; *Taunton (B. & Wells)*; *Thetford (Norwich)*; *Warrington (Liverpool)*; *Whalley (Manchester)*; *Whitby (York)*; *Willesden (London)*; *Woolwich (Southwark)*.

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
CANADA.		
Province of Canada.		
Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrall, *b.* 1853 (*Archbp. and Met.* 1915)	1904	140
Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, *b.* 1862	1909	140
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, *b* 1868	1907	79
Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, *b.* 1859	1915	84
Province of Ontario.		
Algoma, George Thornelo, *b.* 1848, *Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan*	1897	55
Coadj. (*Kingston*) (vacant)	1926	78
Huron, D. Williams, *b.* 1856	1905	95
Niagara, Derwyn T. Owen	1925	86
Ottawa, J. C. Roper, *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1912)	1915	74
Toronto, J. F. Sweeny, *b.* 1857	1909	237
Province of Rupert's Land.		
Athabasca, E. F. Robins, *b.* 1870	1912	9
Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, *b.* 1875	1924	34
Calgary, W. Cyprian Pinkham, *b.* 1844	1887	85
Edmonton, H. A. Gray, *b.* 1872	1914	31
Kewatin, A. D. Dewdney, *b.* 1863	1921	17
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas, *b.* 1867	1913	7
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, *b.* 1866	1909	14
Qu'Appelle, M. T. McA. Harding, *b.* 1865	1909	120
Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, *b.* 1852, *Archbp. of Rupert's Land* (1905) *and Primate of Canada* (1909. *cons.* 1903)	1905	xxi
Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, *b.* 1862	1922	74
Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, *b.* 1866	1905	8
Province of British Columbia.		
Caledonia (vacant)	1925	16
Cariboo, W. R. Adams, *b.* 1880	1925	12
Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, *b.* 1872	1916	44
Koot nay, A. J. Doull, *b.* 1873	1915	41
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, *b.* 1867	1910	63
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		
Assam, George Clay Hubback, *b.*	1924	15
Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, *b.* 1869	1908	94
Calcutta, Foss Westcott, *b.* 1863 (*c.* 1905), *Met.*	1919	120
Chota Nagpur, A. Wood. *b.* 1869	1920	50
Columbo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, *b.*	1924	93
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, *b.* 1874	1913	94
Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, *b.* 1877	1923	110
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, *b.* 1863	1910	96
Madras, E. H. M. Waller, *b.* 1870 (*c.* 1915)	1922	162
Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, *b.* 1863	1903	40
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, *b.* 1869	1910	49
Tinnevelly and Madura, N. H. Tubbs, *b.* 1879	1923	86
Travancore & Cochin, E. A. L. Moore, *b.*	1924	50
AUSTRALIA.		
Province of New South Wales.		
Armidale, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, *b.* 1867	1916	39
Bathurst, George Merrick Long, *b.* 1876	1911	50
Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, *b.* 1867	1915	57
Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, *b.* 1864	1921	41
Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, *b.* 1860 (*c.* 1913)	1919	80
Riverina, Reginald C. Halse	1925	22
Sydney, John Chas. Wright, *b.* 1862; *Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.*; *Primate*, 1909	1909	291
Province of Victoria.		
Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, *b.* 1872	1916	85
Bendigo, Donald Baker *b.* 1883	1921	30
Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, *b.* 1881	1917	34
Melbourne, Harrington C. Lees, *b.* 1870; *Archbp. & Metropolitan*	1921	231
Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, *b.* 1857	1902	36
Province of Queensland.		
Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910) {*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1921}	1921	115
H. F. Le Fanu (*Bp. coadj.*), *b.* 1870	(1915)	
Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, *b.* 1884	1928	14
New Guinea, Henry Newton *b.* 1867 (*c.* 1915)	1922	16
N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, *b.* 1876	1913	20
Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, *b.* 1881	1921	20
Province of Western Australia.		
Bunbury, Cecil Wilson, *b.* 1859	(1894) 1917	22
Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, *b.* 1879	1919	9
N.W. Australia, G. Trower, *b.* 1860 (*cons.* 1901)	1909	3
Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, O.B.E., V.D., *b.* 1854, (*Archbp. & Metrop.*, 1914)	1894	62
Independent Dioceses.		
Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, *b.* 1869	1906	99
Fiji, L. S. Kempthorne, *b.*	1923	6

Sees.	Apptd.	Clgy.
Tasmania, Robert Snowdon Hay, *b.* 1864	1919	91
Willochra,		15
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.		
Auckland, A. W. Averill, *b.* 1865 (*cons.* 1910)	1913	120
Christchurch, Campbell West Watson *b.* 1877 (*cons.* 1909) (*Primate and Archbishop of N.Z.*)	1925	83
Dunedin, Isaac Richards, *b.* 1859	1920	46
Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, *b.* 1874	1919	
Asst. Bp., F. M. Molyneux, *b.*	1924	35
Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, *b.* 1868	1912	28
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick, *b.* 1859	1914	72
Wellington, Thomas H. Sprott, O.B.E., *b.* 1856	1921	73
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.		
Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, *b.* 1875	1921	
Asst., F. R. T. Balfour, *b.* 1846	1921	57
Cape Town, W. M. Carter, *b.* 1850 (*cons.* 1891), *Archbp.* 1909 (*Coadj.* J. O. Nash, 1909)	1917	99
Damaraland, N. W. Fogarty, *b.* 1870	1924	4
George, H. B. Sidwell, *b.* 1863	1921	26
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, *b.* 1861	1915	96
Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, *b.* 1874	1922	—
Kimberley & Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, *b.* 59.	1921	27
Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, *b.* 1882	1921	13
S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget	1925	29
Natal, Fredk. Sami. Baines, *b.* 1858	1901	61
Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, M.C., *b.* 1879	1920	104
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, *b.* 1856	1905	4
St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, *b.* 1872	1923	60
Zululand, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, *b.* 1861	1903	33
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.		
Antigua, Edward Hutson, C.M.G., *b.* 1873 (*c.* 1911), *elected Archbp. of W. Indies*	1921	34
Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, *b.* 1868	1917	73
Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, *b.* 1869	1921	38
Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, *b.* 1869	1917	—
„ *Assist. Bishop*, V. Jackson	1921	
Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, *b.* 1866	1916	
„ *Asst. Bishop*, D. W. Bentley	1919	90
Nassau, Roscow S. Shedden, *b.* 1889	1919	23
Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, *b.* 1878	1918	—
PROVINCE OF CHINA.		
Chek Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, *b.* 1865	1908	
„ *Asst. Bishop*, Tsae-Seng Sing	1918	42
Fuh-Kien, John Hind, *b.* 1876	1918	41
Honan, W. C. White, *b.* 1873	1909	8
Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, *b.* 18	1923	7
North China, F. L. Norris, *b.* 1864	1914	27
Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, *b.* 1880	1921	19
Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, *b.* 1881	1920	30
West China (vacant)	1925	
(*Asst.*) H. W. K. Mowll	1922	30
„ „		
PROVINCE OF JAPAN.		
Kiushiu (*S. Japan*), A. Lea, *b.* 1868	1909	8
Kobé, J. B. Simpson	1925	—
Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, *b.* 1864	1912	31
N. Tokyo, J. McKim	1924	—
Osaka, D. Naida	1924	31
South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, *b.* 1879	1922	27
Tokyo, J. S. Motoda	1924	—
UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.		
Accra, John O. Aglionby, M.C.	1924	7
Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every.		
b. 1862 (*cons.* 1902)	1910	29
Bermuda, Arthur Uber Browne	1925	—
Egypt & the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, *b.* 1863	1908	—
Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, *b.* 1868	1919	—
Gibraltar, Jno. Harold Greig, *b.* 1865	1921	61
Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, *b.* 1870	1914	26
Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, *b.* 1862	1911	15
Labuan and Saravcak, E. D. L. Danson, *b.* 1879	1917	12
Lagos, F. M. Jones, *b.* 1866	1919	—
Asst. Bp., A. W. Smith	1925	—
Madagascar,		45
Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, *b.* 1874	1919	—
Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, *b.* 1867	1918	25
Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, *b.* 1864	1917	79
Niger, B. Lasbrey, *b.* 1880	1921	84
Niger Delta (*Suff.*) A. W. Howells	1919	—
Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, *b.* 1869	1914	5
Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, *b.* 1872	1910	18
Persia, J. H. Linton, *b.* 1879	1919	12
Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, *b.* 18	1923	50
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, *b.* 1872	1909	22
Uganda, John J. Willis, O.B.E., *b.* 1872	1912	68
Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, *b.* 1864	1925	3

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	Archbishops.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates.	Income of See.
Armagh...	Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., *b.* 1859 (*cons.* 1903)	1920 ...	55,359 ...	64 ...	24 ...	£2,500
Dublin ...	Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., *b.* 1872 (*cons.* 1915)	1920 ...	98,796 ...	124 ...	48 ...	2,500
	Bishops.					
Meath.....	Most Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., *b.* 1870	1919 ...	10,205 ...	56 ...	4 ...	1,500
Cashel.....	Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., *b.* 1871	1919 ...	9,691 ...	43 ...	4 ...	1,479
Clogher ...	Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., *b.* 1860	1923 ...	37,183 ...	70 ...	10 ...	1,441
Cork	Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., *b.* 1862	1912 ...	31,935 ...	92 ...	12 ...	1,703
Derry.....	Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., *b.* 1872 ...	1916 ...	50,741 ...	91 ...	17 ...	2,140
Down.....	Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., *b.* 1856	1919 ...	226,810 ...	177 ...	69 ...	1,750
Killaloe...	Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., *b.* 1867...	1924 ...	9,222 ...	38 ...	6 ...	1,500
Kilmore...	Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., *b.* 1858	1915 ...	31,210 ...	92 ...	28 ...	1,542
Limerick .	Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., *b.* 1854	1921 ...	9,085 ...	36 ...	6 ...	1,408
Ossory ...	Rt. Rev. J. Godfrey FitzM. Day, D.D., *b.* 1875....	1920 ...	22,446 ...	79 ...	20 ...	1,535
Tuam ...	Rt. Rev. John Orr, D.D., *b.* 1874	1923 ...	9,723 ...	47 ...	1 ...	1,493

St. Patrick's National Cathedral, Dublin.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

General Synod,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D.; Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D.; J. A. Maconchy and Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the Representative Church Body (incorporated 1870), A. F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; *Asst. Sec.* Canon R. A. Kernan, B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the General Synod, which meets annually.

Subject to the General Synod are 23 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1924, was only £61,733, charged with annuities to 19 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,136,156, made up of *Commutation* £61,733, *Private Endowments* £342,470, *Parochial Sustentation* £6,840,040, *Episcopal Sustentation* £571,989, *General Synod Funds* £637,317, and *Miscellaneous purposes* £1,683,407.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,553,840. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £343,262. The total amount of *assessment* for stipend paid by parishes, 1924, was £109,503, and the total amount paid for *stipends* under Diocesan Schemes was £341,224.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 575,489, or 13·1 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	The Rt. Rev. Bishops.	Cons.	Clgy	Stipd.
Aberdeen...	Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D.	1917...	47	£*911
Argyll ...	Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907...	16...	668
Brechin ...	Most Rev. W. J. K. Robberds, D.D. (*Primus* 1908)	1904...	28	*1,293
Edinburgh	G. H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910...	77	£*1,296
Glasgow ...	E. T. S. Reid, D.D.	...1921..	87	... *999
Moray.....	A. J. Maclean, D.D.	...1904...	22	... *858
St. Andrews,	E. C. Plumb, D.D.	...1908...	42	*1,126

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 418. Parsonages, 215. Clergy, 352. Communicants, 59,719.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,828 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1924) was 760,173. The sum of £779,092 was raised in 1924 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years 507 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000 have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,470. There are in addition 245 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant* and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his *accession* is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act*, 1921, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland Property and Endowment Bill was introduced into and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 133) in 1925.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1925), The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C.M.G., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR (1925), Rev. John White, D.D.
Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.
Depute Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, C.B.E., D.D.
Procurator, William Chree, K.C.
Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.
Parliamentary Solicitor, A. H. Spens, London.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 63 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets in May every year at the same time as that of the Established Church and of the remanent Free Church of Scotland. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, there were 1,461 congregations and 42 preaching stations. The total membership was 534,950, and there were 2,050 Sunday Schools, with 192,623 scholars and 24,888 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 438 European Mission Agents and 5,603 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The amount raised on the field in 1924 was £194,899. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year 1924 amounted to £1,320,968.—*Moderator* (1925–6), Rev. James Harvey, D.D.—*Offices*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 609 ministers, 559 congregations, with 109,578 communicants, 93,495 families, 7,647 Sabbath-school teachers, and 102,752 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1924, this branch contributed by congregational effort £363,221 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £371,502. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 36 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Haslett, D.D. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 351 congregations, 4 preaching stations, and 85,054 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 87 missionaries abroad, including 42 women. In 1923 the amount raised for all purposes was £371,738.—*Moderator* (1925–6), Rev. Dr. R. C. Gillie. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A. *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham. *Church Offices*: 15 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Publications Office*: 23 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: The *Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first *Conference*, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 57,647; local preachers, 95,695; members and probationers, 10,690,701; Sunday schools, 94,571; officers and teachers, 982,684; scholars, 10,386,134; churches and other preaching places, 101,164. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. H. Ritson, D.D.; *Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. James Lockhart.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies, and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On suspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. W. Alexander Grist; *Secretary*, Mr. W. A. Lewins.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists.*—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President*, Rev. Edmund Bromage.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachrs.	Members	On Probation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholrs.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,720	19,250	519,180	25,096	8,580	840,205
Primitive Methodists	1,107	13,634	216,597	...	4,593	407,571
United Methodist Church	755	4,705	140,940	6,834	2,239	253,345
Independent Methodists	391	...	10,084	370	165	24,758
Wesleyan Reform Union	24	456	8,399	314	186	22,219

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welch origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welch-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1924 the body numbered—churches, 1,491; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,785; ministers and preachers, 1,151; elders, 7,203; communicants, 188,412; on probation, 1,556; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,499; teachers and scholars, 186,498; adherents (including communicants), 316,545.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1924. £203,318. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £467,691.

One of the features of the Welch churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 388 chapels and preaching stations, with 35,001 communicants and 88,246 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welch.

The churches in Assam number 1,060; communicants, 60,088; adherents (including communicants), 74,912. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (*South Wales*) *Synod*, Rev. T. E. Roberts, M.A., Aberystwyth; (*North Wales*), Rev. R. Acthwy Jones, M.A., Liverpool.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. John Owen, West Kirby.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. Richard Thomas, B.A., Bontnewydd, and Rev. M. J. Mills, Nantymoel.

The Independents and the Baptists.

The INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1926-27, Rev. W. Newland, M.A., 1925-26, Rev. J. D. Jones, D.D.; *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1924, 4,169 chapels and 2,066 pastors. The members numbered 413,841, Sunday-school teachers 59,997, and Sunday scholars 530,782. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,879,133. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1924-25, Thomas S. Penny. *Secretary*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the **Unitarians**, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The **Brethren** (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The **Society of Friends (Quakers)**, consists of 19,039 members and has 380 places of worship in Great Britain, with 27 places of worship in Ireland and 2,237 members. *Central Offices* (*Great Britain*), Friends' House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1, (*Ireland*), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The **Churches of Christ** have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,729 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The **Moravian Church** (*Offices*, 32 Fetter Lane, E.C.) has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,491 communicants. The **Catholic Apostolic Church** has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the **New Church (Swedenborgian)**, 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (**Mormons**) have 82 churches. The **Reformed Episcopal Church** originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book; it is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop in England*, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Ch. Ch. Rectory, Harlesden, N.W. 10; *Assist. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D., St. Jude's Church, Balham, S.W. 17; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. C. Magee, Ch. Ch. Parsonage, Liscard, Wallasey. The **Old Roman Catholic Church**: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The **Greeks** (*Bishop of Western Europe and the United Kingdom*, Metropolitan of Thyatira Germanos; *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis, St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The **Armenians** have a church in London (S. Sarkhis, Inverna Gardens) and in Manchester; the **French, Dutch, Swedes**, and **Swiss** in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for **Moslems** in Melrose Road, Southfields.

The Jews. — Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 **Jews**, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. Chief Rabbi's Office, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

In *England* and *Wales* there are 4 Archiepiscopal and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archiepiscopal and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archiepiscopal and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archiepiscopal and 118 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1926 estimates the Catholic population of England and Wales (1924) at 1,997,280. Scotland 601,304, Ireland (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for India (1921) are 2,046,931, Ceylon (1921) 363,986, Canada (1921) 3,383,663, Australian Commonwealth (1921) 1,172,661, New Zealand (1921) 165,577, and Union of South Africa 164,632, the total for the British Empire being 5,176,529; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

		Cons.	Clergy.
Archbishops.			
Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (*translated from* S'thwark 1903)		1896	525
Bishops Auxiliary, Joseph Butt (*cons.* 1911); Manuel Bidwell (*cons.* 1917)			
Cardiff, Francis Mostyn		1895	115
Birmingham, John McIntyre		1912	327
Bp. Auxil.,			
Liverpool, Frederick W. Keating		1908	485
Bp. Auxil., Thomas Dobson		1922	
Bishops.			
Brentwood, Arthur Doubleday		1920	96
Clifton, George A. Burton		1902	128
Hexham and Newcastle, Joseph Thorman		1925	
Lancaster, Thomas Wilstan Pearson		1925	
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill		1905	197
Menevia, Wales (vacant)			99
Middlesbrough, Richard Lacy		1879	132
Bishop Coadjutor, Thomas Shine		1921	
Northampton, Dudley C. Cary Elwes		1921	96
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn		1916	162
Plymouth, John Keily		1911	116
Portsmouth, Wm. Timothy Cotter		1910	257
Salford, (vacant)			389
Shrewsbury, Hugh Singleton		1908	92
Southwark, Peter E. Amigo		1904	512
Bp. Auxil., W. Brown		1924	

SCOTLAND.—*Archbishops.*

St. Andrews & Edinburgh, James A. Smith (*trans. from* Dunkeld 1900)		1890	101
Bishop Auxiliary, Henry Graham		1917	
Glasgow, Donald Mackintosh		1922	317
Bishops.			
Aberdeen, George Bennett		1918	72
Argyll & Isles, Donald Martin		1919	30
Dunkeld, John Toner		1914	46
Galloway, James McCarthy		1914	37

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.—*Archbishops.*

Armagh, Michael, Cardinal O'Donnel (*succeeded* 1924)		1888	188
Dublin, Edward Byrne		1920	647
Cashel, John Harty		1914	133
Tuam, T. P. Gilmartin		1910	151
Bishops.			
Achonry, Patrick Morrisroe		1911	51
Ardagh, Joseph Hoare		1895	105
Clogher, P. McKenna		1909	112
Clonfert, John Dignan		1924	83
Cloyne, Robert Browne		1894	138
Cork, Daniel Cohalan		1914	204
Derry, Charles MacHugh		1907	116
Down & Connor, Joseph MacRory		1915	175
Dromore, Edward Mulhern		1916	60
Elphin, Bernard Coyne		1913	105
Bp. Coadj., Edward Doorly		1923	
Ferns, William Codd		1918	133
Galway and Kilmacduagh, Thomas O'Doherty (*trans.* 1923)		1919	86
Kerry, Charles O'Sullivan		1918	135
Kildare and Leighlin, Patrick Foley		1896	154
Killala, James Naughton		1912	47
Killaloe, Michael Fogarty		1904	160
Kilmore, Patrick Finegan		1910	114
Limerick, David Keane		1924	173
Meath, Laurence Gaughran		1906	169
Ossory, Abraham Brownrigg		1884	119
Bp. Coadj., James Downey		1922	
Raphoe, William McNeely		1923	80
Ross, (vacant)			30
Waterf'd & Lismore, Bernard Hackett		1916	167

Europe.—*Bishops.*

		Cons.
Malta, Maurus Caruana, Bp., Archb.		1915
Gozo, Michael Gonzi		1924
Gibraltar, H. Gregory Thompson		1910

America.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Abp. Peter di Maria		
Archbishops.		
Halifax, Edward MacCarthy		1906
Kingston, Michael J. Spratt		1911
Montreal, Paul N. Bruchesi		1897
A.-Bp. Coadj., George Gauthier		1912
Edmonton, Henry O'Leary		1913
Bp. Aux., Alphonsus Descamps		1925
Ottawa, Joseph Medard Emard		1922
Port of Spain, John Pius Dowling		1909
Quebec, Paul Eugene Roy		1908
Bp. Auxil., Alfred Langlois		1924
Regina, Olivier Mathieu		1911
St. Boniface, Arthur Béliveau		1913
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche		1915
Toronto, Neil MacNeil		1895
Vancouver, B.C., Timothy Casey		1900
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnott		1916
Bishops.		
Alexandria, Felix Couturier		1919
Antigonish, James Morrison		1912
Athabasca, Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.		1891
Coadjutor, Celestine Joussard		1909
Calgary, John Kidd		1925
Charlottetown, Louis O'Leary		1913
Chatham, N.B., Patrick Chiasson		1917
Chicoutimi, Michael Labrecque		1892
Demerara, Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.		1902
Gaspé, Francis Ross		1922
Gulf of St. Lawrence, J. Leventoux, Vic. Ap.		1922
Hazleyburg, Louis Rhéaume		1923
Hamilton, John McNally (*trans.* 1924)		1913
Harbour-Grace, John March		1906
Honduras, Joseph A. Murphy		1924
Jamaica, William O'Hare. Vic. Ap.		1919
Joliette, John William Forbes		1913
Keewatin, Ovide Charlebois		1910
London, F. Fallon		1910
Mackenzie, Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.		1902
Mont Laurier, Joseph Eugéne Limoges		1922
Nicolet, Joseph S. Brunault		1899
North Ontario, J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.		1921
Pembroke, Patrick Ryan		1918
Peterboro', Michael O'Brien		1913
Prince Albert & Saskatoon, J. Prud'homme		1921
Rimouski, J. Léonard		1919

America. *Bishops—continued.* Cons.

Roseau, James Moris 1922
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf 1920
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles 1924
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc 1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard 1904
Sherbrooke, Paul Stanislas La Rocque 1893
Bishop Asst., Alphonsus Gagnon 1923
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier 1899
Valleyfield, Raymond Rouleau 1923
Victoria, B.C., Thomas O'Donnell 1924
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunoz, Vic. Ap. 1917
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, *res.* Winnipeg 1912

Africa.

Delegate Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Giflawijk.
Delegate Apost. to Egypt and Arabia, Abp. Andrew Cassulo 1914

Bishops.

Bangwcolo, Stephen Larue, V. A. 1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V. A. 1917
Basutoland, Julius J. Cénez, V. A. 1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap. 1912
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A. 1896
Cape Colony, West, Bernard O'Riley, Vic. Ap. 1925
Dar-es-Salaam, Gabriel Zelger, Vic. Ap. ... 1923
Egypt, Hyginus Nuti, Vic. Ap. 1922
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap. 1906
Gold Coast, Ernest Hauger 1925
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V. A. 1900
Khartum, Paul Silvestri, V. A. 1925
Kilima-Njaro, Henry Gogarty 1924
Kimberley, H. Meysing, Adm. Ap. .....
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap. 1923
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap. 1904
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap. 1920
Nyasa, Mathurin Guillemé, Vic. Ap. 1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. 1898
Port Louis, John Murphy 1916
Bp. Coadj., James Leen 1925
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A. Gumy 1921
Shiré, Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap. 1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. 1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap. 1920
Transvaal, David O'Leary 1925
Upper Nile, John V. Campling 1925
Victoria Nyanza, J. Sweens, Vic. Ap. 1912
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap. 1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap. ... 1913

Asia.

Visitor-Apostolic to India, Abp. Alexius Lépicier

Patriarch.

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina 1918
Bp. Auxil., Godric Kean 1924

Archbishops.

Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni 1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier 1919
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer 1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert 1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad 1911
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil 1911
Madras, John Aelen 1902
Simla, Anselm John Kenealy 1911
Verapoly, Angelus M. Perez 1915

Bishops.

Ajmer, Henry Caumont 1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli 1915
Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni 1916
Bagamoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, Vic. Ap.... 1924
Burma, East, Victor Emml. Sagrada, V. A. 1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A. 1906
Burma South, Felix Perroy, Vicar Ap. 1920

Asia. *Bishops—continued.* Cons.

Calicut, Paul Perini 1910
Changanacherry (vacant).
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro 1909
Coimbatore, Augustine Roy 1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand 1916
Galle, Adm. Ap. The Bp. of Trincomalee ...
Hong Kong, (vacant)
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara 1909
Jaffna, Alfred Guyomard 1924
Kandy, Bede Beekmeyer 1912
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil 1914
Krishnagur, Santino Taveggia 1906
Kumbaconam, Mary Aug. Chapuis 1911
Lahore, Fabian A. Eestermans 1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon 1904
Bp. Coaj., L. Perrichon 1920
Mangalore, (vacant)
Meliapur, T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro 1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures 1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel 1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoeck 1921
Poona, Adm. Ap. The Abp. of Bombay .....
Quilon, A. M. Benziger 1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier 1909
Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly 1921
Trinconalee, Gaston Robichez 1917
Tuticorin, Francis Roche 1923
Vizagapatam, John Mary Clerc 1891
Bishop Coaj., Peter Rossillon 1918

Australia.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence 1914
Brisbane, James Duhig 1905
Hobart, Patrick Delany 1893
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix 1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune 1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly 1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan 1922

Bishops.

Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor 1903
Ballarat, Daniel Foley 1916
Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell 1920
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap. ... 1912
Cooktown, John Heavey 1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf 1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas 1918
Geraldton, Richard Ryan 1923
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap. 1898
Goulburn, John Barry 1924
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic. Ap. 1923
Lismore, John Carroll 1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer 1897
Navigator Islands, J. Darnand, Vic. Ap. ... 1919
Papuasia, A. G. de Boismenu 1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters 1923
Port Augusta, Andrew Killian 1924
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel 1912
Sale (vacant).
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy 1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz ... 1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer 1918
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden 1918

New Zealand.

Archbishop.

Wellington, Francis Redwood 1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea 1913

Bishops.

Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O.B.E. ... 1910
Bishop Coadj., James Liston 1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie 1916
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte 1920

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1926.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to March 27.
Trinity, April 7 to July 10.
Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Viscount Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., *St. John's* ..... Elect. 1925
High Steward, The Earl of Birkenhead, Hon. D.C.L., *Merton* 1922
Vice-Chancellor, J. Wells, M.A., Warden of *Wadham* 1923
Proctors, W. T. S. Stallybrass, M.A., *B.N.C.*; J. D. Denniston, M.A., *Hertford* 1925
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1918; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls* 1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L., *Jesus* 1925
Public Orator, A. B. Poynton, M.A. 1925
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* 1899
Bodley's Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley, D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*, 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., *Queen's* 1919
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.* 1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, (vacant). 1924
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, D.Litt., *Magdalen* 1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magdalen* 1909
Registrar of the University, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Magdalen* 1924
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A., *Wadham* 1925
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth, M.A., *Oriel* 1925
Radcliffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A., *Trin.* 1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham* ... 1919
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1915
Acting Curator of Schools, G. B. Allen, D.D., Principal of *St. Edmund Hall* 1922
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's* 1908
University Counsel, Albert G. Clauson, K.C., M.A., *St. John's* 1923
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.* 1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., *Non-Coll., Divinity*; E. Parker, *Law*; C. J. Honey, *Medicine*; G. W. Beesley, *Arts* .....
Organist, G. Edens 1925
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge 1919
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy 1900
Secretary to Delegates of—
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., *Worcester*.
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., *Trinity* 1919
Local Exams., W.C. Burnet, M.A., *Worcester*.
University Museum, T. V. Barker, B.Sc., *B.N.C.*
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A., *Oriel*.
Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments and Adviser to Colonial and Foreign Students, R. Truslove, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F.J. Wylie, M.A., *B.N.C.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W. 1.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors; Warden of *All Souls*.
Heads of Houses, Master of *Univ.*; Dean of *Ch. Ch.*; Master of *Pembroke*.
Professors, The Oriel Professor of the Philosophy of the Christian Religion; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin; the Professor of Pathology.
Members of Convocation, E. M. Walker, M.A.; Sir T. H. Warren, D.C.L.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; F. J. Lys, M.A.; Sir W. R Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A.; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; G. B. Allen, D.D.; D. L. Chapman, M.A.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS. Elect.

American History (Harmsworth), R. N. McElroy 1925
Anatomy (Lee's), A. Thomson, M.A., *Ch.Ch.* 1893
Anglo-Saxon, J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A., *Exeter* 1925
Arabic (Laudian), D. S. Margoliouth, D. Litt., *New Coll.* 1889
Archæology (Lincoln), J. D. Beazley, M.A., *Linc.* 1925
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Astronomy (Savilian), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.* 1893
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1923
Botany (Sherard), Sir F. W. Keeble, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit. R. M. Dawkins, M.A., *Exeter.* 1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., *Jesus* 1921
Chemistry (Lee's), F. Soddy, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Chemistry (Waynflete), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.* 1912
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., *Trinity* 1920
Civil Law (Regius), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1919
Colonial History (Beit), R. Coupland, M.A., *All Souls* 1920
Comparative Anatomy (Linacre), E. S. Goodrich, D.Sc., *Merton* 1921
Comparative Philology, G. E. K. Braunholtz, M.A. (*Cantab.*) 1925
Divinity (Regius), Henry Leighton Goudge, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1923
Divinity (Margaret), W. Lock, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), E.W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *B.N.C.* 1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt., *Merton* 1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A., *Merton* 1922
Exegesis (Ireland), C.H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.* 1920
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), F. A. Lindemann, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1919
Fine Art (Slade), A. M. Hind, M.A., *Linc.* 1912
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., *St John's* 1920
French (Foch), G. Rudler, M.A., *Worc.* 1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *Univ.* 1897
Geometry (Savilian), G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S., *New Coll.* 1919
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., *Queen's* 1907

Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.* ... Elect. 1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* ... 1914
History, Ancient (*Camden*), H. Stuart Jones, D.Litt., *B.N.C.* ... 1920
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.* ... 1910
International Law (*Chichele*), J. L. Brierly, B.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1922
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, D. C. Simpson, D.D., *Oriel* ... 1925
Italian (*Serena*), C. Foligno, M.A., *Queen's* ... 1919
Jurisprudence (*Corpus*), Sir Paul Vinogradoff, Hon. D.C.L., *Corpus* ... 1903
Latin (*Corpus*), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Corpus* ... 1913
Law (*Vinerian*), W. S. Holdsworth, K.C., D.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1922
Logic (*Wykeham*), H. H. Joachim, M.A., *New Coll.* ... 1919
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir A. E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., D.M., *Ch. Ch.* ... 1920
Military History (*Chichele*), Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Swinton, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., *All Souls* ... 1925
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.* ... 1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), Sir C. W. C. Oman, K.B.E., M.A., *All Souls* ... 1905
Modern History (*Regius*), H. W. C. Davis, C.B.E., M.A., *Oriel* ... 1925
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.* ... 1910
Moral Philosophy (*White*), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Corpus* ... 1897
Music, Sir Hugh P. Allen, D.Mus., *New Coll.* ... 1918
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's* ... 1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's* ... 1913
Pastoral Theology (*Regius*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.* ... 1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.* ... 1907
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Queen's* ... 1912
Philosophy of the Christian Religion (*Oriel*), C. C. J. Webb, M.A., *Oriel* ... 1920
Physics (*Wykeham*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.* ... 1900
Physiology (*Waynflete*), Sir C. S. Sherrington, Hon. D.Sc., F.R.S., *Magd.* ... 1913
Poetry, H. W. Garrod, M.A., *Merton* ... 1923
Political Economy, D. H. Macgregor, M.A., *All Souls* ... 1921
Political Theory and Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls* ... 1912
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), A. L. Dixon, M.A., *Magd.* ... 1922
Roman-Dutch Law (*Rhodes*), R. W. Lee, D.C.L., *All Souls* ... 1921
Romance Languages, P. Studer, M.A., *Exeter* ... 1913
Rural Economy (*Sibthorp*), J. A. S. Watson, B.Sc. (*Edin.*) ... 1925
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol* ... 1910
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol* ... 1899
Spanish, Don F. de Arteaga y Pereira, M.A., *Worcester* ... 1894
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus* ... 1893

Oxford Colleges.
(*With date of foundation.*)

All Souls (1437), F. W. Pember, D.C.L., *Warden.*
Balliol (1262), A. D. Lindsay, M.A., *Master.*
B.N.C. (1509), C. H. Sampson, M.A., *Principal.*
Ch. Ch. (1532), H. J. White, D.D., *Dean.*
Corpus Christi (1516), P. S. Allen, D.Litt., *President.*
Exeter (1314), L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*
Hertford (1874), Sir W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A., *Principal.*
Jesus (1571), ... *Principal.*
Lincoln (1427), J. A. R. Munro, M.A., *Rector.*
Magdalen (1456), Sir H. Warren, Hon. D.C.L., *Pres.*
Merton (1270), T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden.*
New Coll. (1386), Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.A., *Warden.*
Oriel (1326), L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost.*
Pembroke (1624), F. H. Dudden, D.D., *Master.*
Queen's (1340), J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost.*
St. John's (1555), H. A. James, D.D., *President.*
Trinity (1554), H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *Pres.*
University (1249), Sir M. E. Sadler, M.A., K.C.S.I., *Master.*
Wadham (1613), J. Wells, M.A., *Warden.*
Worcester (1714), F. J. Lys, M.A., *Provost.*
St. Edm. Hall (1269), G. B. Allen, D.D., *Prin.*
Keble (1869), B. J. Kidd, D.D., *Warden.*

Non-Coll. Stu. (1868), J. B. Baker, M.A., *Censor.*
Campion Hall, J. H. Keane, M.A., *Master.*
S. Benet's Hall, P. J. McCann, M.A., *Master.*

Societies of Women Students.

LADY MARGARET HALL.
Chairman of Council, Cyril Bailey, M.A.
Principal, Miss Lynda Grier, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss E. Jamison, M.A.
Librarian, Miss Skipworth, M.A.
Hall Secretary, Miss Anson, M.A.
Bursar, Miss Harbottle.

SOMERVILLE COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss E. Penrose, M.A., O.B.E.
Vice-Principal, Hon. Alice Bruce, M.A.
Secretary and Treasurer, Miss A. Beauchamp,
Bursar, Miss M. B. Stonedale. [O.B.E.
Librarian, Miss V. Farnell, M.A.

ST. HUGH'S COLLEGE.
Principal, Miss Barbara Elizabeth Gwyer, M.A.
Librarian, Miss W. Mammatt, M.A.
House Bursar, Miss R. Metherell.

ST. HILDA'S HALL
Principal, Miss W. H. Moberly, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss J. de L. Mann, M.A.
Bursar, Miss V. L. Winslow.
Secretary, Miss J. C. Thornton, M.A.

SOCIETY OF OXFORD HOME-STUDENTS.
Principal, Miss Christine M. E. Burrows, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1926.

Lent ..... Jan. 8 to Mar. 28.
Easter ..... Apr. 16 to June 24.
Michaelmas... Oct. 1 to Dec. 19.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* ... Elect. 1919
Vice-Chancellor, Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., Master of *Downing* ... 1925
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* ... 1923
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., Hon. LL.D., *Trin.* ... 1923
Representatives in Parliament, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.D., *Trin.*; Sir G. G. Butler, K.B.E., M.A., *Corpus* ... 1924
Commissary, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., LL.D., *Trin.* ... 1900
Public Orator, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's* 1920
Registrary, E. Harrison, M.A., *Trin.* ... 1925
Assistant Registrary for Research Studies, R. E. Priestley, M.A., *Clare* ... 1924
Librarian, A. F. Scholfield, M.A., *King's* ... 1923
Sec. to the Library, W. F. Cuthbertson ... 1921
Esquire Bedells, R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*, 1913; C. P. Sumner, M.A., *Cai.* ... 1923

Proctors, J. W. Hunkin, B.D., *Cai.*; E. J. Passant, M.A., *Sid. Suss.* ..... Elect. 1925
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (*King's*), Mus.D. (*Oxf.*) .....
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.
Stricklan Curator, H. F. Gadow, M.A., *King's*
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, Sc.D., *Trin.*
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., *Trin. H.*
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* .....
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., *Trin.* .....
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.* .....
Representative on General Medical Council, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., *Jesus* .....
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., *St. John's* .....

SECRETARIES TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A.
Board of Extra-Mural Studies, D. H. S Cranage, Litt.D.
Higher Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*, University Offices.
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., *Cai.*, University Offices.
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., *Pemb.*

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The President of *Queens'*; The Master of *Gonville and Caius*; The Master of *Corpus Christi*; The Master of *Sidney Sussex.*
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Sorley; Professor Sir E. Rutherford; Professor Inglis.
Other Members of the Senate, E. Harrison, M.A. (*Trin.*), *Sec.*; H. McL. Innes, M.A. (*Trin.*); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (*King's*); G. G. Morris, M.A. (*Corp.*); F. J. M. Stratton, M.A. (*Cai.*); F. J. Dykes, M.A. (*Trin.*); Dr. Winfield (*Joh.*); T. J. Cameron, M.A. (*Cai.*); G. A. Chase, M.A. (*Trin. H.*)

MATRICULATIONS.

1907-1908	1,164	1913-1914	1,178	1919-1920	2,458
1908-1909	1,163	1914-1915	727	1920-1921	1,824
1909-1910	1,218	1915-1916	344	1921-1922	1,764
1910-1911	1,191	1916-1917	235	1922-1923	1,701
1911-1912	1,156	1917-1918	281	1923-1924	1,646
1912-1913	1,200	1918-1919	1,835	1924-1925	1,576

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1924, £166,081.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED 31 July, 1924.

Total payments	£121,031
Balance due to Chest	45,050
	£166,081

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Aeronautical Engineering (*Francis Mond*), Elect. B. M. Jones, M.A., *Emman.* 1919
Agricultural Botany, Sir R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.* ..... Elect. 1908
Agriculture (*Draper's*), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., *Caius* 1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., *Joh.* 1920
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A. (*King's*) 1925
Anglo-Saxon (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare.* 1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A. 1923
Arabic (*Sir T. Adam's*), E. G. Browne, M.A., *Pemb.* 1902
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.* 1893
Archæology (*Disney*), Sir W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius* 1923
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's* 1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.* 1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.* 1909
Bio-Chemistry (*Sir William Dunn*), Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.* 1921
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.* 1924
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., *Down.* 1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., (*Sid. Suss.*) 1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.* 1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., *Caius* 1914
Divinity (*Regius*), Alexander Nairne, D.D., *Jesus* 1922
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.* 1911
,, (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., *Trin.* 1905
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.* 1901
,, (*Ely*), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *King's* 1916
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*), J. P. Whitney, D.D., *Emman.* 1919
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus* 1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., M.A., *Trin.* ... 1919
French (*Drapers'*), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., *Joh.* 1919
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*... 1915
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius* 1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *Joh.* 1917
German (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's* 1910
Greek (*Regius*), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1921
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queen's* 1903
International Law (*Whewell*), A. P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., *Down* 1920
Italian, Thomas Okey, M.A., *Caius* 1919
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.* 1911
Law (*Downing*), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., *Downing* 1919
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, Sc.D., *St. John's* 1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., *King's* 1919
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., *Down* 1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.* 1925
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trin.* 1881
Modern History (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A., *King's* 1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's* 1900

	Elect.
Music, Charles Wood, Mus.D., *Caius*.....	1924
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), C. T. A. Wilson, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*	1925
Naval History (*Vere Harmsworth*), J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's*'	1919
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D., *Trin. H.*.....	1922
Physic (*Regius*), Sir H. D. Rolleston, B.C., K.C.B., M.D., *Joh.*	1925
Physics, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1919
Physical Chemistry, T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., *Trin. H.*	1920
Physiology,	1926
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's*	1908
Pure Mathematics (*Sadlerian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's*.....	1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's* ...	1906
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius*.....	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(*With date of Foundation.*)

Christ's (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., *Master.*

Clare (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., *Master.*

Corpus Christi (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., *Master.*

Downing (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., *Master.*

Emmanuel (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master.*

Gonville & Caius (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson, M.D., *Master.*

Jesus (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master.*

King's (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., *Provost.*

Magdalene (1542), A. B. Ramsay, M.A.

Pembroke (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., *Master.*

Peterhouse (1284), Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., M.A., *Master.*

Queens' (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., *Pres.*

St. Catharine's (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., *Master.*

St. John's (1511), Sir R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., *Master.*

Sidney-Sussex (1596), G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Master.*

Trinity (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Master.*

Trinity Hall (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., *Master.*

HOSTELS.

Selwyn College (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Mast.*

Non-Collegiate Students (1869), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., *Censor.*

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

Mistress, Miss E. H. Major.

Vice-Mistress, Miss H. M. R. Murray.

Bursar, Miss E. M. Allen.

Junior Bursar, Miss P. K. Leveson.

Librarian, Miss E. S. Fegan.

Secretary, Miss M. Clover.

NEWNHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss J. P. Strachey.

Tutors, Miss A. B. Dale; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal; Mrs. Palmer.

Bursar, Mrs. Lacy.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1924–25 the total admissions amounted to 7,603; the number of internal Students in July, 1925, was 9,091.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery and Midlothian, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

Chairman of Convocation, Sidney Luxton Loney, M.A.

Principal Officer, Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Registrars: (*Academic Council*) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (*External Council*) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (*University Extension Board*) J. Lea, M.A.

Financial Officer and Secretary to the Senate, H. Claughton, C.B.E., B.A.

Supt. of Examinations, F. J. Port, LL.B.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.

Accountant, Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.

Representative in Parliament, Dr. E. G. G. Little, (1924).

Public Orator, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Sir F. G. Ogilvie, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Dr. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. E. G. G. Little, Dr. R. A. Young; (*Science*), C. W. Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. Senter, Sir Josiah C. Stamp. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, V. Warren Low, J. Sherren. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Prof. H. E. Butler, A. T. Taylor. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. E. Barker. *By King's College* (*Theological Department*), Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Hon. Mr. Justice Tomlin. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Bousfield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, Dr. C. Mackintosh, Sir Arthur C. Peake. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, Sir John Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties*—(*Theology*), Rev. Prof. H. T. Andrews; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), Prof. H. C. Gutteridge; (*Music*), Sir Hugh P. Allen; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, Sir H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. H. B. Baker, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. F. Horton; (*Engineering*), Prof. E. G. Coker; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University

College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 0 and 22; *Arts*, 77 and 131; *Laws*, 5 and 13; *Music*, 0 and 30; *Medicine*, 27 and 353; *Science*, 88 and 223; *Engineering*, 10 and 76; *Economics*, 31 and 16.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Accountancy and Business Methods (*Cassel*), L. R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A.
Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; W. E. Le Gros Clark, F.R.C.S.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; Mrs. Lucas Keene, M.B.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; W. Wright, D.Sc.
Anatomy (*Courtauld*), T. Yeates, M.B.
Morbid Anatomy, H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Arabic, Sir T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt. D.
Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Architecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.
Aviation (*Zaharoff*), L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Bacteriology (*Goldsmiths' Company's*), W. Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S.
Banking and Currency (*Cassel*), (vacant).
Biochemistry, E. C. Dodds, Ph.D.; J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Fritch, Ph.D.; R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Botany (*Hildred Carlile*), W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.
Chemistry (*Daniell*), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*Organic*), J. Norman Collie, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chinese, J. P. Bruce, D.Lit.
Classics, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Commercial and Industrial Law (*Cassel*), H. C. Gutteridge, M.A.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B.
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Dutch History and Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Lit.D.
Education, C. L. Burt, D.Sc; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.; J. D. Wilson, M.A.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), Sir Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.B.A.
Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemical Engineering (*Ramsay Memorial*), E. C. Williams, M.Sc.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc.; F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.S.C., M.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. MacGregor-Morris, M.I.E.E.
Do. (*Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.
Mechanical Engineering, G. Cook, D.Sc.
Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), M. T. M. Ormsby, F.R.C.Sc.
English Bibliography, A. W. Pollard, C.B., D.Litt.
English Lang. and Literature, Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D., F.B.A.; J. R. A. Nicoll, M.A.
Do. (*Quain*) R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.
English Law, E. Jenks, D.C.L.
English Literature (*Hildred Carlile*), Miss C.F.E. Spurgeon, Litt.D.
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D., F.R.S.
Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (*Slade*), Henry Tonks, F.R.C.S.
French and Romance Philology (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Lang. and Literature, F. J. Tanquerey, D.-ès-L.
French Literature, F. Y. Eccles, M.A.
Geography, L. R. Jones, M.C., Ph.d.; L. W. Lyde, M.A.; J. F. Unstead, D.Sc.
Geology, W. T. Gordon, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.
German, H. G. Atkins, D.Lit.; R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, M. T. Smiley, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc., F.R.S.
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.; Miss C. A. J. Skeel, D.Lit.
Central European History (*Masaryk*), R. W. Seton-Watson, D.Litt.
Economic History, Mrs. L. C. A. Knowles, Litt.D.
English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D., F.B.A.
History & Culture of British Dominions in Asia, &c., H. H. Dodwell, M.A.
History of Art, C. T. Borenius, Ph.D.
Imperial History (*Rhodes*), A. P. Newton, D.Lit.
Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Modern French History and Institutions, Paul Vaucher, L-ès-L.
Modern Greek & Byzantine History, &c. (*Koraës*), (vacant).
Hygiene (*Chadwick*), (vacant).
International Relations (*Cassel*), P. J. N. Baker, M.A.
Italian, E. G. Gardner, Litt. D., F.B.A.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.
Latin (*Hildred Carlile*), H. Williamson, M.A.
Logic & Scientific Method, A. Wolf, D.Lit.
Mathematics (*Astor*), G. B. Jeffery, D.Sc.
Mathematics, B. B. Baker, D.Sc.; H. Hilton, D.Sc.; A. E. Jolliffe, M.A.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
Medical Zoology, A. W. Alcock, C.I.E., LL.D., F.R.S.
Medicine, T. R. Elliott, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; A. W. M. Ellis, O.B.E., M.D.; F. R. Fraser, M.D.; F. S. Langmead, M.D.; H. MacLean, M.D.
Music (*King Edward*), P. C. Buck, Mus. Doc., M.A.
Mycology, E. S. Salmon.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Miss A. L. McIlroy, O.B.E., M.D.
Pathology, Sir F. W. Andrewes, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; J. H. Dible, M.B.; L. S. Dudgeon, C.M.G., C.B.E., F.R.C.P.; J. McIntosh, M.D.
Pathology (*Graham*), A. E. Boycott, D.M., F.R.S.
Pathology (*Dunn*), Adrian Stokes, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.D.
Experimental Pathology, C. J. Martin, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S
Persian, Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, D.-ès-Sc., F.I.C.
Pharmacology, A. J. Clark, M.C., M.D.
Philosophy, H. Wildon Carr, D.Litt.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Social Philosophy, E. J. Urwick, M.A.

Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physics, A. Griffiths, D.Sc.; F. L. Hopwood, D.Sc.; F. Horton, D.Sc., F.R.S.; C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.; A. W. Porter, D.Sc., F.R.S.; O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics (*Hildred Carlile*), W. Wilson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics (*Joel*) S. Russ, D.Sc.
Physics (*Quain*), (vacant).
Do. (*Wheatstone*), E. V. Appleton, D.Sc.
Physiology, B. J. Collingwood, O.B.E., M.D.; Miss W. C. Cullis, O.B.E., D.Sc.; C. A. Lovatt Evans, D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. J. S. McDowall, D.Sc.; J. Mellanby, M.D.; V. H. Mottram, M.A.; M.S. Pembrey, M.D., F.R.S.; H. E. Roaf, M.D.; S. Vincent, M.D.
Physiology (*Jodrell*), A. V. Hill, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Portuguese Language, Literature and History (*Camoens*), Edgar Prestage, D.Litt.
Public Administration, Rt. Hon. Sidney J. Webb, LL.B., M.P.
Russian Language, Literature and History, Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E., M.A.
Sanskrit, R. L. Turner, M.C., M.A.
Sculpture, (vacant).
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., F.B.A.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Statistics, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D., F.B.A.
Surgery, C. C. Choyce, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.; G. E. Gask, C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.; C. A. Pannett, M.D.
Swahili and the Bantu Languages, Miss Alice Werner, L.L.A.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Zoology, C. L. Boulenger, D.Sc.; J. S. Huxley, M.A.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*), D. M. S. Watson, M.Sc., F.R.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Gower Street, W.C. 1.
Chairman of Committee, Viscount Chelmsford.
Provost, Sir Gregory Foster.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medical Sciences, Engineering and Economics, and the following Special Schools:—The Bartlett School of Architecture (incl. Department of Town Planning), the Slade School of Fine Art (Drawing, Painting and Sculpture), and the School of Librarianship.

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C. 2.
Chairman of Delegacy, Viscount Hambleden.
Principal, Ernest Barker, LL.D.

The College comprises the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering and Economics.

KING'S COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W. 8.
Dean, Helene Reynard, M.A.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.
Warden, T. Raymont, M.A.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

In the Faculty of Theology:—
Hackney and New College, Hampstead (Congregational).
Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
Regent's Park College, N.W. 8 (Baptist).
Principal, Rev. H. Wheeler Robinson, M.A.
King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. 2 (Church of England).
Dean, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.
Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist).
Principal, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D.
St. John's Hall, Highbury (Church of England).
Principal,

Arts, Science, and Engineering:—
East London College, Mile End Road, E.
Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science:—
Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green.
Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
Principal, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.
Birkbeck College, Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4. (For evening and part-time students.)
Principal, George Senter, D.Sc.

Arts:—
Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Principal, Miss Eleanor C. Lodge, M.A.

Arts—in Pedagogy only:—
London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Principal, Prof. T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.

Arts—in Oriental Research only:—
School of Oriental Studies, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Director, Prof. Sir Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.

Medicine:—
The Medical Schools of certain Hospitals, &c. (*see* p. 271).

Science and Engineering:—
Imperial College of Science and Technology:—
Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines.
Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
City and Guilds (Engineering) College.
Dean, Prof. W. E. Dalby, M.A., F.R.S.,

Science—in Agriculture only:—
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent.
Principal, Robert M. Wilson, B.Sc.

Arts (in Anthropology, History, Sociology and Geography only), Laws and Economics and Political Science:—
London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
Director, Sir William H. Beveridge, K.C.B., B.C.L.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832.
Chancellor, The Earl of Durham, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.C.L.
Proctors, Rev. H. Ellershaw, M.A.; H. J. Hutchens, D.S.O., M.A.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of Observatory, Harold Thomson, M.Sc., F.R.A.S.
Observer, Frank Sargent, F.R.A.S.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Rev. Henry Ellershaw, M.A.

HATFIELD COLLEGE, Durham.
Master, Arthur Robinson, D.C.L.

ST. CHAD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. S. R. P. Moulsdale, B.D.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. C. S. Wallis, M.A.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson, M.A.

BEDE COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Rev. E. E. Braley, M.A.

ST. HILD'S COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss E. C. Christopher, M.A.

NEVILLE'S CROSS COLLEGE, Durham.
Principal, Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

NON-COLLEGIATE STUDENTS.
Censor, Rev. N. D. Coleman, M.A.

HOME STUDENTS (Women).
Censor, Kathleen Lambley, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.
President, Sir David Drummond, C.B.E., M.D.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle.
Principal, Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.C.L.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER. (£2,000.)

Founded 1850; re-organised 1880 and 1903.
Chancellor, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Pro Vice-Chancellor, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Internal Registrar, Norman Smith, D.Sc.
External Registrar, H. P. Turner, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.
Adviser to Women Students, Phyllis E. Crump, M.A.
Chairman of Convocation, H. P. Turner, M.A.
Clerk of Convocation, A. E. G. Chorlton, LL.B.
Tutor and Sec., Faculty of Arts, J. A. Petch, M.A.
Tutor and Sec., Faculty of Science, J. E. Myers, C.B.E., D.Sc.
Tutor and Sec., Faculty of Medicine, B. A. McSwiney, M.B.
TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor and Director of Dept., H. Bompas Smith, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Dalton Hall, *Princ.*, G. A. Sutherland, M.A.
" —Hulme Hall, *Warden*, Rev. T. Nicklin, M.A.
" —St. Anselm's Hall, *Warden*, Rev. Lindsay Dewar, B.D.
" —Lancashire Independent College, *Princ.*, Rev. A. T. Grieve, D.D.
Women—Ashburne Hall, *Warden*, Mrs. Hope Hogg, M.A.
" —Lees Hall, *Warden*, Miss Elsie A. Underwood, B.Sc.
" —Ellis Llwyd Jones Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. Spurling, M.A.
" —Langdale Hall, *Warden*, Miss J. M. Hughes, B.A.
" —St. Gabriel's Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. Whatley.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, 1900. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Gilbert Barling, Bart., C.B., C.B.E., F.R.C.S.
Principal, C. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., LL.D.
Registrar, John H. Costain, M.A.
Secretary, C. G. Burton.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, 1903. (£2,000.)
Chancellor, The Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, J. George Adami, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.
Librarian, John Sampson, D.Litt.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—*Warden*, W. S. Angus, B.A.
Women—*Warden*, Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS.

Leeds, 1904. (£60,000.)
Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, E. G. Arnold, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, J. B. Baillie, O.B.E., D.Ph.
Accountant, E. J. Brown, B.Com.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Registrar, A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
Librarian, R. Offor, B.A.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905. (£2,000.)

Chancellor, The Marquess of Crewe, K.G.
Pro-Chancellors, Lt.-Col. H. K. Stephenson, D.S.O., LL.D.; Sir William E. Clegg, C.B.E., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir W. Henry Hadow, C.B.E., D.Mus., LL.D.
Treasurer, D. Vickers, D.Eng.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, O.B.E., M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Curator of the Observatory, R. R. S. Cox, M.A.
Tutor for Women Students, Mrs. Storr-Best, M.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Stephenson Hall, *Warden*, Rev. E. H. Ward, M.A.
Women—Oakholme Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss F. E. Hollis.
" Tapton Cliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss W. A. Bone, B.A.
" Endcliffe Univ. Hall, *Warden*, Miss G. M. Hadley, B.A.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT (for Men and Women).
Professor, G. H. Turnbull, Ph.D.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909.

Chancellor, Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Thomas Loveday, M.A.
Treasurer, S. H. Badock, J.P.
Registrar, E. G. Francis, M.A.
Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton.
Director, Professor B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Station, Chipping Campden.
Resident Director, A. Appleyard, M.Sc.
Department of Education.
Professor of Education, Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.
Master of Method, T. S. Foster, M.A.
Mistress of Method, Miss A. Mullock, M.Sc.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Mortimer House and Canynge Hall.
Women—Clifton Hill House.
" (*Dept. of Education*)—4 Hostels.

EAST MIDLANDS UNIVERSITY.

(In process of formation.)

NOTTINGHAM UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Nottingham (1880).
Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shimeld.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.
Men—Mapperley Hall and Waverley House.
Women—Cavendish House and Hollygirt House.

LEICESTER, LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Leicester (1921).
Principal, R. F. Rattray, Ph.D
Secretary, W. G. Gibbs.
Women Students' Hostel.
Warden, Miss C. Laycock.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

The Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, and Nottingham organise courses of University Extension Lectures, followed by class work and examinations, in all parts of the kingdom. Full particulars may be obtained from the following:—

Oxford, Rev. F. E. Hutchinson, M.A., Delegacy for Extra-Mural Studies, Acland House, Oxford.
Cambridge, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings.
London, John Lea, M.A., University Extension Registrar, University of London.
Manchester, the External Registrar.
Liverpool, Secretary, University Extension Board.
Leeds, Secretary, University Extension Committee.
Bristol, W. A. Nicholson, M.A., Extra-Mural Dept.
Durham, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.
Birmingham, Secretary, Extra-Mural Dept.
Nottingham, Professor R. Peers, M.A., Univ. Coll., Nottingham.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

BEDFORD COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
(*See* University of London.)

BRISTOL—MERCHANT VENTURERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, Prof. Andrew Robertson, D.Sc.
Secretary, W. W. Ward, LL.D.
Registrar, Kate L. Ford.

CHELTENHAM—LADIES' COLLEGE.

Principal, Miss Beatrice M. Sparks, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Miss O. F. Martin, M.A.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. F. Tarrant.

EXETER—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF THE SOUTH WEST OF ENGLAND.

President, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.
Deputy President, Sir Hy. Y. B. Lopes, Bt., M.A., D.L.
Principal, W. H. Moberly, D.S.O., M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, A. K. Woodbridge.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT (Men and Women).

Head of Dept., Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
Tutor to Women Students, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

LONDON—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.
43, 45 & 47 Harley Street, W. 1.

Principal, Joseph Edwards, M.A.
Dean, Rev. T. W. Crafer, D.D.
Warden, Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
Librarian, Prof. K. J. Spalding, M.A.
Bursar, Prof. P. A. Ellis Richards, F.I.C.

MANCHESTER—MUNICIPAL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.

Principal, B. Mount Jones, D.S.O., M.A.
Registrar, J. A. Binks.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE — ARMSTRONG COLLEGE. (*See* University of Durham.)

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.
(£26,500.)

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, Rev. F. H. Wright, M.A.
Halls of Residence—Wantage Hall and St. Patrick's Hall (for Men); St. Andrew's Hall, Wessex Hall, St. George's Hall, and Cintra Lodge (for Women); St. David's Hall (Home Students and Students in Licensed Lodgings).

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, Kenneth H. Vickers, M.A.
Registrar, George Grant, B.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

(*Men*) South Stoneham, *Warden*, Prof. A. A. Cock, B.A.
(*Women*) Highfield Hall, *Warden*, Miss Aubrey, M.A.; South Hill, *Warden*, Mrs. Ashdown.

The University of Wales. 1893.

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. (1921).
Pro-Chancellor, The Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc.
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Miss F. M. Rees, B.A.
Registrar, D. B. Anthony, M.A. (Cathays Park, Cardiff).
Sec., University Council, Jenkin James, M.A.
Treas., Guild of Graduates, F. E. Rees, B.Sc.
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, John Hughes, M.A.
Representative in Parliament, Ernest Evans, LL.B.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872).

Principal, J. H. Davies, M.A.
General Secretary, J. L. Newbon
Academic do., G. J. Walker.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE FOR WOMEN.

Senior Warden, Miss K. Guthkelch. B.A.

MEN STUDENTS' HOSTEL.

Warden, E. D. T. Jenkins, M.A.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884).

Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
Secretary and Registrar, W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., M.A., LL.B.

HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Men—Warden, Prof. R. L. Archer, M.A.
Women—Warden, Miss M. O. Davis.

III. UNIVERSITY COLL. OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE—Cardiff (1883).

Principal, A. H. Trow, D.Sc.
Registrar, D. J. A. Prowd.

ABERDARE HALL.

Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

IV. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SWANSEA.

Principal, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc.
Registrar, Edwin Drew.

HALL OF RESIDENCE.

Women—Warden, Miss E. Martin.

LAMPETER.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827).

Principal, Rev. Maurice Jones, D.D.
[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411.
(£42,500.)

Chancellor, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., D.C.L.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Sir James C. Irvine.
Rector, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen (1925).
Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D
Registrar & Secretary, Andrew Bennett.
Librarian, George H. Bushnell.
Factor, W. Wilkie.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, Sir J. C. Irvine, C.B.E., LL.D....£1,500

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Prin., Very Rev. George Galloway, D.D.... £950

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE (1880).

Principal, John Yule Mackay, LL.D.....£1,000
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterston.

UNIVERSITY HALL FOR WOMEN.

Warden, Dame Louisa Innes Lumsden, D.B.E., LL.D.

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE.

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450.

(£20,880.)

Chancellor, The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal.
Rector (1925-8), Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.
Principal, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bart., K.C.B., D.C.L. £2,350
Dean of Faculties, Emeritus Professor Sir Hector Cameron, C.B.E., LL.D.
Registrar, Robert Brough.

QUEEN MARGARET COLLEGE (Women).

Mistress, Frances H. Melville, B.D.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494.

(£49,000.)

Chancellor, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G. G.C.V.O., C.B., LL.D.
Rector (1924-7), Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, P.C., K.C.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., F.B.A.
Secretary of the University, H. J. Butchart, D.S.O., B.L.
Librarian, Registrar, and Clerk of the General Council, P. J. Anderson, M.A.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH. 1582.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., D.C.L.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (1923).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., F.R.S., LL.D.
Sec. of University, W. A. Fleming, LL.B., Advocate.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

GLASGOW ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.
George Street, Glasgow (1796).
Director, H. F. Stockdale, LL.D., F.R.S.E.

Northern Ireland.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1909.

Chancellor, The Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., P.C., M.V.O., LL.D.
President and Vice-Chancellor, R. W. Livingstone, Litt.D.
Secretary, J. M. Finnegan, B.A., B.Sc.
Representative in Imperial Parliament, Col. Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Irish Free State.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN (AND TRINITY COLLEGE). 1591.

	Elected.
Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.P., G.C.V.O.	1909
Vice-Chancellor, Lord Glenavy, LL.D.	1919
Provost, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, D.D.	1919
Vice-Provost, Louis C. Purser, Litt.D.	
Senior Dean & Catechist, Edward P. Culverwell, M.A.	
Senior Lecturer, Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.	
Senior Proctor, E. J. Gwynn, M.A.	
Registrar, M. W. J. Fry, M.A.	
Bursar, R. Russell, M.A.	
Auditor, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.	

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS.

	Elected.
Law, W. A. Goligher, Litt.D.	1917
Physic, George L. Allen, M.D.	1924
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A.	1901
Indian & Home Civil Service, E. H. Alton, M.A.	1907
Music, H. S. Macran, M.A.	1913
Agriculture, John Joly, F.R.S.	1914
Commerce, J. Waterhouse, Litt.D.	1923
Education, R. J. Fynne, M.A.	1922
Lady Registrar, Miss Olive Purser, M.A. ...	1918

APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE.

Secretary, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A.	1921

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, 1908.

Chancellor, Eamonn de Valera, B.A.
Vice-Chancellor, D. Coffey, LL.D.
Registrar, F. Wiber.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.

President, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Registrar, Alfred O'Rahilly, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.
Secretary and Bursar, Joseph Downey.
Librarian, J. Fawcett, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845.

President, Alexander Anderson, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Rev. J. Hynes, B.D.
Bursar, T. Walsh, M.D., D.P.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909.

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.A., M.B., LL.D.
Registrar, Prof. Arthur W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary and Bursar, John W. Bacon, M.A.
Librarian, James J. O'Neill.

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

50 Russell Square, London, W.C. 1.

A Bureau of Information for the Universities of the Empire established in pursuance of a resolution of the Delegates to their Congress in London on July 5, 1912. It is also the Secretariate of the Standing Committee of the Executive Heads of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

Chairman of the Bureau Committee, Very Rev. Sir George Adam Smith, D.D., F.B.A., Principal of the University of Aberdeen.
Secretary, Alex Hill, M.D.

Professional Education.

ACCOUNTANCY.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES (*see* p. 298).
SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS (*see* p. 297).
SOCIETY OF ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH (*see* p. 297).
INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES IN GLASGOW (*see* p. 297).
INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND (*see* p. 297).

AGRICULTURE.

ABERDEEN, North of Scotland Coll. of Agric. 41½ Union Street.—*Sec.*, A. A. Prosser.
ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
ALBERT AGRIC. COLL., Glasnevin, Ireland.—*Principal*, G. Stephenson.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (*q.v.*).
BEAMINSTER (Agric. Training Centre for Boys).—*Headmaster*, L. Skyrm, M.A.
BREWOOD, Staffs., Grammar School.—*Headmaster*, E. J. Gaman, B.SC.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
CIRENCESTER (Royal Agricultural College).—*Princ.*, M. J. R. Dunstan, O.B.E., M.A.
DAUNTSEY AGRIC. SCH. (West Lavington, Wilts).—*Headmaster*, George W. Olive, M.A.
DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (*q.v.*).
EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, D. B. Johnstone-Wallace, M.SC.
EDINBURGH (and East of Scotland Coll. of Agric.), 13 George Sq.—*Principal*, E. Shearer, M.A.
GLASGOW (West of Scotland Agric. Coll.).—*Princ. Prof.*, William G. R. Paterson, B.SC.
HARPER-ADAMS AGRIC. COLL. (Newport, Salop).—*Principal*, Charles Crowther, PH.D.
IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE, St. Augustine, Trinidad, West Indies.—*Sec.*, Algernon E. Aspinall, C.M.G., 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
LONG ASHTON, Univ. of Bristol Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station (National Fruit and Cider Institute).—*Director*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
LORD WANDSWORTH AGRIC. COLL., Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hants.—*Warden*, Lt.-Col. W. L. Julyan, M.A.
MADRYN CASTLE FARM SCHOOL, Pwllheli, Carnarvon.—*Princ.*, Isaac Jones, N.D.A.
MIDLAND AGRIC. AND DAIRY COLL. (Sutton Bonington, near Loughborough, and Kingston-on-Soar, Derby).—*Principal*, T. Milburn, PH.D
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Armstrong Coll. (*q.v.*)
NEWTON ABBOT, Devon (Seale-Hayne Coll.).—*Principal*, D. R. Edwardes-Ker, O.B.E., M.A.
NEWTON RIGG, Penrith (Farm School).—*Principal*, R. Lindsay Robb, N.D.A.
NOTTINGHAM, Univ. Coll. (*q.v.*).
OXFORD UNIVERSITY (*q.v.*).
PRESTON, Lancs. (Harris Institute).—*Principal and Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. T. R. Jolly, M.B.E., V.D.
READING UNIVERSITY COLL. (*q.v.*).
ROTHAMSTED, Harpenden, Herts (Experimental Station of the Lawes Agric. Trust). For Research and post-Graduate Workers only.—*Director*, Sir E. J. Russell, O.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
S.E. AGRIC. COLL. (*see* University of London).
STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire.—*Princ.*, Miss Ekins, B.SC.
SWANLEY, Kent (Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss Barratt, D.SC.
TAMWORTH (Agric. Coll.).—*Sec.*, William Sillito.
TRURO (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Princ.*, C. G. M. Delahunt, M.A.
USK (Monmouthshire Agric. Inst.).—*Principal*, John Clark Newsham, F.L.S.
WISLEY R.H.S. SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE (Ripley, Surrey).—*Director*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.

AIR.

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGE, Andover.

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal H. R. M. Brooke-Popham, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C., R.S.C.

ROYAL AIR FORCE CADET COLLEGE, Cranwell.

Commandant, Air-Commodore A. E. Borton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

(*See also* Technical Education.)

The examination of Architects is conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the diplomas granted being **L.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A.** and **F.R.I.B.A.**

The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education supervises and co-ordinates the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout the Empire.

ABERDEEN, School of Arts and Crafts.—
BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Art.—*Princ.*, B. J. Fletcher.
BLACKHEATH, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, B.A.
BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, W. H. Meggs, F.S.A.M.
BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Principal*, Wm. H. Evans, A.R.C.A.
BRISTOL, University College (*q.v.*).
,, Merchant Venturers' College (*q.v.*).
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Diploma in Architecture granted).
CHELTENHAM, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, E. A. Sallis Benney, A.R.C.A.
DERBY, School of Arts and Crafts.—*Principal*, D. S. Andrews, A.R.C.A.
DOVER, School of Art.—*Principal*, J. L. Robinson, A.R.C.A.
DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare St.—*Headmaster*, George Atkinson, R.H.A.
DURHAM UNIVERSITY.
EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Principal*, Gerald Moira, A.R.W.S. *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland. *Professors*, David Alison, R.S.A.; P. Portsmouth, R.S.A.; John Begg, F.R.I.B.A.; Herbert Hendrie, A.R.C.A. *Supt. of Evening Classes*, Allan Sutherland.
GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.*, Patrick S. Dunn, C.B.E., *Director*, John D. Revel, A.R.C.A. *Professors*, Maurice Greiffenhagen, R.A.; R. Anning Bell, R.A.; T. Harold Hughes, A.R.I.B.A.; A. McGibbon, F.R.I.B.A.; A. Proudfoot, A.R.S.A.
GLASGOW, Technical College (*q.v.*).
HUDDERSFIELD, Technical College (*q.v.*).
LEEDS, School of Art.—*Principal*, H. H. Holden, A.R.C.A.
LIVERPOOL, University (*q.v.*).
LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. Burlington House, W.—*Keeper*, Charles Sims, R.A.; *Sec.*, W. R. M. Lamb, M.V.O., M.A.
LONDON.—Architectural Association, 34 to 36 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Secretary*, F. R. Yerbury.
LONDON.—The *Bartlett School of Architecture* at University College, Gower Street (combining the Schools of Architecture formerly conducted at University and King's Colleges), provides Degree and Diploma courses in Architecture; a Department of Town Planning is attached. *The Slade School of Fine Art* at University College, Gower Street, under Professor Tonks, provides complete courses in all branches of Drawing, Painting and Sculpture.
LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society.
LONDON.—L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts.
MANCHESTER, School of Architecture.
MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. A. Dawson, A.R.C.A.

NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Professor of Fine Art*, R. G. Hatton, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM, City School of Art and Design.—*Principal*, J. Else, R.B.S.
READING, University College (*q.v.*).
SHEFFIELD UNIVERSITY.
WALLASEY, School of Art.—*Princ.*, W. Morton, A.R.C.A.

BREWING.

INSTITUTE OF BREWING, Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C. 2; *Sec.*, W. H. Bird.

CHEMISTRY.

INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 30 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*President*, Prof. G. G. Henderson. *Registrar and Sec.*, R. B. Pilcher, O.B.E.
Fellows (F.I.C.) and Associates (A.I.C.) are admitted after due training and examination.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY (*see* p. 310)
SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES (*see* 299)
LEEDS COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The following Commercial (Evening) Institutes are maintained by the London County Council :—

BALHAM, Elmfield Road, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Princ.*, F. Geary, B.S.C.
BOW AND BROMLEY, Malmesbury Road, E. 3.—*Princ.*, H. Strawbridge, B.S.C.
BRIXTON, 54–56 Brixton Hill, S.W. 2.—*Princ.*, J. Callie, B.A.
CATFORD, Brownhill Road, S.E. 6.—*Princ.*, R. Hedges.
CLAPHAM JUNCTION, Plough Road, S.W. 11.—*Princ.*, W. Hill.
CHOUMERT ROAD, Peckham, S.E. 15.—*Princ.*, A. A. Kemp.
FULHAM, Childerley Street, S.W. 6.—*Princ.*, B. Wood.
GREENWICH, Blackheath Road, S.E. 10.—*Princ.*, G. Dand.
HAMMERSMITH, William Street, W. 14.—*Princ.*, E. G. Dixon.
"HAVERSTOCK," Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Princ.*, H. A. Warmer.
HIGHBURY, Laycock Street, N. 1.—*Princ.*, W. J. Chalk, M.A.
"HUGH MYDDELTON," St. James' Walk, E.C. 1.—*Princ.*, D. Magill.
KENNINGTON. Kennington Road, S.E. 11.—*Princ.*, H. B. Winder, A.C.I.S.
MARYLEBONE, Upper Marylebone Street, W. 1.—*Princ.*, T. Beach, B.Com.
NORTHWOLD ROAD, E. 5.—*Princ.*, A. W. French.
"OLIVER GOLDSMITH," Peckham Road, S.E. 5.—*Princ.*, B. H. Matthews, B.Sc.
PADDINGTON, Essendine Road, W. 9.—*Princ.*, J. A. Ashton, A.C.I.S.
QUEEN'S ROAD, Dalston, E. 8.—*Princ.*, J. E. Bruton, B.Sc.
SOUTHWARK, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—*Princ.*, G. K. M. Hutchinson.
STEPNEY, Myrdle Street, E. 1.—*Princ.*,
STILLNESS ROAD, Brockley Rise, S.E. 23.—*Princ.*, A. G. Manser.
UPPER HORNSEY ROAD, Holloway, N. 7.—*Princ.*, T. C. Scadden, B.Sc.
WESTMINSTER, St. George's Row, S.W. 1.—*Princ.*, W. J. Bradley, B.Sc.
WOOLWICH, Bloomfield Road, S.E. 18.—*Princ.*, W. Peatfield, B.Sc.

Other Schools of Commerce.
(*See also* Technical Education.)

IPSWICH (Sch. of Com.).—*Princ.*, W. C. S. Stanger, A.Sc.
LONDON (R. Soc. of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.)—*Sec.*, G. K. Menzies, M.A.

DENTAL.

Dental study may be followed at most of the Universities and at any of the recognised Dental Schools in the British Isles. Dental Degrees and Licences are conferred by most of the Universities, and Licences by the Surgical Corporations.

ANY UNREGISTERED PERSON practising, or holding himself out as being prepared to practise Dentistry, renders himself liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £100, and "Dentistry" is defined as including advice, attendance or treatment in connexion with the fitting of artificial teeth.

DENTAL BOARD OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 44 Hallam Street, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland ; *Registrar*, Norman C. King.
GUY'S HOSPITAL DENTAL SCHOOL, London Bridge, S.E. 1.—*Dean*, Prof. T. B. Johnston, M.B. ; *Sub-Dean*, F. Bocquet-Bull, M.R.C.S.
ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, 32 Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—*Dean*, H. Stobie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.D.S. ; *Sec.* W. J. Wadham.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—*q.v.*

DOMESTIC SUBJECTS.

ABERDEEN, Miss Marshall, *Principal* (Domestic Science Department, Robert Gordon's Technical College).
BATH, Miss King, *Principal* (School of Domestic Science, Guildhall).
BRISTOL, , *Acting Principal* Miss Browne,(Municipal Training College of Domestic Subjects, 3 Great George Street).
CARDIFF, Miss Bunker, *Principal* (Training School of Domestic Arts, St. Andrew's Place).
EDINBURGH, Miss de la Cour, *Principal* (School of Cookery and Domestic Economy, 5 Atholl Crescent).
GLASGOW, Miss Melvin, *Principal* (Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1, Park Drive, W.).
GLOUCESTER, Miss Whitaker, *Principal* (Training School of Cookery, Barrack Square).
LEEDS, Miss Juniper, *Principal* (Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, 90 Albion St.).
LEICESTER, (vacant), *Principal* (Domestic Subjects Department, The College, Victoria Road).
LIVERPOOL, (vacant), *Principal* (F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Colquitt Street).
LONDON, Miss Clarke, *Principal* (National Training School of Cookery, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1).
LONDON, Miss Marsden, *Principal* (Domestic Science Training College Dept., Battersea Polytechnic, S.W. 11).
LONDON, Miss Turnbull, *Principal*, (National Society's Training College, Berridge House, West Hampstead, N.W. 6).
MANCHESTER, Miss Cook, *Principal* (Municipal Training College of Housecraft, 160 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock).
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Miss Rotheram, *Principal*, (Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, Northumberland Road).
SHEFFIELD, Miss Leicester, *Principal* (College of Domestic Science, Leopold Street).

DRAMA.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62–64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*President*, Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A.

ENGINEERING.

Courses of Engineering in all its branches may be followed at any of the Universities in the British Isles, and most Universities confer Degrees in Engineering.
(*See also* Technical Education.)

ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, 35 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Principal*, B. W. Adkin, F.S.C. *Sec.* R. C. Hadland, M.A.

FORESTRY.

IMPERIAL FORESTRY INSTITUTE, Oxford.—*Prof.* R. S. Troup, C.I.E., D.Sc. *Sec.*, P. S. Spokes, B.Sc.

JOURNALISM.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Certificate in Journalism issued).

LONDON UNIVERSITY. Courses in Journalism are provided by the University in co-operation with University College, Gower Street, King's College, Strand, or Bedford College, Regents Park.

LONDON SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM, 110 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.—*Principal*, Max Pemberton.

LEGAL.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1926.

Jan. 11 to Feb. 1	June 1 to June 21
Apr. 13 to May 10	Nov. 2 to Nov. 25

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

Treasurer, Sir William F. Kyffin-Taylor, K.C.
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
Librarian, F. J. Snell.
Clerk, R. T. H. Milton.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C. 4.

Treasurer (until Nov. 19, 1925), His Honour Judge Ruegg, K.C.
Under-Treasurer, Maj. H. Beresford-Peirse, D.S.O.
Keeper of the Library, H. A. C. Sturgess.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C. 2.

Treasurer, The Lord Danesfort, K.C.
Master of the Library, C. E. E. Jenkins, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, D. R. Hughes, K.C.
Preacher, The Very Rev. the Dean of Exeter.
Organist, Reginald Steggall.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, R. P. P. Rowe.
Clerks, F. W. Corn; N. Y. Marriott; H. C. H. Fairchild.
Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.
Deputy Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.
Assistant Librarian, T. Hodgkinson.

GRAY'S INN, W.C. 1.

Treasurer (until Dec. 31, 1925), Sir A. W. Renton, K.C.M.G., K.C.
Master of Library (until Dec. 31, 1925), Rt. Hon. Lord Merrivale.
Master of Moots, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Atkin.
Dean of the Chapel, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chaplain, Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR.

(5 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.)

[The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.]

Chairman, T. R. Hughes, K.C.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Hon. Treasurer, J. F. W. Galbraith, K.C., M.P.
Secretary, Harold Hardy.
Chief Clerk, Charles H. Worthy.
Assistant Clerk, William C. Wills.

BAR LIBRARY (Royal Courts of Justice).
Secretary and Librarian, R. A. Riches.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION.

(15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.)

[Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.]

Chairman. Right Hon. Lord Justice Atkin.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chairman of the Board of Studies, Right Hon. Lord Justice Scrutton.
Director of Legal Studies and Head of Inns of Court School of Law, A. M. Langdon, B.C.L., K.C.
Secretary to the Council, J. F. Waley, M.A.

READERS.

Rom. Law, Jurisprudence, &c., R. W. Lee, D.C.L.
Assistant, S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.
Constitutional Law, A. E. W. Hazel, C.B.E., B.C.L.
Procedure & Crim. Law, Roland Burrows, LL.D.
Real Property and Conveyancing, A. F. Topham, K.C., LL.M.
Assistant, W. J. Whittaker, LL.B.
Common Law, J. Gerald Pease, C.B.E., B.A.
Assistant, Hon. Cyril Asquith, M.A.
Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.
Assistant, W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., K.C.
Hindu & Muhammadan Law (Lecturer), Lindsay J. Robertson.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh.)

[Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.]

Dean of Faculty, J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C.
Vice-Dean. C. H. Brown, K.C.
Treasurer, John Cowan, O.B.E., K.C.
Agent, Sir George M. Paul, LL.D.
Clerk of Faculty (vacant).

KING'S INN, DUBLIN.

The Society of King's Inn, Dublin, controls admissions to the Free State Bar.

THE LAW SOCIETY.

(100–113 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.)

[The Society controls the education and examination of articled clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members, 9,812.]

President, 1925–26, Herbert Gibson.
Vice-President, Alfred Henry Coley.
Secretary, Edmund Ralph Cook.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE (containing Representatives of the Council, of Provincial Law Societies, and of Law Students).—*Chairman*, R. M. Welsford. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D.; *Vice-do.*, E. C. S.

Wade, LL.M. ; *Reader*, H. O. Danckwerts, M.A. ; *Tutors*, R. R. Formoy, LL.M. ; P. A. Landon, M.A. ; L. B. Tillard, B.A. *Accounts*, L. R. Dicksee, F.C.A.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articled clerks in legal subjects ; and the classes are open to all students, whether articled clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The teaching in Law is arranged on the intercollegiate basis at University and King's Colleges, and at the London School of Economics. There is a staff of 19 Professors, Readers and other teachers.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO THE SIGNET.

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh.)

[Writers to the Signet are authorised to append to their names the letters W.S.]

Keeper of the Signet, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Depute Keeper, William Campbell Johnston.
Sub Keeper and Clerk, J. H. Notman.

LAW AGENTS.

(Scottish Law Agents Society.)

Sec., A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS.

President, William Henry Mill.
Secretary, Alex. Wylie, 48 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

LAW SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

The Incorporated Law Society of Ireland keeps a register of Solicitors in the Irish Free State.
Secretary, W. G. Wakely, 45, Kildare St., Dublin.

LIBRARIANSHIP.

UNIV. OF LONDON SCHOOL OF LIBRARIANSHIP, University College, Gower St., W.C 1.—*Director*, E. A. Baker, D.Lit.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Public Library, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.—*President, Princ.* D. Grant Robertson, C.V.O., LL.D. *Hon. Sec.*, F. Pacy.

MASSAGE.

CHARTERED SOCIETY OF MASSAGE AND MEDICAL GYMNASTICS, 157 Great Portland Street, W. 1.—*Sec.* Miss E. M. Templeton ; *Examinations Sec.*, Miss H. Butchard.

MEDICAL.

Medical Study may be followed at any of the Universities and recognised Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by every University, and qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam St., W. 1.—*President*, Sir Donald MacAlister, Bart., K.C.B., M.D. *Registrars: England*, Norman C. King ; *Scotland*, Thomas H. Graham, O.B.E., 20 Queen Street, Edinburgh ; *Ireland*, Richard J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Any unregistered person practising as an Apothecary is liable to a penalty under the Apothecaries Act, 1815. The use by unregistered persons of any title implying registration, or that they are recognised by law, is made an offence by the Medical Act, 1858. No unregistered person can give a valid certificate or hold an appointment at a hospital or on a ship, &c., or obtain dangerous drugs.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir F. H. Champneys, Bart., M.D. ; *Secretary*, H. G. Westley, M.A.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—Clinical practice comprises a service of 687 beds, besides 70 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley, in Kent. 34 resident appointments, and all clinical clerkships, dresserships, &c., are chosen from the students without fee ; scholarships and prizes of nearly £900 awarded annually ; a college attached where students may reside. *Dean of the Medical School*, T. W. Shore, M.D.

LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE AND DENTAL SCHOOL.—The largest general hospital in England ; 950 beds ; in-patients 1924, 17,975 ; out-patients, 131,969 ; attendances, 553,965 ; over 170 appointments are made annually from students of the College recently qualified. Resident appointments carry board and residence. Research Funds to the value of approximately £40,000. 4 entrance scholarships of annual value £456, and 36 prizes of annual value £403.—*Dean*, Prof. William Wright, D.Sc. ; *Sec.*, E. J. Burdon.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds in constant occupation, 616. Number of new out-patients in 1924, 124,431. Clinical clerkships and dresserships held by all students. Resident appointments after qualification carry free board and residence. Scholarships and Prizes amounting in all to nearly £1,000 are awarded annually. Residential college and club for students, adjoining the hospital.—*Dean*, Prof. T. B. Johnston.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL. (Founded 1228.)—644 beds ; numerous prizes and scholarships ; 50 house appointments and clinical assistantships open to qualified students twice yearly ; clinical clerkships and dresserships are held without extra fees. The School Buildings are among the most complete in London. Fees, £50 per annum.—*Medical Sec.*, A. Elliot, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds, 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and 2 registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, J. A. Torrens, M.D.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 450. Two entrance scholarships, value £100 each, also two of £90 and £60 for University students. Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000.—*Dean*, E. L. Pearce Gould, M.D. ; *Secretary*, R. A. Foley.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 288. In-patients 1924, 3,969. Out-patients 1924, 44,707. Five entrance scholarships, value £210 to £300, awarded annually in July.—*Dean*, Dr. C. M. Wilson ; *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. J. Fenton, M.D. ; *Secretary*, F. Noakes.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Beds, 236.—*Dean*, A. Stanley Woodwark, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, University St., W.C. 1.—A School of Final Medical Studies. Recently the recipient from the *Rockfeller Foundation* of New York of £835,000 for the advancement of medical education and research. Under this benefaction considerable additions are being made to the Hospital and Medical School. The number of

beds will then be 500. One of the Schools with Teaching Units in Medicine and Surgery. An Obstetric Unit will shortly be instituted. Forty-seven appointments open to students, and paid appointments to the annual value of over £500. Scholarships and Exhibitions to the value of over £1,000 awarded annually. The National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street, forms the Dental Department and Dental School of University College Hospital.—*Dean*, Sir G. F. Blacker, C.B.E., M.D.; *Sec.*, G. E. Adams.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (Medical and Dental Schools), Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.—Number of beds, 400.—Four tutors and three Registrars are appointed annually, and seventeen Resident Medical Officers are elected half-yearly from among the qualified students. Four Entrance Scholarships, each £50; two Raymond Gooch Scholarships, each £120; also two Burney Yeo Scholarships, each £80, for Oxford and Cambridge students, awarded annually.—*Dean*, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D.; *Sec.*, S. C. Ranner, M.A.

LISTER INST. OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Director*, Dr. C. J. Martin, C.M.G., F.R.S.

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter St., Brunswick Sq., W.C.—Scholarships of the annual value of over £1,300 are awarded each year. Clinical work is carried out at the Royal Free and various Special Hospitals. Many appointments open to qualified students. Students' chambers are provided in connexion with Medical School. Courses for dental students in conjunction with Royal Dental Hospital.—*Dean*, Dame Louisa Aldrich Blake, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.; *Warden and Sec.*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE.—Division of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston, N.W. 1.—Two courses of study annually, commencing in March and October. Fee, 30 Gs.—*Director*, Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.; *Sec.*, R. W. Harris.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, S.W. 1.—*Commdt.*, Col. C. W. Mainprise, D.S.O.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

ROYAL NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10. *Director of Medical Studies.*—Surgeon Commr. T. B. Shaw, M.B., R.N.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS.

WEST LONDON POST-GRADUATE COLLEGE, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W. 6.—Continuous instruction, for graduates only. Three months' Hospital Practice (including Lectures and Demonstrations), 9 guineas; one month, 4 guineas; 2 months, 7 guineas.—*Dean*, H. T. S. Simson.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, S.E. (for Post Graduates only).—250 beds.

THE COLLEGE OF NURSING, Henrietta St., Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Dame Sarah Swift, G.B.E., R.R.C.; *Chairman of Council*, Hon. Sir Arthur Stanley, G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.; *Sec.*, Miss Mary S. Rundle, R.R.C.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE LONDON.

Birmingham General and Queen's Hospitals.
Birmingham University.
Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital.
Bristol University.
Cambridge University.
Durham University.
Glasgow, Anderson's College Medical School.
Glasgow, St. Mungo's College.
Glasgow, Western Medical School.
Ireland, Dublin University.
Ireland, National University.
Ireland, Queen's University.
Leeds University.
Liverpool, Royal Infirmary
Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
Northampton, School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Oxford University.
Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.
Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
Scotland, Universities of.
Sheffield University.
Wales, University of.
Wolverhampton and Stafford General Hospital.

MILITARY.

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.

[Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.]

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. C. Parvin, M.C.
Librarian, Col. J. R. Dyas, C.M.G.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).

Course, 18 months; entrance twice yearly.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. R. E. Charles, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. Commandant, Col. H. F. Salt, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. J. F. M. Whiteley, M.C., R.E.
Asst. Adjutant, Maj. F. Bolton, M.B.E., R.A.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. T. S. Coates, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. A. T. A. Naylor, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST (1799).

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Corkran, C.B., C.M.G.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. H. C. L. Howard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Capt. F. A. M. Browning, D.S.O.
Quarter-Master, Lt.-Col. H. S. Lickman, O.B.E.
Offr. i./c. Equitation, Capt. J. H. Dudgeon, M.C.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. W. L. Steele, C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
Chaplain, Rev. W. H. L. Miller, D.S.O., B.A.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Guston, near Dover.

Commandant, Lt.-Col. H. S. Poyntz, D.S.O., A.E.C.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. C. Thomas, D.S.O.
Medical Officer, Maj. F. E. Roberts, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Chief Instructor, Maj. S. G. Simpson, O.B.E., A.E.C.
Chaplain, Rev. H. F. S. Collier, B.A., C.F.
Officer Instructor, Lt. J. R. L. G. Wright, A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.

Commandant, Maj. A. C. T. White, V.C., M.C., A.E.C.
Qr.-Mr. & Adjt., Maj. J. N. Macrae, D.S.O.
Headmaster, Capt. A. F. Barnes, M.C., A.E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

All persons engaged in education who have passed an examination satisfactory to the Council are admissible as members. Diplomas granted are F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P.

President, Sir Philip Magnus, Bart., F.C.P.
Dean, W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M., F.C.P.
Treasurer, S. T. Shovelton, M.A.
Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841), for "the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the maintenance of Scholarships, to the carrying on of lectures on scientific and other subjects for artisans, and to the assistance of approved educational objects.

Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, LL.D., *Chairman*; Walter Leaf, Litt.D.; Sir Michael E. Sadler, K.C.S.I., C.B., LL.D.; Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish, C.M.G.; Miss Margaret J. Tuke, M.A.
Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Granage, Litt.D.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES (Trustees of the), 3 Temple Gardens, E.C. 4.

[The income (£136,880) is applied mainly in support of Polytechnics, in furtherance of Technical Education, in grants of pensions, and for the maintenance of City Churches.]

Chairman of Governors, Sir Evan Spicer.
Vice-Chairman, L. B. Sebastian.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC.

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, London, Birmingham* and *Victoria Manchester*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

[The R.A.M. was founded in 1822 by Lord Burghersh (afterwards Earl of Westmorland) for the cultivation of the science of music. The average number of students attending in 1925 was 900. There are 144 Fellows (F.R.A.M.), 655 Associates (A.R.A.M.), and 10,853 Licentiates (L.R.A.M.), of whom 647 Licentiates were elected in 1924.]

President, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Chairman of Committee, Philip L. Agnew, M.A.
Principal, John B. McEwen, M.A., F.R.A.M.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Whiting.
Secretary, J. A. Creighton.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

[Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), Honorary Associates (Hon. A.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council; Associates (A.R.C.M.) by an examination held three times a year. Pupils (1925) exceeded 700, about 70 being Scholars and Exhibitioners.]

Patrons, H.M. The King; H.M. The Queen.
President H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir Hugh Percy Allen, Mus.Doc.
Hon. Secretary, George A. Macmillan, D.Litt.
Registrar, Claude Aveling, M.A.
Bursar, E. J. N. Polkinhorne.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (1880), (Corporation of London), John Carpenter Street, E.C. 4.

[The School grants a diploma of Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.) and of Associateship (A.G.S.M.), open to students of eight terms' standing and over.]

Principal, Sir Landon Ronald, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.M.
Secretary, H. Saxe-Wyndham.
Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Hemming.
Professors, 110 in number.

BLACKHEATH CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC, S.E. 3.

Principal, George H. Wilby, A.R.A.M.
Secretary & Supt., Edith S. Dealy.

CHILDREN'S COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1909), 79, Baker Street, W. 1.

Patron, H.R.H. the Duchess of York.
Principal, Madame Mathilde Verne.
Secretary, John Verne.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 6t. Marlborough Street, W. 1.

Principal, Frederick J. Karn, Mus.B.
Director of Examns., G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. (1875).

President, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E., Mus.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, M.A., Mus.B.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1872), Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. 1.

President, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Secretary, C. N. H. Rodwell.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.

President, Dr. H. W. Richards.
Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, Alan W. Shindler, M.A.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC, INCORPORATED, Ducie St., Oxford Rd., Manchester.

Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
President, H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers, M.A..

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham.

Commandant, Col. Sir F. N. Elphinstone-Dalrymple, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Adjutant, Lt.-Col. E. V. Tarrant, D.C.M.
Director of Music, Lieut. H. E. Adkins, Mus. Bac.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.

Superintendent, Maj. W. A. Jolly, R.M.
Musical Director, Lieut. J. G. Welsh, M.B.E., R.M.

NAVAL.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Captain, G. T. C. P. Swabey, D.S.O., R.N.
Commander, S. S. Bonham-Carter, D.S.O., R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Commr. W. Bradbury, D.S.O., R.N.
Store Officer, Cashier, &c., Paym.-Lt.-Commander G. J. Watney, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, A. Backhouse.
Civil Engineer, T. C. Agutter, F.R.I.B.A.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

STAFF COLLEGE.

Director, Capt. E. Astley-Rushton, C.M.G., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.

Captain, M. E Dunbar-Nasmyth, V.C., C.B., R.N.
Commander, E. R. B. Kemble, R.N.
Headmaster, C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.

Supt., Captain L. R. Oliphant, R.N.
Cashier, Paym. Capt. F. M. Mitchell, R.N.
Chief Officer, Lieut.-Com. S. T. P. Yeo, R.N.
Medical Officer, Surg.-Capt. P. M. May, R.N.
Chaplain, Rev. T. H. Jones, O.B.E., M.A., R.N.
Headmaster, S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.

TRAINING SHIPS.

Royal Navy.

FOR MEN:—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Vestal*, *Vindictive*, *Niger*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), and *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS:—*H.M.S. Fisgard*, (4 ships, for boy artificers, Portsmouth), *Ganges* (2 ships, and Shotley Training Establishment, Harwich), *Impregnable* (3 ships, Devonport), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers, Devonport), *Powerful* (3 ships, Devonport); and *see* also *Arethusa* and *Warspite* below.

Exmouth (Metropolitan Asylums Board), moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Exmouth II.*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. Only boys of good character are received.—*Capt. Supt.*, Capt. H. S. Currey, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).

Mercantile Marine.

For Officers.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (INCORPORATED).—H.M.S. *Worcester*, off Greenhithe. *Capt. Supt.*, Capt. M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. *Sec.*, F. H. Stafford, 72, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

CADET SCHOOL SHIP *Conway*, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Capt.*, H. W. Broadbent, R.D., R.N.R.

OCEAN TRAINING SHIPS.—This scheme for training officers for the Merchant Service and R.N.R. is now carried on at the Nautical College, Pangbourne. Special nominations to R.N., R.N.R. for training as Probationary Midshipmen, subject to Admiralty Regulations. Also to the R.A.F.

For Seamen.

TRAINING SHIP *Arethusa*, off Greenhithe, Kent (Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship).

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship). *Supt.* Com. J. C. Woodward, R.N.; *Sec.*, J. Alleyne Chambers, 66 Coleman Street, E.C. 2.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead. For boys between 13 and 14½ years of age at entry and of good character only. *Capt. Supt.*, Commander H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants.—*Hon. Director*, C. B. Fry, Commr. R.N.R.

TRAINING SHIP *Warspite*, off Greenhithe, Kent (Marine Society.)

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Chairman of Governing Body, Sir Harry L. Stephen.
Director, Prof. Sir E. Denison Ross, C.I.E., Ph.D.
Secretary, Miss C. L. Clegg.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Training Colleges for Women Teachers.

BEDFORD (P. T. Coll., Lansdowne Rd.).—*Princ.*, Miss Stansfeld.

CHELSEA (Polytechnic, Manresa Road, S.W. 3).—*Principal*,

DARTFORD HEATH, KENT.—*Principal*,

LIVERPOOL (P. T. Coll., Bedford St.).—*Principal*, Miss Irene M. Marsh.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

See also "Commercial Education."

In addition to the Institutions enumerated below there are Faculties of Engineering at the Universities of *Birmingham*, *Bristol*, *Cambridge*, *Durham*, *Leeds*, *Liverpool*, *London*, *Manchester*, and *Sheffield*; *Wales*; *St. Andrews*, *Glasgow*, and *Edinburgh*; *Dublin*, *National University of Ireland*, and the *Queen's University* of *Belfast*.

I.—UNDER LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The principal technical institutes maintained or aided by the L.C.C. are the following:—

Institutes entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. 11.—*Princ.* A. Ritchie-Scott, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Rd., S.E. 5.—*Princ.*, S. Thorogood, A.R.C.A.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, Fred V. Burridge, R.E.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgely Road, High St., Clapham, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, G. R. Woolway, A.R.C.A.

HACKNEY INSTITUTE.—*Principal*, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.

(a) *Hackney Institute*, Dalston Lane, E. 8.
(b) *Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass Branch*, Cassland Road, E. 9.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. 12.—*Principal*, John Williams.

LONDON SCHOOL OF PRINTING AND KINDRED TRADES, 6z Stamford Street, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, Capt. L. M. Coombs, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. 4.—*Principal*, A. R. Sage, M.B.E.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, A.M.I.C.E.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull, M.Sc.

SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Barrett Street, Oxford Street, W. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss E. E. Cox, B.A.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Headmistress*, Miss A. Crawley, B.Sc.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, S.W., with which is incorporated the WESTMINSTER SCHOOL OF ART.—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc.; *Head* (School of Art), Walter Bayes, A.R.W.S.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Robt. H. Pickard, D.Sc., F.R.S.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, J. W. Bispham, O.B.E., B.Sc.

CHELSEA POLYTECHNIC, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields, E.C. 2.—*Director*, J. W. Ramsbottom, M.A.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC, 280 St. John Street, E.C. 1.—*Principal*, S. C. Laws, M.Sc.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Holloway Road, N. 7.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Director of Education*, T. Worswick, O.B.E., M.Sc.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A.

Technical Institutes, &c., aided by the L.C.C.

ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Creek Road, Deptford, S.E. 8.—*Head Mistress*, Miss M. E. Stuart.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT. Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 15.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CAMPDEN TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Lancaster Road, W. 11.—*Supt.*, Miss G. L. Abbott.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, 7 Fitzroy Street, W. 1.—*Lady Supt.*, Miss K. Vialls.

CORDWAINERS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, St. John's Lane, Finsbury, E.C. 1.—*Princ.*, F. Y. Golding.

FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Leonard Street, City Road, E.C. 1.—*Dean*, A. J. Hale, B.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E. 14.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A.

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker, F.I.C.

MARY WARD SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Warden*, Miss H. D. Oakley, M.A.

MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss C. I. Brennand.

NEWCOMEN'S FOUNDATION TRADE SCHOOL FOR DOMESTIC SERVICE, Newcomen St., Borough, S.E. 1.—*Lady Principal*, Miss R. A. Roberts.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W. 7.—*President*, H.R.H. the Duchess of York; *Principal*, Miss E. Bradshaw.

SAILORS HOME, Dock Street, E. 1 (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, Payr.-Comm. A. E. Loder, R.N.R.

SCHOOL OF WOOD-CARVING, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W. 7.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey.

TOYNBEE HALL, 28 Commercial Street, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. 18.—*Principal*, D. N. Griffiths, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.

Schools of Art aided by the L.C.C.

BLACKHEATH, LEE, LEWISHAM AND GREENWICH, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Principal*, J. Howard Hale, R.B.A.

ST. MARTIN'S, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Princ.*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

In addition to the above schools there are Art Schools or Classes attached to all the Polytechnics, except the Northern Polytechnic, and to Goldsmiths' College. Schools of Art are also conducted by the City and Guilds of London Institute at Finsbury Technical College and at the South London Technical Art School, 122–124 Kennington Park Road (*see* below).

II.—OTHER LONDON INSTITUTIONS.

Imperial College of Science and Technology,
South Kensington, S.W. 7.
Visitor: H.M. THE KING.

Chairman of Governing Body, The Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster.

Chairman of Executive Committee, Herbert Wright.

Chairman of Delegacy, Walter T. Prideaux.

An Institution for the most advanced training and research in Science, especially in its application to industry. The Departments and Professors are:—

Royal College of Science.

Aeronautics: L. Bairstow, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Aviation*); Sir Gilbert T. Walker, C.S.I. Sc.D., F.R.S. (*Meteorology*).

Mathematics: S. Chapman, H. Levy (*Applied*); *Physics*: H. L. Callendar, C.B.E., F.R.S., A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Technical Optics*, A. O. Rankine, O.B.E.; A. E. Conrady, *Optical design*; A. F. C. Pollard, *Mechanical design*; *Chemistry*: H. B. Baker, C.B.E., F.R.S., J. E. Thorpe, C.B.E., F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip, O.B.E., F.R.S. (*Physical*); *Chemical Technology—Fuel and Refractory Materials*; W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology*: J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*), V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*), P. Groom, F.R.S. (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); S. B. Schryver (*Biochemistry*); *Geology*: W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*).

Royal School of Mines.

Mining: S. J. Truscott; *Mine Surveying*, L. H. Cooke; *Mining Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Metallurgy*: H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; *Oil Technology*: W. W. Watts, F.R.S.

City and Guilds (Engineering) College.

Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power: W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering*: S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering*: C. L. Fortescue, O.B.E.

Rector, Sir Thomas H. Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Secretary, A. Gow, M.A.

City and Guilds of London Institute,
Gresham College, E.C. 2.

(1.) *City Guilds Engineering College* (*see* Imperial College of Science and Technology).

(2.) *Finsbury Technical College*, Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.

(3.) *Technical Art School*, 122 and 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

(4.) *Department of Technology*, 29 Roland Gardens, S.W. 7.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, Maurice Wilson, M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, 62–70 Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Princ.*, A. Russell, LL.D., F.R.S.

INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED GROCERS (Incorporated), 4 Cullum St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Motor, and Aero), 307–311 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Head of School*, A. R. Horne, O.B.E., B.Sc., F.R.S.E.

SCHOOL OF MOTOR BODY AND CARRIAGE BUILDING (Balderton St., W.).—*Head of Dept.*, Ernest Bailey.
SOUTH OF ENG. COLL OF PHARMACY (186 Clapham Rd., S.W.9).—*Principal*, H. Lucas, F.C.S.
TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W. 1.—*Director*, Sir Banister Fletcher, V.-P. R.I.B.A., F.S.I.
WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, N.W. 6.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

ENGLISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ACCRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. P. Ackroyd, B.Sc.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom). — *Principal*, G. W. Handforth, B.A.
BACUP AND RAWTENSTALL. — *Headmaster*, H. Bromiley.
BANBURY (County).—*Headmaster*, R. Luscombe, B.A.
BARNSLEY (Central Techn. and Sch. of Art).—*Princ.*, D. Paton Grubb, B.Sc.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—*Princ.*, David Hardman, M.Sc.
BATH (Munic.). — *Principal*, A. G. Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.
BATLEY (Techn. and Art Sch.).—*Principal*, N. B. Radcliffe, M.Sc.
BIRKENHEAD (Techn. Sch., Tranmere).—*Princ.*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.
BIRMINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Sch.). — *Princ.*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.
,, (Vittoria St.—For Jewellers and Silversmiths).—*Headmaster*, W. T. Blackband.
,, (Tech. Sch., Handsworth).—*Princ.*, W. E. Harrison, B.Sc.
,, (Techn. Sch., Aston).—*Princ.*, C. A. White, M.B.E., M.Sc.
BLACKBURN (Munic.).—*Head*, W. Wilkinson.
BLACKPOOL.—*Princ.*, W. Jones.
BOLTON (Munic.). — *Director*, F. Wilkinson, C.B.E., F.G.S.
BOOTLE (Munic.).—*Headmaster*, R. A. McMillan, B.Sc.
BOURNEMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Painter, B.Sc.
BRADFORD (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, H. Richardson, M.Sc.
BRIERLEY HILL, STAFFS (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. B. Cronshaw, Ph.D.
BRIGHOUSE (Techn. Sch.). —*Sec.*, A. W. Hoyle, B.Sc.
BRIGHTON (Munic.). — *Princ.*, W. Mansergh Varley, M.A.
BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers').—*See* "English University Colleges."
BURNLEY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. Munn Rankin, M.Sc.
BURTON-ON-TRENT (Munic.).—*Princ.*,
BURY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.
CAMBORNE (Sch. of Metalliferous Mining).—*Princ.*, R. A. Thomas, M.I.M.M.
CANTERBURY (Sidney Cooper Sch. of Arts and Crafts).—*Princ.*, Harold Waite.
CARLISLE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. Hopwood, D.Sc.
CHAILEY, Sussex (Heritage Craft Schools for the instruction of crippled children, age 3 to 14 years).—*Founder & Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. C. W. Kimmins.
CHATHAM.—*Princ.*, I. Keen, M.A.
CHELTENHAM.—*Princ.*, Ernest Ivamy, M.A.
CHESTERFIELD (Munic.).—*Princ.*, W. W. Mayne, B.Sc.
CHORLEY (Munic.). — *Head Master*, J. R. Nightingale.
COLCHESTER.—*Sec.*, G. C. Holland.
COLNE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, M. Robinson, B.Sc.
COVENTRY (Munic.).—*Princ.*, D. R. MacLachlan, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E.
CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. Smith, M.B.E., M.Eng.
CROYDON (Central, S. Norwood, and Thornton Heath Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, W. Thomson, B.Sc.
DARLINGTON (Techn. Coll.). — *Princ.*, J. W. Angles, M.Sc.
DARWEN (Munic.)—*Princ.*, L. G. Whiteley.
DERBY (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.
DEWSBURY (Munic. Techn. Coll. and Sch. of Art). —*Princ.*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.
DONCASTER (Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.
DOVER (Sch. of Sci. and Tech., Ladywell).—*Princ.*, F. Whitehouse, M.A.
DUDLEY.—*Princ.*, John H. Grindley, D.Sc.
DURHAM (Johnston Sch.).—*Princ.*, S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EAST HAM.—*Princ.*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
ERITH.—*Princ.*, W. Neagle, B.Sc.
GATESHEAD.—*Princ.*, H. Livingston, B.Sc.
GILLINGHAM.—*Princ.*, F. E. Rowett, D.Sc.
GLOUCESTER.—*Princ.*, R. Leach, B.Sc.
GRIMSBY.—*Princ.*, A. P. Williams, B.A.
GUILDFORD.—*Princ.*, Capt. F. S. Tosswill, O.B.E.
HALIFAX (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.
HARROGATE.—*Princ.*, W. E. C. Jalland, M.Sc.
HARROW.—*Princ. and Sec.*, Thomas Bolton, M.A.
HERTFORD (County).—*Princ.*, Miss Alice A. Heaton.
,, (William Baker Memorial Technical School). —*Governor*, Rev. F. C. Suckling.
HORWICH (Ry. Mech. Inst.)—*Princ.*, J. McLean.
HOVE (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. P. Barwood, B.A.
HUDDERSFIELD.—*Princ.*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.
HULL (Munic.).—*Princ.*, T. Luxton, B.Sc.
IPSWICH (Munic. Sch. of Engineering).—*Princ.*, W. E. Double, A.I.Mech.E.
,, (Women's Evening Coll.).—*Principal*, Miss M. Jarrett.
ISLEWORTH (Spring Grove Poly.).—*Princ.*, C. A. Wood, M.A.
KEIGHLEY.—*Princ.*, W. Healey, B.Sc.
LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Headmaster*, F. H. Mould, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.
LEEDS (Central Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Everett, B.Sc. (*acting*).
LEICESTER (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, G. F. O'Riordan, B.Sc.
LEIGH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, L. B. Benny, M.A.
LINCOLN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
LIVERPOOL (Munic.).— *Director*, C. F. Mott, M.A. *Princ.*, J. Scholes Hague, M.Sc.
LOUGHBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, H. Schofield, M.B.E., Ph.D.
MACCLESFIELD.—*Princ.*, Geo. Beach, LL.D.
MAIDSTONE.—*Princ.*, James Quick, M.I.E.E.
MANCHESTER (Munic.).—*See* "English University Colleges."
MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—*Princ.*, W. Edwards, M.A.
MORLEY.—*Princ.*, J. H. Willis, B.Sc.
NELSON (Munic).—*Princ.*, Alfred J. Fawthrop, B.Sc.
NEWARK (Sci. & Art).—*Princ.*, B. Leslie Jackson, A.R.C.A.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Rutherford Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, C. L. Eclair-Heath, M.I.Mech.E.
NEWPORT, Mon.—*Princ.*, G. R. Bennett, M.B.E., B.Sc.

NORTHAMPTON (Techn. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Blakeman, M.A., M.Sc.
NORTHWICH (Verdin).—*Princ.*, W. S. Osborn, B.Sc.
NORWICH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. Ramage, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM (Munic. Techn. Art Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Else, R.B.S.
OLDHAM (Munic.).—*Princ.*, H. H. Wareing, C.I.Mech.E.
OXFORD (City Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, A. H. Flemming, B.Sc.
PETERBOROUGH (County Techn. Sch. for Soke).—*Princ.*, James Mitchell, B.Sc.
PLYMOUTH (Munic. Art).—*Princ.* (vacant).
PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, W. S. Templeton, M.A.
PORTSMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ*, Oliver Freeman, B.Sc.
PRESTON (Harris Inst.).—*Princ.*, T. R. Jolly, M.B.E.
RADCLIFFE.—*Princ.*, Hubert Boardman.
READING.—*See* Univ. Coll.
REDRUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*,
ROCHDALE (Munic.).—*Princ. and Sec.*, J. E. Holden.
ROCHESTER.—*Princ.*, J. E. Phillips, M.A.
ROTHERHAM.—*Princ.*, James A. Mair. [B.Sc.
RUGBY (Techn. Sch.).—*Princ.*, P. I. Kitchen,
ST. HELEN'S (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. A. Hartley.
SALFORD (Royal Technical Coll.).—*Principal*, Bertram Prentice, D.Sc., Ph.D.
SHEFFIELD University (*q.v.*).
SMETHWICK (Munic.).—*Princ.*, T. J. Murray, Ph.D.
SOUTHAMPTON (Hartley Univ. Coll.).—*See* "English University Colleges."
SOUTHPORT (Manchester Road).—*Princ.*, F. Blomley, B.Com.
SOUTH SHIELDS (Marine Sch.).—*Princ.*, H. R. Cullen, M.A.
STOCKPORT (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. F. S. Ross, M.C., B.Sc.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst.).—*Princ.*, H. G. Belasco, B.Sc.
STRATFORD (G. E. Mechanics' Inst., L. & N.E. Ry.).—*Sec.*, Francis G. Perry.
SUNDERLAND (Munic.).—*Princ.*, V. A. Mundella, M.A., B.Sc.
SUTTON COLDFIELD (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. Sylvanus-Jones, B.A.
SWINDON.—*Princ.*, G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
TODMORDEN (Munic.).—*Princ.*, S. Childs, M.A.
TONBRIDGE.—*Princ.*, T. Newsome, A.R.C.Sc.
TOTTENHAM (Polytechnic).—*Princ.*, H. P. Shallard, M.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—*Princ.*, J. Lister, Ph.D.
WAKEFIELD.—*Princ.*, S. Carter, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Munic.).—*Princ.*, F. E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.I.C., F.C.S.
WARRINGTON (Munic.).—*Princ.*, C. Bottomley.
WEDNESBURY (County).—*Princ.*, Douglas Ingall, M.Sc.
WELLINGBOROUGH.—*Princ.*, F. J. Thorpe, B.Sc.
WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, Ernest Rawson, B.Sc.
WEST HAM (Munic. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. C. Baillie, D.Sc.
WIDNES (Munic.).—*Princ.*, J. H. Crabtree, B.Sc.
WIGAN (Mining and Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, F. J. Harlow, B.Sc.
WILLENHALL.—*Princ.*, H. Hanford.
WIMBLEDON (Techn. Inst.).—*Princ.*, J. O. Sibree, B.Sc.
WOLVERHAMPTON (Munic.).—W. E. Fisher, D.Sc.
WOLVERTON (Sci. & Art).—*Princ.*, E. G. Milner, A.R.C.S., B.Sc.
WORCESTER (Victoria Inst.).—*Sec.*, T. Duckworth.
WORKINGTON (County).—*Princ.*, A.B. Coles, M.A.
YARMOUTH (Munic.).—*Princ.*, A. Corlett.
YORK.—*Headmaster*, W. Fairbairn.

WELSH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

CARDIFF (City Techn. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.
SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES (Treforest).—*Princ.*, Prof. G. Knox, F.G.S., M.I.M.E.
SWANSEA.—*Princ.*, T. Gilbert Jones, M.Sc.

SCOTTISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

ABERDEEN (Robt. Gordon's).—*Sec. & Registrar*, James McKenzie.
EDINBURGH (Heriot Watt Coll.).—*Principal*, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
GLASGOW (Royal Techn. Coll.).
GLASGOW (Glasgow and West of Scotland Commercial Coll.).—*Director*, Dr. T. Pettigrew Young, M.B.E., D.Litt. *Sec.*, S. S. Forsyth.
PAISLEY (Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, A. MacLean, B.Sc.

IRISH TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

BELFAST (Munic.).—*Princ.*, John Earls, B.A.
DUBLIN (Roy. Coll. of Science).—*Dean of Faculty*, (vacant).
NEWRY (Munic.)—*Princ.*, T. J. Flynn, D.Ec.

SOCIOLOGY.

BARNETT HOUSE, Broad Street, Oxford.
President, The Vice-Chancellor.
Hon. Secs., Dr. A. J. Carlyle; Miss A. W. Thackeray.
General Sec., Miss Grace E. Hadow.

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Walton Street, Oxford.
Acting Principal, A. Barratt Brown, M.A.
Secretary, F. Smith.

THEOLOGICAL.

Church of England and Church in Wales.

BANGOR (Church Hostel).—*Warden*, Rev. G. Basil Jones, M.A.
BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Princ*, Rev. R. T. Howard, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. C. Raison, M.A.
BIRMINGHAM (Selly Oak; for Women Missionaries).—*Warden*, Rev. E. R. Morgan, M.A.
BURGH (St. Paul's Missionary Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon W. E. Boulter, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. J. Tait, D.D.
CAMBRIDGE (Westcott House, Clergy Training School).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, M.A., O.B.E.
CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary College).—*Warden*, Rt. Rev. Bishop A. M. Knight, D.D.
CHESHUNT (Bishops' College).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. H. Moberly, M.A.
CHICHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. H. L. Pass, B.D.
CUDDESDON.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. B. Seaton, M.A.
DORCHESTER, Oxon. (Foreign Missionary).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
ELY.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. J. Smith, M.A.
HIGHBURY.—*See* London University.
ISLE OF MAN (The Bishop Wilson Theol. Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. N. E. Tredennick, M.A.
KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission).—*Warden*, Rev. S F. B. Bedale, B.A.

KNUTSFORD (Test School).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. V. H. Burne, M.A.

LEEDS (Clergy School). — *Princ.*, Rev. John Kenneth Mozley, B.D.

LICHFIELD.—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. Lawrence A. Phillips, M.A.

LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii).—*Chancellor*, Rev. J. H. Srawley, D.D.; *Warden*, Rev. A. C. W. Rose, M.A.

LLANDAFF (St. Michael's).—*Warden*, Rev. Chancellor F. W. Worsley, D.D.

LONDON (King's College, W.C. 2).—*Dean*, Rev. W. R. Matthews. D.D.

MANCHESTER (Egerton Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. P. Cheetham, M.A.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection). — *Superior*, Rev. E. K. Talbot, M.A., M.C.; *Warden*, Rev. T. Rees, B.A., M.C.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. D. A. Major, D.D.

OXFORD (St. Stephen's House).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. A. Michell, D.D.

OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. B. Gooding, B.D.

SALISBURY.—Rev. Canon C. T. Dimont, D.D.

SHEFFIELD (Stephenson Hall).—*Warden*, Rev. E. H. Ward, M.A.

WARMINSTER (St. Boniface Miss.)—*Princ.*, Rev. J. W. S. Tomlin, M.A.

WELLS.—*Princ.*, Rev. G. A. Hollis, M.A.

Scottish Episcopal Church.

EDINBURGH.—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon Perry, D.D.

Presbyterian.

ABERDEEN (United Free Church Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. D. S. Cairns, D.D.

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Pres.*, Rev. Prof. F. J. Paul, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. John Oman, D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll. United Free Church).—*Princ.*, Rev. Alex. Martin, D.D.

GLASGOW (United Free Church Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. M. Clow, D.D.

LONDONDERRY (Magee Col.).—*Pres.*, J. R. Leebody, D.Sc.

Calvinistic Methodists.

ABERYSTWYTH.—*Principals*, Rev. Owen Prys, D.D.; Rev. J. O. Thomas, D.D.

BALA.—*Principals*, Rev. David Phillips, M.A.; Rev. David Williams, M.A.

Methodist.

BELFAST.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Robertson, B.D.

DIDSBURY.—*Princ.*, Rev. T. H. Barratt, B.A.

HANDSWORTH.—*Princ.*, Rev. Dr. Platt.

HEADINGLEY.—(Closed temporarily).

MANCHESTER, Alexandra Rd., Hartley (Primitive Methodist).—*Princ.*, Henry J. Pickett.

RICHMOND (Surrey).—*See* London University.

Congregational.

LLANGOR (Independent Coll., 1841).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Rees, Ph.D.

BRALFORD, YORKS (United College).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. Griffith-Jones, D.D.

BRECON.—*Princ.*, Rev. Th. Lewis, B.D.

BRISTOL (Western College).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. S. Franks, D.Litt.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College). — *Pres.*, Rev. Sydney Cave, D.D.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Hywel Hughes, D.Litt.

HAMPSTEAD (Hackney College). — *See* London University.

HAMPSTEAD (New College).—*See* London University.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College) —*Princ.*, Rev. A. J. Grieve, D.D.

NEW COLLEGE, HAMPSTEAD.—*See* London University.

NOTTINGHAM (Paton College). — *Princ.*, Rev. A. R. Henderson, D.D.

OXFORD — (Mansfield College). — *Princ.*, Rev. W. B. Selbie, D.D.

Roman Catholic.

BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. James Canon McGregor.

DRUMCONDRA, All Hallows (for Foreign Missions). —*Pres.*, Rev. Thomas O'Donnell, C.M.

GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll.).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. H. Forbes, D.D.

HAWKESYARD, Rugeley (St. Thomas's Dominican Coll.).—*Prior*, Very Rev. Luke Walker, S.T.L.; *Regent*, Very Rev. Hugh Pope, S.T.M.

HEREFORD (Belmont Abbey). — *Abbot*, Right Rev. G. A. Kindersley, O.S.B.

LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).— *Rector*, Very Rev. Canon Bray, D.D.

MILL HILL, N.W. 7 (St. Joseph's, for Foreign Missions).—*Superior-General*, Rt. Rev. Bishop Biermans; *Rector*, Very Rev. C. Aherne.

OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).—*Rector*, Right Rev. Monsignor Canon Cronin, D.D.

ST. ASAPH (St. Beuno's).—*Rect.*, Rev. H. Davis.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Right Rev. J. F. Hogan, D.D.

USHAW (Durham).—*Pres.*, Right Rev. Monsgr. Canon W. H. Brown.

WARE (Old Hall Green).—*Pres.*, Very Rev. Canon Myers, M.A.

WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's).—*Rector*, Very Rev. P. E. Hallett, B.A.

Baptist.

BANGOR.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Evans, B.D.

BRISTOL (1679).—*Pres.*, Arthur Dakin, B.D.

CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. M. Davies, M.A.

GLASGOW.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. T. Forbes, D.D.

MANCHESTER.—*Pres.*, Rev. H. Townsend, D.D.

SPURGEON'S COLLEGE (241, South Norwood Hill, S.E. 25).—*Chairman*, Rev. J. Bradford; *Principal*, Rev. Professor P. W. Evans, B.D.; *Warden*, Rev. H. M. Greenwood; *Secretary*, Rev. E. E. Welton.

REGENT'S PARK.—*See* London University.

RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. E. Blomfield, D.D.

Unitarian.

MANCHESTER (College, Victoria Park).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. McLachlan, D.D.

Moravian.

FAIRFIELD (Manchester).—*Principal*, Rev. A. H. Mumford, B.D.

Theology Unfettered by Dogma.

CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Principal*, Walter J. Evans, M.A.

OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Principal*, Rev. L. P. Jacks, D.D.

Jews' College.

JEWS' COLLEGE, Queen Square House, W.C. 1.

President, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz (*Chief Rabbi*).

Principal, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.

Secretary, Myer Stephany.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

For Elementary Teachers.

M. = For Men ; *W.* = For Women.

ABERYSTWYTH (Day Training Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—*Principal*, J. H. Davies, M.A.

BANGOR UNIV. COLL. (Teachers' Training Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—Sir Harry R. Reichel, LL.D.

BANGOR (Normal College), *M.* & *W.*—D. R. Harris, M.A.

BANGOR (N. Wales Tr. Coll., C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Fairchild, M.A.

BARRY (Glamorgan C. C. Col.), *W.*—Miss Ellen Evans, M.A.

BINGLEY Yorks, *W.*—Miss E. H. Spalding, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.), *M.*—A. P. Braddock, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY (Education Dept.), *W.*—Miss M. Hammond, B.A.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD, Hockerill (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss A. D. Malden.

BRIGHTON (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss Hartle, M.A.

BRIGHTON (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss H. M. Preston.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY (Dept. of Education), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. Helen M. Wodehouse, D.Phil.

BRISTOL, Fishponds (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. J. R. W. Thomas, M.A.

CAERLEON(MonmouthC.C.), *M.*—IvorB.John, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Homerton Coll.), *W.*—Miss M. M. Allan.

CARDIFF (Aberdare Hall Hostel), *W.*—Miss K. Hurlbatt. [D.Sc.

CARMARTHEN (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. Canon Parry,

CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's, C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. W. E. Beck, M.A.

CHELTENHAM (St. Mary's), *W.*—Miss A. E. Monk, M.A.

CHESTER (Diocesan Tr. Coll.), *M.*—Rev. Canon R. A. Thomas, O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

CHICHESTER (Bp. Otter Memorial Coll.), *W.*—Miss F. Johnson, M.A.

CREWE (Cheshire County Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—R. Delaney, B.A.

CULHAM, Abingdon (Oxford Diocesan), *M.*—Rev. Canon A. R. Whitham, M.A.

DARLINGTON (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—Miss S. Walker.

DERBY (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Bater, M.A.

DRUMCONDRA (St. Patrick's R.C.), *M.*—*Princ.*, V. Rev. E. J. Cullen, C.M.

DUBLIN (Leinster College of Irish), *M.* & *F.*—*Princ.*, Eamonn O. Tuathail, M.A.

DUDLEY (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—J. Makepeace Forster, B.A., M.Litt.

DURHAM (Bede Coll., C. of E., Univ. Durham), *M.*—Rev. E. F. Braley, M.A.

DURHAM (Neville's Cross Coll., Univ. Durham), *W.*—Miss Z. G. D. May, M.A.

DURHAM (St. Hild's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Eleanor Christopher, M.A.

EDINBURGH (Craiglockhart, R.C.) *W.*—Madam M. Pope, B.A.

EXETER UNIVERSITY COLL. (Training Dept.), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.; Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

EXETER (Diocesan Tr. Coll.), *M.*—Rev. R. L. Collins, M.A.

GLASGOW (Notre Dame, R.C.), *W.*—Miss Margaret O'Keeffe.

GLASGOW (St. Kentigern's Hostel, R.C.), *M.*—Brother Lewis.

HEREFORD (County Council Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss S. M. Smith, M.A.

HULL (Newland, R.C.), *W.*—Margaret O'Hara.

LEEDS (University), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. John Strong, C.B.E., LL.D.

LEEDS (Beckett's Park, City Tr. Coll.), *M.* & *W.*—J. R. Airey, D.Sc.

LINCOLN (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss C. Stewart.

LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY :—

(Hostel), *W.*—Miss D. Chapman, M.A.

(Hostel), *M.*—W. S. Angus, B.A.

LIVERPOOL (Edge Hill), *W.*—Miss Eva M. Smith.

LIVERPOOL (96 Mt. Pleasant, R.C.), *W.*—Miss Holcroft.

LONDON UNIVERSITY :—

LONDON DAY TRAINING COLL. (London University), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. T. Percy Nunn, D.Sc.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE (Training Dept.), New Cross, S.E. 14, *M.* & *W.*—T. Raymont, M.A.

Hostels for Students of Goldsmiths' Coll. :—

Blackheath (Clyde House), *M.*—T. St. Maur Rimmer.

Blackheath (The Grove), *M.*—R. T. White, Mus.Doc.

Lee (Pentland House), *W.*—Miss M. Wharton.

Brockley (Edgcumbe), *W.*—Miss M. M. Allen.

Lewisham (Hope Woolith), *W.*—Miss A. F. Turner.

**Blackheath* (Aberdeen Terrace), *M.* — H. Roberts, M.A.

**Lewisham* (Granville Park), *W.*—Miss M. G. Carter, B.Sc.

**Bromley* (Springhill), *W.* — Miss M. A. Chambers, M.A.

†*Lee, Middlesex*, *W.*—Miss M. C. Wise.

◊*New Cross, Surrey*, *W.*—Miss I. B. Sherriff, M.A.

¶*Grove Park* (St. Michael's), *W.*—Miss M. H. Powell, M.A.

* Provided by Kent Education Committee.
† " Middlesex "
‡ " Surrey "
¶ " National Society."

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL :—

(Avery Hill, Eltham, S.E. 9), *W.*—Miss F. Hawtrey.

(Graystoke Place, E.C. 4), *W.*—Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A.

(Furzedown, Welham Road, S.W. 17), *W.*—Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A.

(London Day, Southampton Row, W.C. 1), *M.* & *W.*—Prof. T. Percy Nunn, D.Sc.

(Shoreditch Training Coll., Pitfield St., N. 1), *M.*—Shadrach Hicks.

LONDON :—

BATTERSEA (Southlands, Wesleyan), *W.*—Miss Brunyate, M.A.

CHELSEA (St. Mark & St. John, King's Rd., C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. G. H. Dix, D.Lit.

CHELSEA (Whitelands, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss W. Mercier.

GIPSY HILL (S.E. 19), *W.*—Miss L. de Lissa.

KENNINGTON (St. Gabriel's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss K. T. Stephenson, B.A.

NORTH KENSINGTON, W. 10 (St. Charles's, R.C.), *W.*—Madame Monahan.

STOCKWELL (Stockwell Rd., Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—Miss S. E. S. Richards, M.A.

STRAWBERRY HILL (St. Mary's R.C.), *M.*—Rev. J. J. Doyle, M.A.

TOTTENHAM (St. Katharine's, C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Edith M. Gowan, B.A.

WESTMINSTER (130 Horseferry Rd., Wesleyan), *M.*—Rev. H. B. Workman, D.D.

WOOD GREEN (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss E. T. Bazeley, M.A.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY (Training Dept.), *M. & W.*—H. Bompas Smith, M.A.
MANCHESTER (City of Manchester Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss Grace Owen, M.Ed.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (St. Mary's, R.C.), *W.*—Madame McVeigh.
NORWICH (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Winnington-Ingram, B.A.
NOTTINGHAM, University College, *q.v.*
PETERBOROUGH (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss H. L. Rowell.
PORTSMOUTH (Munic. Tr. Coll.), *W.*—Miss E. L. White, M.A.
READING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tr. Dept.), *M. & W.*—W. M. Childs, M.A.
RIPON (C. of E.), *W.*—Rev. Canon Isaac A. Smith, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Brit. and Foreign Sch. Soc.), *W.*—Miss A. E. Varley, M.A.
SALFORD (R.C.), *W.*—Madam Greene.
SALISBURY (C. of E.), *W.*—Miss Barbara Forth.
SALTLEY, Birmingham (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. F. T. Cooper, M.A.
SELLY PARK, Birmingham (R.C.), *W.*—Miss Constance Fox.
SHEFFIELD (City Tr. Coll.), *M. & W.*—S. Hoole, M.A.
SOUTHAMPTON (R.C.), *W.*—Ma lame O'Doherty.
SUNDERLAND (Tr. Coll., Langham Tower), *W.*—A. H. Williamson, M.A. (*temp.*).
SWANSEA (County Borough Training Coll.), *W.*—Miss Mary Salmon.
TRURO (C. of E.), *W.*—*Princ.*, Miss Gee.
WARRINGTON (C. of E.), *W.*—*closed for re-building.*
WATERFORD (De La Salle), *M.*—Rev. Br. Leander T. McGrath, B.Sc.
WINCHESTER (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. E. G. Wainwright M.A.
YORK (C. of E.), *M.*—Rev. H. Walker, M.A.

For Secondary Teachers.

M. = For Men ; *W.* = For Women.

There are Training Colleges for Teachers in Secondary Schools at, or in connexion with, the Universities of *Birmingham* (*M. & W.*), *Cambridge* (*M.*), *Durham* (*M. & W.*), *Leeds* (*W.*), *Liverpool* (*M. & W.*), *London* (Bedford College for *Women* only, and London Day Training College for *Men* and *Women*), *Manchester* (*M. & W.*), *Oxford* (*M. & W.*), and *Sheffield* (*M. & W.*); at *Reading University College* (*M. & W.*); at the *University of Wales* (*M. & W.*); and at *Dublin University* (*M. & W.*).

ABERYSTWYTH, *M. & W.*—J. H. Davies, M.A.
BANGOR, *M. & W.*—W. P. Wheldon, D.S.O., LL.B.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Warkworth House, Cambridge), *M.*—Charles Fox, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Tr. Coll. Post-Graduate), *W.*—Miss M. H. Wood, M.A., Litt.D.
EDINBURGH (Training Dept. of St. George's School), *W.*—Miss R. W. Freer.
EXETER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Training Dept.), *M. & W.*—Prof. S. H. Watkins, Ph.D.
LEEDS (University), *M. & W.*—Prof. John Strong, C.B.E., LL.D.
LONDON :—
BRONDESBURY (Maria Grey Coll., Salusbury Rd., N.W. 6), *W.*—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
LANCASTER GATE, W.2. (St. Mary's College, W.)—Miss H. L. Powell.
SOUTHAMPTON ROW, W.C. 1 (L.C.C.), *M. & W.*—Prof. J. Percy Nunn, D.Sc.
NOTTINGHAM, University College, *q.v.*
OXFORD, (15 Norham Gardens), *M. & W.*—*Director*, F. J. R. Hendy, M.A. ; *Principal* (*Women's Side*), Miss E. M. Talbot, M.A.
READING UNIVERSITY (Tr. Dept.) *M. & W.*—W. M. Childs, M.A.
STONYHURST (St. Mary's Hall, R.C.), *M.*—Rev. L. W. Geddes, D.D.

TUTORIAL CLASSES.

CENTRAL JOINT ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON TUTORIAL CLASSES, 16 Harpur Street, Holborn, W.C. 1.

VETERINARY COLLEGES.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.
President, J. Clarkson, M.R.C.V.S.
Sec., F. Bullock.
Diplomas, **M.R.C.V.S., F.R.C.V.S., and D.V.S.M.**
ROYAL VETERINARY COLL., CAMDEN TOWN, N.W. 1.
Principal and Dean, Sir J. McFadyean, M.B.
LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE.
Director, Prof. Share-Jones, F.R.C.V.S.
ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh.
Principal, O. Charnock Bradley, M.D., D.Sc.
VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.
Principal, A. W. Whitehouse, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Shelbourne Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin.
Principal, Prof. J. F. Craig, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS, &c.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. 16.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D. Women's Work. *Head*, Miss E. Haslam.
BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham. — *Warden*, Miss Katharine C. Dewar.
BISHOP CREIGHTON HOUSE, 378 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.—*Warden*, Miss C. Wickham.
BRISTOL. Barton Hill, Bristol.—*Warden*, Miss Hilda Cashmore, M.A.
BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E. 17.—*Warden*, Rev. J. W. Graves, B.D.
CAIUS COLLEGE MISSION SETTLEMENT, Battersea, S.W. 11.—*Warden*, Rev. H. R. H. Coney, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE (Camb. Univ. Settlement), 131 Camberwell Road, S.E. 5.—*Head*, A. G. Pite, M.C., M.A.
CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, 81 Barking Road, E. 13.—*Warden*, Miss C. Towers.
CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (St. Hilda's), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Warden*, Miss Bruce.
DOCKLAND SETTLEMENT, Cooper Street, Canning Town, E. 16, 2 East Ferry Road, Millwall, E. 14, and Lewin Mead, Bristol.—*Warden*, R. Kennedy Cox, J.P.
EDINBURGH, High School Yards.—*Warden*, Miss Grace Drysdale.
GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE, *Offices*, 30 to 36 London Road, Plaistow, E. 13.—*Manager and Sec.*, T. Fernie.
LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT, 129–135 Kennington Road, S.E. 11.—*Warden*, Miss K. Thicknesse.
LIVERPOOL, Nile St.—*Warden*, Ernest S. Griffith.
MANCHESTER, 20 Every St., Ancoats.—*Warden*, Miss B. B. Rogers.
MANSFIELD HOUSE, 89 Barking Rd., Canning Town, E. 16.—*Warden*, Ian Macdonald Horobin, M.A.

MANSFIELD HOUSE, "Poor Man's Lawyer," 310 Barking Road, E. 13.

MARY WARD, *late* PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Warden*, Hon. Eleanor Plumer.

OXFORD HOUSE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, M. R. Seymour.

"POOR MAN'S LAWYER."—*See* Toynbee and Mansfield House.

ROLAND HOUSE (E. London Boy Scout Settlement), Stepney Green, E. 1.—*Warden*, R. G. Shapley.

ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT, 36 Betts Street, E. 1.—*Warden*, B. L. Q. Henriques.

ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Women's Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E. 2.—*Head*, Miss Havergal.

TOYNBEE HALL EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Warden*, J. J. Mallon, M.A., J.P.

TOYNBEE "POOR MAN'S LAWYER" (East London Legal Protection Committee), Toynbee Hall.

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44 Nelson Sq., Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Warden*, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Friends').—*Warden*, Francis L. P. Sturge.

WORKING WOMEN'S COLLEGE.

RESIDENTIAL COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, The Holt, Rectory Road, Beckenham, Kent.—*Principal*, Miss F. Street, M.A.

THE BOY'S BRIGADE. (Incorporated.)

The senior boys' organisation; founded in 1883 by the late Sir William A. Smith. The object of the Brigade is attained by a combination of discipline and religious training. Every Company is connected with a Church or other Christian body. The total strength is 70,000 officers and boys. *Sec.*, R. S. Peacock, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.

CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE.

An organisation especially valuable for helping a parish to keep the elder lads to their religious duties; was founded in 1891, and combines a military method with moral and religious instruction. It is estimated that 1,000,000 lads have had the advantage of the Brigade's training, and to-day there are 1,275 Companies throughout the Empire, with upwards of 60,000 lads.—*Headquarters*, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, W.C.2. *Chaplain-General and Secretary*, Rev. Edgar Rogers, O.B.E., M.A.

BOY SCOUTS. (Incorporated.)

A Movement initiated and organised by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Chief Scout, to develop good citizenship among boys by forming their character—training them in habits of observation, obedience and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others; teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene.

The Movement (whose membership approximates 2,000,000) has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, and nearly every other country has adopted it.—*Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.

THE GIRL GUIDE ASSOCIATION.

A movement founded by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, in the year 1910, on the lines of the Boy Scouts and incorporated by Charter in 1915, while in the year 1923 H.M. the King granted the Movement a Royal Charter. Its aim is to develop good citizenship amongst girls by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance; inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, and teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves. It also seeks to promote their physical development, making them capable of keeping good homes and of bringing up good children. Its desire is to co-operate with educational and other bodies working to this end. The membership of the Movement now numbers over 550,000 all over the world, that of the British Isles alone being over 345,000. *Imperial Headquarters*, 25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W. 1.

SCHOLASTIC ASSOCIATIONS.

THE HEAD MASTERS' CONFERENCE (*Secy.*, W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, C.B.E., M.A., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.).—The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. In considering what Schools shall be included in the List, or removed from it, the Committee will have regard to the Scheme or other Instrument under which the School is administered, the numbers in the School and, in the case of Schools in Great Britain and Ireland, the number of resident Undergraduates of Oxford and Cambridge educated at the School. The Committee may also take into account the proportion of boys in the School, who, having passed the School Certificate or other equivalent Examination, are continuing their studies beyond that stage. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in December, alternately (*a*) at some school represented on the Conference, (*b*) at London or some University town.

THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MASTERS, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1. (*President* (1925), DR. E. H. Stevens, B.A. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.; F. R. Hurlstone Jones, M.A.).—The qualification for membership is the holding of the head mastership of a Public Secondary school for boys in England or Wales administered under a definite form of public or corporate control by a governing body which has powers both to control the school finances and to appoint and dismiss the head master.

THE SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, IRELAND (*Secy.*, J. Thompson, M.A., The High School, Dublin), is similar to the I.A.H.M.

ASSOC. OF ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1. *Sec.*, G. D, Dunkerley, B.Sc.

Secondary Education (Boys).

For List of Schools and Climates, see Advertisement pages.

*The * denotes membership of the Head Masters' Conference; the §, of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters; the ‡ denotes Coeducational Schools (for Boys and Girls).*

ENGLAND.

ABINGDON (Roysse's).—*§W. M. Grundy, M.A.
‡ACCRINGTON (Municipal).—§C. W. Edkins, LL.D.
‡ACKWORTH, Pontefract (Friends').—§G. K. Hibbert, B.D., J.P.
ACTON (County School).—§G. H. Clarke, M.A.
ADDINGTON (Russell Sch., Ballards).—§G. A. Roberts, M.A.
‡ALCESTER (Grammar Sch.).—§E. Wells, M.A.
ALDENHAM (Herts).—*Harvey M. Beck, M.A.
‡ALDERSHOT (High Sch.).—§A. E. Chapman, M.A.
ALFORD (Lincs).—§J. A. Staley, M.A.
ALMONDBURY.—§T. Dyson, M.A.
ALNWICK (Duke's School).—§P. W. Shelford, B.A.
‡ALRESFORD (Perin's).—§G. T. McKay, M.Sc.
‡ALSTON (Samuel King's County Sch.).—§J. G. McIntosh, B.Sc., J.P.
‡ALTON (Eggar's).—§E. A. C. Stowell, B.A.
ALTRINCHAM (County High Sch.).—§L. Saville Laver, M.A.
‡AMBLESIDE (Kelsick Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. Lewis, M.A.
‡AMERSHAM (Bucks).—§R. E. Yates, B.A.
AMPLEFORTH (York, *R.C.*).—*Rev. V. P. Nevill, O.S.B., M.A.
ANDOVER.—§R. O. Bishop, M.A.
APPLEBY (Westmorland).—H. A. Counsell, M.A.
ARDINGLY (St. Saviour's).—§Rev. T. E. Wilson, M.A.
‡ASHBOURNE (Qn. Eliz.).—§R. C. Legge, B.Sc.
‡ASHBURTON (Devon—1314).—§Henry Naylor, M.A.
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—§C. Elliot, M.A.
ASHFORD (Kent).—§A. S. Lamprey, M.A.
,, ‡(Middx., County Sch.).—§H. B. Knowles, M.A.
‡ASHTEAD PARK (Surrey) Freemen's School.—§W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
‡ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—§W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
‡ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Sec. Sch.).—G. B. Jackson, M.A.
‡ATHERSTONE.—W. W. Exell, M.A.
‡AYLESBURY.—§T. Osborne, M.A.
‡BACUP and RAWTENSTALL.—§E. H. Holden, M.Sc.
‡BAKEWELL (Lady Manners).—§I. P. Macdonald, M.A.
‡BANBURY (County Sch.).—*§R. Luscombe, B.A.
‡BARKING (Abbey Sch.).—E. A. Loftus, M.A.
BARNARD CASTLE (County Durham).—§A. G. Coombs, D.S.O., M.A.
BARNET (Qn. Elizabeth).—§W. Lattimer, M.A.
BARNSLEY (Holgate's).—§A. J. Schooling, M.A.
BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—§H. Sydney Jones, M.A. [M.A.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Sec. Sch.).—§F. R. Barnes,
‡BARROW-ON-SOAR (Loughborough).—§F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A.
BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—§C. W. Percivall, M.A.
BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—A. W. Annand, M.C., M.A.
,, (Kingswood, Wesl.).—*§H. A. Wootton, M.A.
,, (City Secondary Sch.).—§F. C. Holmes, B.A.
BATLEY.—§A. S. Benstead, M.A.
BATTERSEA.—§H. R. Ellis, M.A.
,, (Sir Walter St. John's).—§J. G. Taylor, B.A.
,, (County School).—§Arnold Smith, M.A.
,, ‡(Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—
‡BEAMINSTER (1529).—§L. Skyrm, M.A.
BEAUMONT (Old Windsor, *R.C.*).—*Rev. A. Chichester, S.J.
‡BECCLES (Sir John Leman).—§G. Watson, B.Sc.
,, (Fauconberge).—Rev. H. J. L. Norman, A.K.C.
BECKENHAM (Sec. Sch.).—§C. T. F. Watts, B.Sc.
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden.
BEDFORD SCHOOL (1552).—*§R. Carter, M.A., J.P.
,, MODERN SCHOOL.—§H. W. Liddle, M.A.
‡BELPER (Herbt. Strutt).—§W. W. Tunnicliffe, B.Sc.
BEMBRIDGE, Isle of Wight.—*Warden*, J. Howard Whitehouse.
BENTHAM.—§E. F. Hamer, B.Sc.
BERKHAMSTED (Herts).—*§C. H. Greene, M.A.
BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—§G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
BETHNAL GREEN, E. 2. (Parmiter's).—§W. J. Sharples, M.A.
BEULAH HILL, S.E. 19 (St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Brother Calixte.
BEVERLEY.—§C. H. Burden, B.A., B.Sc.
BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Stuart Fergusson, M.A.
BINGLEY.—§Alan Smailes, M.A., LL.B.
BIRKENHEAD (Sch.).—*§R. K. Davis, M.A.
,, (Institute).—§J. Smallpage, B.A.
BIRMINGHAM (King Edward's Schools) (4):—
,, High Sch.—*§R. Cary Gilson, M.A.
,, Aston Grammar.—§J. Manton, M.A.
,, Camp Hill Grammar.—§T. W. Watson, M.C., M.A.
,, Five Ways Grammar.—§A. E. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.
,, (Council Secondary Schools) (6):—
Central.—§L. M. Jones, B.Sc.
Geo. Dixon.—§J. R. Brown, M.A.
King's Norton.—§A. James, B.A.
Moseley.—E. H. Robinson, B.A.
‡Waverley Road.—§H. K. Frew, B.Sc.
‡Yardley.—§H. P. Lunn, B.Sc.
,, (Handsworth Gr. Sch.).—§A. Clendon, M.A.
,, (St. Philip's, *R.C.*).—§Rev. F. V. Reade, M.A.
BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—§W. E. Harding, B.Sc.
BISHOP'S STORTFORD.—(College).—*§F. S. Young, M.A.
,, (Gr. Sch.)—J. Bruce Payne, M.A.
BLACKBURN.—§Arthur Holden, M.A., B.Sc.
‡BLACKFORD (Sexey's School, Wedmore, Som.).—§L. Abram, M.Sc.
BLACKPOOL.—§J. Turral, B.A.
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Gr. Sch.).—§E. T. H. Royds, B.A.
,, ‡(Secondary School).—W. Greenhalgh.
‡BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec.).—§R. N. Wilson, B.A.
BLOXHAM (Banbury).—§V. L. Armitage, M.A.
BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, Tiverton.—*§A. E. Wynne, M.A.
BLYTH (Northumb.) (Sec. Sch.).—§N. O. Parry, M.A.
‡BODMIN (County School).—§J. B. Wilkinson.
BOLTON (Lancs.).—§E. Percival Smith, M.A.
,, ‡(Church Inst. Sch.).—§Rev. A. D. Clarke, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§P. W. Evetts, B.A.
BOOTLE (Sec. School).—§W. Ditchburn, B.Sc.
BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
BOSTON (Lincs).—§H. H. Morris, M.A.

BOURNEMOUTH.—§E. Fenwick, LL.D.
BOW (Coopers' Co. School).—§S. Elford, M.A.
BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—§Rev. R. F. Ashwin, M.A.
‡BRACKNELL (Berks, Ranelagh Sch.).—§E. Cleave, B.A.
BRADFIELD COLL. (Berks).—*Rev. R. D. Beloe, M.A.
BRADFORD (Gram. Sch.).—*§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (Belle Vue).—§F. B. Fisher, M.A.
,, (Carlton Street).—§A. Jackson.
,, (Grange Road).—M. Denby, PH.D.
,, (Hanson).—J. W. Nicholl.
,, ‡(Thornton Gr. Sch.).—§H. A. Beaton, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. Tindall, M.A.
,, ‡(St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—John Rice.
‡BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County School). — §J. Crompton, M.A.
‡BRAINTREE (County).—§F. J. Weaver, M.A.
‡BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousins, M.Sc.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A
BRENTWOOD (Sir Anthony Browne's). — §J. F. Hough, M.A.
BREWOOD.—Ernest J. Gaman, B.Sc.
BRIDGNORTH.—§Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—§C. Trenchard, M.A.
BRIDLINGTON.—§Arthur Thornton, M.A.
‡BRIDPORT.—W. F. Hill, B.A.
BRIGG.—§H. E. Bryant, B.A.
BRIGHOUSE (Rastrick).—§J. M. Lewis, M.A.
BRIGHTON (College).—*§Rev. Canon W. R. Dawson, M.A.
,, (Grammar School).—§W. A. Barron, M.A.
,, (Secondary School).—§W. J. Stainer, B.A.
,, (Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Cyril, C.F.X.
BRISTOL (Gram. Sch., 1532).—*§J. E. Barton, M.A.
,, (Cathedral School).—Rev. H. A. Watts, M.A.
,, (Colston's School).—A. R. Millbourn, M.A.
,, ‡(Fairfield Sec. Sch.). —§Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
,, (Cotham, late Merch. Vent. School).—§T. V. T. Baxter, M.A.
,, ‡(Merry wood Sec. Sch.).—§N. Hodgson, M.A.
,, ‡(St. George Sec. Sch.).—§F. Pickles, M.A.
,, (Christian Brothers, *R.C.*). —Rev. F. J. Brannigan, B.Sc.
BROMLEY (Kent) County Sch.—R. Airy, M.A.
BROMSGROVE SCH. (Worcs.).—*R. G. Routh, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—F. A. Hibbins, M.A.
‡BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—§A. W. Tuckey, B.Sc.
BRUTON (King's).—*C. H. Tremlett, M.A.
,, (Sexey's).—§W. A. Knight, M.A., J.P
‡BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—§W. Fuller. M.A.
‡BUDE (County School).—W. W. Wright, M.A.
BUNGAY.—§C. H. Lockitt, M.A.
‡BURFORD.—§D. C. G. Stileman, M.A.
BURNLEY.—§A. A. C. Buxton, M.A.
BURTON-ON-TRENT.—§R. T. Robinson, M.A.
BURY (Lancs.).—*§L. R. Strangeways, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§E. W. Holman, M.Ed.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS (K. Edwd's Sch.).—§Lt.-Col. J. M. Wadmore, M.A., T.D.
,, (E. Anglian School).—§J. W. Skinner, M.A.
,, ‡(W. Suffolk County Sch.)—§W. J. Bright, M.A.
BUSHEY, Herts (Royal Masonic).—§T. R. N. Crofts, M.A.
BUXTON (Derbyshire).—§A. D. C. Mason, M.A.
‡CAISTOR (Lincs.).—§H. E. J. Coxon, M.A.
‡CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—§A. J. Freeman, M.A.
‡CALNE (County Sch.).—§C. T. Apps, M.A.
CAMBERWELL (Wilson's).—§T. H. Knight, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (High Sch.).—*§A. B. Mayne, M.A.
,, *see also* "Leys" and "Perse."
‡CAMELFORD.—C. E. Leese, B.Sc.
CANFORD (Wimborne, Dorset).—§Rev. J. S. Macnutt, M.A.
CANTERBURY (King's, 7th century & 1541).—*A. Latter, M.A.
,, (St. Edmund's).—*Rev. Canon W. F. Burnside, M.A.
,, (Kent Coll.).—§A. Brownscombe, M.A.
,, (Simon Langton Schs.).—§L. W. Myers, B.A.
CARDINAL VAUGHAN SCH. (Addison Rd., W. 14, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Canon Driscoll, M.A.
CARLISLE.—*§C. F. C. Padel, B.A.
‡CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—§T. R. Dawes, M.A.
CATERHAM—*§A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—§Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper Street, City Road, E.C. 2.—§N. M. Gibbins, M.A.
CHARD.—§Rev. J. Drummond Robertson, F.C.S.
CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming (1611).—*§Frank Fletcher, M.A.
‡CHEADLE HULME (Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—§T. T. Rankin Lockhart, M.C., M.A.
CHELMSFORD (King Edward VIth's Gram. Sch.).—§T. Hay, M.A.
CHELSEA (Sloane Sch.).—§E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.—*§H. H. Hardy, M.B.E., M.A.
,, (Dean Close School). —*§Percy Bolton, M.A.
,, (Gr. Sch.). —§R. R. Dobson, M.A.
CHESTER (King's Sch.).—*§H. W. Ralph, M.A.
,, (City and County).—§J. K. Wilkins, M.A., B.Sc.
CHESTERFIELD.—§A. C. Bescoby, M.A.
,, (Mount St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Collingwood, S.J.
‡CHESTER-LE-STREET (County Sch.).—§J. J. Simms, M.A.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
CHIGWELL (Essex).—*§E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
‡CHIPPENHAM (County School). —§E. N. Tuck.
‡CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Glos.).—§W. Matthew Cox, M.A.
‡CHIPPING SODBURY.—§C. D. Waters, M.A.
CHISWICK (County Sec.).—W. Carran.
‡CHORLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§G. B. Alcock, B.A.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Horsham (1552).—*§Wm. Hamilton Fyfe, M.A.
‡CIRENCESTER.—§T. Frazer, M.A.
CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL (1442), Embankment, E.C. 4.—*§Rev. Preb. Arthur Chilton, D.D.
CLAPHAM COMMON (*R.C.*).—Rev. J. Barry, B.A.
‡CLAY CROSS, (near Chesterfield, County Sec. Sch.).—§G. S. Hollister, B.Sc., F.G.S.
‡CLECKHEATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch.). —§H. Clayborn, B.Sc.
CLEE (Grimsby, 1708).—§Lt.-Col. S. F. Thomas, D.S.O., B.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—§F.T. Cheetham, M.Sc.
CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol (1862). —*Norman Whatley, M.A. [M.A.
CLITHEROE (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§C. M. Henderson,
COALBROOKDALE (County Sch.).—§G. Fraser, B.A.
‡COALVILLE (Gram. Sch.).—A. Rigby, B.Sc.
COATHAM (Redcar).—§Rev. H. D. Littler, M.A.
COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§H. J. Cape, M.A.
‡COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—§J. S. Hough, B.Sc.
COLESHILL (Warwickshire).—§Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
COLNE (Sec. Sch.).—§E. A. How, O.B.E., B.Sc.
‡COLYTON.—§D. McKay-Ohm, M.A.
‡CONSETT (Secondary Sch.).—§E. Cellan Jones.

COVENTRY (Henry VIII.).—◊John Lupton, M.A.
,, (Bablake Sch.).—◊Rev. J. N. Frankland, D.Sc.
CRANBROOK (Kent).—◊S. E. Baker, M.A.
CRANLEIGH (Surrey).—*◊Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
CREDITON.—◊Frank Clarke, M.A.
‡CREWE (Secondary Sch.).—◊D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
CREWKERNE (Som. 1499).—◊W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—*◊H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
CROYDON (Whitgift Middle Sch.).—◊H. S. Clayton, M.A.
CROYDON (Selhurst Gr.).—◊W. H. Bentley, M.A.
DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).—◊L. W. Taylor, M.A.
,, ‡(Immaculate Conception, *R.C.*)—
DARTFORD.—◊Maj. Harold Pochin, M.C., M.A.
DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—*C. E. Ashford, C.B., M.V.O., LL.D.
‡DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—◊R. W. Ferguson, M.A.
DAUNTSEY (West Lavington, Wilts).—◊G. W. Olive, M.A.
‡DAVENTRY.—◊A. W. Priestley, M.A.
DENSTONE COLL. (Staffs.).—*◊Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
‡DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope). — ◊B. A. Howard, M.A.
DERBY SCHOOL (1137).—◊Rev. A. Clifton Knight, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—◊W. A. Macfarlane, M.A.
‡DEVIZES (County Sch.).—◊E. A. Eden, M.A.
DEVONPORT, (High Sch.).—◊A. F. Treseder, M.A.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright Endowed).—◊L. Sadler, M.A.
‡DISS.—◊C. H. Gray, M.A.
DONCASTER.—◊J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
‡DONINGTON (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
DORKING (High Sch.).—◊A. J. Rivett, B.Sc.
DOUAI SCH. (Woolhampton, Berks, *R.C.*)—*Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B., M.A.
DOVER COLL.—*William S. Lee, M.A.
,, (County School).—◊F. Whitehouse, M.A.
DOWNSIDE SCHOOL (Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Som., *R.C.*).—*Rev. R. S. Trafford.
DRAX (Selby).—◊E. V. Watkins, M.A.
‡DRONFIELD.—◊C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
DUDLEY.—◊H. Watson, B.A.
DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E. (1619).—*◊G. Smith, M.A.
,, (Alleyn's).—◊R. B. Henderson, M.A.
DUNSTABLE.—◊A. R. Thompson, M.A.
DURHAM SCHOOL.—*◊Rev. Canon R. D. Budworth, M.A.
,, (Johnston Schools).—◊S. Whalley, B.Sc.
EALING (County Sec. Sch.).—◊L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. S. D. Young, D.S.O., M.A., O.S.B.
EARL'S COLNE (Essex).—◊E. T. Baldwin, M.A.
‡EASINGWOLD (Grammar).—◊G. Sandham, B.A.
EASTBOURNE COLL.—*E. C. Arnold, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—◊C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
‡EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.)—◊J. McGill Clouston, B.Sc.
‡EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).—◊W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
‡ECCLES (Sec. Sch.).—◊T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
‡EDMONTON (Latymer).—◊R. Ashworth, B.A.
EGHAM (Strode's).—◊Capt. J. Mylam Gittins, M.Sc.
‡ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—◊I. Thorpe, M.A.
,, (Grace Ramsden Sch.).—◊J. S. Hird, M.A.
ELLESMERE (St. Oswald's).—◊Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).—◊G. Robertson, M.A.
ELY (Kings' Sch.). —*◊Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
ENFIELD (1557).—◊Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
EPSOM COLL.—*◊A. C. Powell, M.A.
‡ERITH (County Sch.).—◊A. Bell, M.A.
ETON COLLEGE (1441).—*◊Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
,, *Provost.* Montague R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
‡EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).—◊S. Rennie Haselhurst, D.Sc., F.G.S.
EXETER SCHOOL.—*◊E. T. England, M.A.
,, (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
,, (Hele's).—◊F. G. Snowball, M.A.
‡EXMOUTH.—◊D. A. W. A. Hughes, B.A.
‡EYE (Suffolk).—◊F. J. Eldridge, B.Sc.
FALMOUTH.—◊R. W. Harre, M.A.
FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).—◊S. R. N. Bradly, M.A.
FARNHAM (Surrey).—◊F. A. Morgan, M.C., M.A.
‡FARNWORTH (near Bolton).—◊J. McCarter, B.A.
FAVERSHAM (Qn. Elizabeth's.—H. Kitto, M.A.
FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.—*◊Rev. F. Stephenson, M.A.
FINCHLEY, N.3 (Christ's Coll.)—◊J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc.
‡FLETTON (Sec. Sch.).—◊H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
FOLKESTONE (Harvey Sch.).—◊A. B. Downing, M.A.
‡FOWEY (Cornwall).—◊J. K. Hudson, M.A.
FRAMLINGHAM.—◊F. W. Stocks, M.A.
FULNECK (nr. Leeds).—◊Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
GAINSBOROUGH.—◊J. Hewetson, M.A.
‡GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).—◊W. Walton, B.A.
GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).—*◊Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
‡GILLINGHAM (Dorset).—◊A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
‡GLOSSOP.—◊R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
GLOUCESTER (Crypt Gr. Sch.).—*◊D. G. Williams, M.A.
,, (King's Sch.).—Rev. F. R. Gillespy, M.A.
,, (Rich's).—◊H. F. Rogers-Tillstone, M.A.
‡GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).—◊C. J. Forth, M.A.
‡GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).—◊L. C. Keating, M.A.
GRANTHAM (1329).—◊A. J. Tate, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County Sch.).—◊S. Lister, M.Sc.
GRAYS (Palmer's).—◊Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
‡GREAT AYTON (Yorks: Friends').—◊H. Dennis, B.Sc.
GREENHITHE (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—*Capt. Supt.*, ◊Captain M. B. Sayer, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R.; *Headmaster*, Instr. Capt. J. G. Green, B.A., R.N.
GREENWICH (Roan).—◊A. H. Hope, M.A.
,, (Roy. Hosp. Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.
‡GRIMSBY (Wintringham).—◊E. J. Stream, M.A.
GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.). —◊A. J. B. Green, M.A.
GUISBORO' (Yorks).—◊Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S HATCHAM SCHOOL (New Cross, S.E. 14)—*◊E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
HACKNEY DOWNS.—◊W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, Herts (1862).—*◊John Talbot, T.D., M.A.
‡HALESOWEN.—◊R. Dickinson, B.A.
HALIFAX (Heath).—◊O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
,, (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
HAMMERSMITH (Latymer Upper Sch.). — ◊Rev. E. Dale, D.Litt.
HAMPSTEAD (Haberdashers' Aske's, Westbere Road, N.W. 2).—*◊F. J. Kemp, M.A.
HAMPTON (Middlesex, Gr. Sch.).—A. S. Mason, O.B.E., B.Sc.
HANDSWORTH, Birmingham (Gr. Sch.).—◊Arthur Clendon, M.A.

HANLEY CASTLE (Worcestrsh.).—§R. H. F. Walling, B.Sc.
HARLOW (St. Mary's).—E. P. Horsey, B.A.
†HARPENDEN (St. George's).—*Rev. Cecil Grant, M.A.
HARROGATE (Ashville Coll.).—§Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
HARROW SCHOOL (1571).—
,, (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, M.A.
,, (County Sch.).—§Randall Williams, M.A.
HARTLEBURY (Kidderminster).—§G. H. Ashe, M.A.
†HARTLEPOOL.—§J. Moor, M.C., M.A.
†HARWICH (County Sch.).—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
†HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§T. Smirk, B.A.
HASTINGS.—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
†HAVERHILL.—§A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
†HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
†HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
†HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. W. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
†HELSTON (County Sch.).—§H. E. Stanley Dransfield, M.A.
†HEMSWORTH.—§A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
†HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, B.A.
HENLEY-ON-THAMES (1604).—§J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
HEREFORD (Cathedral Sch.).—*§J. H. E. Crees, D.Lit.
,, (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
HERTFORD.—§G. W. Kinman, M.A.
HEVERSHAM.—§R. B. Threlfall, M.A.
HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—§H. M. Butler, M.A.
†HEYWOOD (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
HIGHBURY (County School, N. 5).—§W. E. Spragg, M.A.
HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—*J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
†HINCKLEY.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
‡HINDLEY AND ABRAM (Lancs.).—§W. S. Fairbrother, M.Sc.
HIPPERHOLME (Yorks, 1530).—§J. Kemp, M.A.
HITCHIN.—§Jabez King, M.A.
,, (St. Michael's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. Deydier.
HOLBORN ESTATE (Gr. Sch., St. Clement Danes, Houghton Street, W.C.).—§W. P. Fuller, M.A.
HOLLOWAY (County School), N.—§F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
†HOLMFIRTH (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson Green.
HOLT, Norfolk (Gresham's).—*§J. R. Eccles, M.A.
HONITON (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
†HORNCASTLE.—§A. N. Worman, B.A.
HORNSEY (Stationers').—§J. Huck, O.B.E., M.A.
‡ ,, (County Sch.).—§H. E. Piggott, Ph.D.
,, (Tollington Sch.).—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
HORNSEY LANE, N. 6. (St. Aloysius Coll., *R.C.*.—Rev. E. Davey.
HORSHAM (Collyer's Sch., 1532).—§Rev. W. M. Peacock, M.A.
HOWDEN (Yorks).—A. C. K. Hatt.
HUDDERSFIELD (Almondbury Gr. Sch.).—§T. Dyson, M.A.
,, (College).—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
,, ‡(Royds Hall Sch.).—§ E. F. Chaney, M.A.
HULL.—(Hymers Coll.).—*§C. H. Gore, M.A.
,, (Gr. School).—§J. E. Forty, M.A.
,, ‡(Boulevard).—§A. E. Nichols, M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Craven Street).—§H. Shoosmith, M.A.
†HUNTINGDON.—§J. H. Howgate, B.A.
HURSTPIERPOINT (St. John's). — *Rev. H. B. Tower, M.A.
HUTTON (Lancs).—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
‡HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§A. E. Diggens, B.A., LL.B.
‡ILFRACOMBE.—§S. B. Tatton, B.Sc.
‡ILKESTON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
ILKLEY (Yorks).—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
ILMINSTER.—*§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
IPSWICH SCHOOL (1477).—*§Rev. E. C. Sherwood,
,, (Muni. Sec. Sch.).—§A. Morris, M.Sc. [M.A.
ISLEWORTH (County Sch.).—§W. T. Kenwood, B.A.
,, ‡(Spring Grove).—§C. A. Wood, M.A.
ISLINGTON, (Owen's, Brewers Co.). —*§R. F. Cholmeley, O.B.E., M.A.
‡JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—§A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§T. P. Watson, M.A., F.R.S.E.
KENDAL.—§E. R. Roe-Thompson, M.A.
,, (Stramongate Sch.).—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
‡KESWICK.—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
KETTERING (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
‡KIBWORTH (Leices.).—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (Charles I.).—§W. H. Witherby, M.A.
KILBURN (Gr. Sch.).—§J. McLeish, M.B.E., B.A.
KIMBOLTON.—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
KINGSBRIDGE.—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Wimbledon Common, S.W. 19.—*§H. Lionel Rogers, M.A.
KING'S LYNN (King Edward VII.).—§C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
,, (Tiffin's).—§T. Dean, M.A.
‡KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—§E. Robinson, B.Sc.
‡KIRKBY LONSDALE.—§J. L. Johnson, M.A.
KIRKHAM.—§Rev. Cresswell Strange, M.A.
KIRTON (Boston).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
‡KNARESBOROUGH (Rural Sec.).—§A. S. Robinson, B.Sc.
LANCASTER (Royal).—*§Rev. J. H. Shackleton-Bailey, D.D.
LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex (1848).—*Cuthbert H. Blakiston, M.A.
LANGPORT.—§C. W. Pinton, B.Sc.
‡LANTEGLOS (Smiths).—C. E. Leese, B.Sc.
LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A., J.P.
,, (Horwell Gr. Sch.).—§H. E. Richardson, B.A.
LAXTON HALL (nr. Stamford, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. J. Rigby, O.P.
LEAMINGTON (College).—§A. Thornton, B.Sc.
LEATHERHEAD (St. John's).—*§Rev. E. A. Downes, M.A.
LEDBURY (‡Gr. School).—W. G. Greaves, B.Sc.
LEEDS GR. SCHOOL.—*§Terry Thomas, Ph.D.
,, (Modern).—§G. F. Morton, M.A.
,, (Armley, West Leeds High School).—§T. Curzon, M.Sc.
,, (Central High).—§W. Parsons.
,, ‡(Cockburn High).—§F. G. Harmer.
,, (Catholic Day Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. I. Ireland, S.J.
LEEK (High School).—§T. C. Warrington, M.A.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—*§T. Kingdom, M.A.
,, (Newton's Found.).—§R. L. Ager, M.A.
LEIGH (Lancs).—§W. H. Leek, B.A.
LEIGHTON PARK (Reading: Friends').—*§C. I. Evans, M.A.
†LEISTON (Sec. Sch.).—§J. A. Broadhead, M.A.
‡LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—§W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—§C. G. M. Broom, M.A.
†LEYLAND (Lancs).—§F. Jackson, M.A. [M.A.
LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge.—*§Rev. H. Bisseker,
LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—§M. Gompertz, B.A. [M.A.
LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke,

LINCOLN.—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, D.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—§A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.
‡LISKEARD (County Sch.).—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
LIVERPOOL COLL.—*§Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
,, (Collegiate Sch.).—§S. E. Brown, M.A., B.SC.
,, (Institute).—*§ Rev. H. H. Symonds, M.A.
,, (St. Edward's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. C. S. Leahy.
,, (St. Francis Xavier's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. Fredk. Magee, S.J.
,, ‡(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—§W. J. R. Gibbs. M.A.
,, ‡(Holt Sec. Sch.).—§C. W. Bailey, M.A.
,, (Alsop High Sch.).—§F.B. Halford, M.A.
‡LONG EATON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. Clegg.
LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr.).—§T. Stinton, M.A.
LOUTH.—§E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
‡LOWESTOFT.—§R. McArthur, M.C., M.A.
LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—§Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
LUDLOW.—§A. K. Wilson, M.A.
LUTON (Modern Sch.).—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
‡LUTTERWORTH.—§S. M. Douglas, M.A.
‡LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—§F. Dixon, B.SC.
‡LYMM (Cheshire).—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—§J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD.—§F. D. Evans, M.A.
MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—§A. E. Brooks, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
‡MALDON (Gram. Sch.).—§S. G. Deed, M.A.
‡MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, M.A.
‡MALTON—§Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
MALVERN COLLEGE (1865).—*§F. S. Preston, M.A.
,, (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
MANCHESTER (Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Miller, M.A.
,, (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Trevor Dennis, M.A.
,, (Central High Sch.).—§R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
MANSFIELD (Notts).—§J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
,, ‡(The Brunts).—§A. Campbell, M.C., M.A.
MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Heathcote, B.A.
MARKET BOSWORTH.—§J. Ford Smith, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—§J. Elliott, M.A.
‡MARKET HARBOROUGH.—§A. J. Bright, M.A.
MARKET RASEN.—§F. J. Timms, B.SC.
MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wilts (1843).—*§C. Norwood, D.Litt.
MARLBOROUGH.—‡(Grammar Sch.).—§S. Pontefract, B.A.
MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—§Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. F. A. Hollingshead.
‡MELTON-MOWBRAY.—§R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—§C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. 1 (1561).—*§Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
‡MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
,, (St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. John A. Fox, S.M.
‡MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.SC.
MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
‡MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W. 7.—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A.
‡MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.SC.
‡MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
MITCHAM (County).—§F. G. Hall, M.A.
MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev. E. E. Hayward.
‡MORECAMBE (Lancs).—§Rev. W. H. Counsell, M.A.
‡MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—§G. F. Howell, M.A.
MOULTON (Lincs).—§A. S. Hatt.
‡NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
‡NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, M.A.
NEWARK.—§Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
NEWBURY.—§T. Rutherford Harley, M.A.
NEWCASTLE, Staff. (High School).—*§F. Harrison, M.A.
,, (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—*§E. R. Thomas, M.A.
,, (Dame Allan's).—§F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
,, (St. Cuthbert's, *R.C.*).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
‡NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road, S.E. 14).—§B. A. Howard, M.A.
‡NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, M.SC.
NEWPORT, Essex.—§Rev. F. J. Wyeth, D.SC., M.C.
,, Isle of Wight (1610).—Rev. A. F. Hill, B.A.
,, Salop (1442).—§J. W. Shuker, M.A.
NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
,, (Newton Coll.).—§Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
,, ‡(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
NORMANTON.—§C. E. Brittain, M.SC.
‡NORTHALLERTON.—§H. T. Palmer, M.A.
NORTHAMPTON.—*§W. C. C. Cooke, M.A.
NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch., 1606).—§Maj. P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., M.A.
‡NORTHWICH.—§Frank C. Weedon, B.SC.
NORWICH SCHOOL.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
,, (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
NOTTINGHAM HIGH SCHOOL.—*C. L. Reynolds, M.A.
,, ‡(Mundella).—§R. B. Wight, M.A.
,, ‡(High Pavement).—§H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—§A. B. Holman, M.A.
OAKAMOOR (St. Wilfrid's, *R.C.*).—Rev. T. L. Williams, M.A.
OAKHAM SCH. (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargant, M.A.
‡ODIHAM (Hants, 1694).—§E. Stedman, M.SC.
‡OKEHAMPTON.—§W. Hunter, B.SC.
‡OLD SOUTHGATE (Minchenden County).—A. A. Brayley, B.A.
‡OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.).—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
‡ORMSKIRK.—Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
‡OSSETT.—§H. G. Chapman, Litt.D.
OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
‡OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—§W. Robinson, M.A.
‡OTTERY ST. MARY (King's School).—§J. M. O. Johnson. M.A.
OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—*§K. Fisher, Ph.D.
OXFORD (St. Edward's).—*Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E., M.A.
,, (City of Oxford School).—*§W. Parkinson, M.A.
,, (Magdalen Coll. School). — *§Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
,, (Cathed. Choir School).—Rev. Preb. H. J. Green, M.A.
‡PARKSTONE, Dorset (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—§Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
‡PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—§G. W. Morris, M.A.
‡PENKETH, nr. Warrington (Friends').—S. E. Maltby, M.A.
‡PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.

PERSE SCHOOL (Cambridge 1615).—*§W. H. D. Rouse, Litt.D.
PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—§Rev. H. Baxter, B.D.
,, (Deacon's Sch.).—§J. H. Davies, Ph.D.
PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—F. E. Woodall, M.A.
†PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§F. Adshead, M.A.
PLYMOUTH COLL.—*§F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Corp. Gr. Sch.).—§C. W. Bracken, B.A.
,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. De Sales, M.A.
POCKLINGTON (Yorks).—§P. C. Sands, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (The King's School).—E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
‡POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
‡POPLAR (George Green's).—§J. K. King, M.A.
PORTSMOUTH.—*§C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C., M.A.
,, (Council Southern Sec. Sch.).—§G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines's).—§F. J. Stafford, M.A.
PRESCOT.—§C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
PRESTON.—§Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (Catholic Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. F. W. Grafton, S.J., B.A.
‡PUDSEY (Secondary School).—§S. Sawyer, B.A.
PURLEY, Surrey (County S. Sch.).—§B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
‡QUORN (Gr. School).—§G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—*Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
RAINE'S (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).—§W. A. W. Dagger, B.Sc.
‡RAMSEY (Hunts).—§F. T. Allen, M.A.
RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County).—§H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Rev. A. Taylor, M.C., O.S.B., M.A.
RATCLIFFE (Leicester, *R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Emery, B.A.
READING SCHOOL.—*G. H. Keeton, M.A.
‡REDDITCH (Sec. School).—§A. E. Scothern.
REDRUTH (County School).—§T. Shopland, B.A., J.P.
REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.—§P. Abbott, B.A.
REIGATE.—§Francis S. Orme, M.A.
REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—*§Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.
RETFORD.—§C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
RICHMOND, Surrey (County).—§T. W. Beasley, M.A.
RICHMOND, Yorks (1567).—§T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
RIPON (Grammar School).—§J. W. Dyson, M.A.
RISHWORTH, Yorks. (Endowed).—§Rev. C. E. Beechey Kingsford, M.A.
‡RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.—§E. J Bonnor, M.A.
‡ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (King's).—*§Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
,, (Mathematical Sch.).—§A. W. Lucy, M.A.
ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.).—§S. B. Hartley, M.A.
‡ROSS (Gram. Sch.).—§F. Leeds, M.A.
ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—*Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
‡ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—§F. H. Stevens, B.A.
ROTHERHAM.—§F. W. Field, M.A.
RUGBY (1567).—*§W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
,, (Lower School).—§C. Wheeler, D.S.O., M.A.
RUGELEY.—§Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
‡RUNCORN (County Sch.).—§L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
‡RYE (Sussex).—§H. H. Wallis, M.A.
‡RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—§R. P. Williams, B.Sc., J.P.
SAFFRON WALDEN (1423).—Capt. R. A. G. Cane, B.Sc.
,, ‡(Friends').—§C. B. Rowntree.
ST. ALBANS SCHOOL.—*§E. Montague-Jones, O.B.E., M.A.
‡ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).—§W. V. Barritt, M.A.
ST. BEES SCHOOL (Cumb.).—*§C. W. Kaye, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—§Gerald Dowse, M.A.
ST. HELENS (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Ramsgate.—*Rev. J. Ralph S. Taylor, M.A.
ST. MARYLEBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1).—§P. A. Wayne, M.A.
ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E. 1, 1571).—*§H. G. Abel, M.A.
ST. PANCRAS (William Ellis's).—§W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W. 14 (1509).—*Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).—§H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
,, (Adelphi House, *R.C.*).—
‡SALISBURY (Bishop Wordsworth's)—§R. Bracher.
SANDBACH.—§S. W. Finn, M.A.
‡SANDOWN, I. of W.—§W. E. Page, M.A.
SANDWICH, Kent (1563).—§Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
SCARBOROUGH (High Sch.).—§F. Mayor, M.A.
SCORTON, Yorks.—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—*W. N. Weech, M.A.
SEDGEBROOK, Lincs.—§F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS (1432).—J. A. H. Waller.
SHAFTESBURY.—§C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
SHEBBEAR, Devon.—§J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—*§J. H. Hichens, M.A.
,, (Central Sec. School).—§W. I. Moore, D.Lit.
,, (Pitsmoor).—§Ll. S. Best, D.Litt.
,, ‡(Woodhouse Sec.).—§J. Buckley, B.Sc.
SHEPTON MALLET (1627).—§W. B. Welch, M.A.
SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—*§Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
SHERBORNE (Foster's).—§T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).—§F. J. Fuller, M.A.
SHREWSBURY (1551).—*§Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
,, (Priory County Sch.).—§A. R. Florian, M.A.
‡SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
SKIPTON.—§A. M. McIntosh, M.A.
SLEAFORD (Carre's).—§E. C. Watson, B.A.
‡SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§E. R. Clarke, M.C., M.A.
SOHAM (Cambs).—§J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
SOLIHULL.—§W. F. Bushell, M.A.
‡SOUTHALL (County).—§S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—*§Rev. C. F. Russell, M.A.
,, (Taunton's).—§F. J. Hemmings, B.Sc.
,, ‡(Itchen).—E. Coteman, M.A.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—§W. B. Thompson, M.A.
,, ‡(Westcliff High Sch.).—§H. G. Williams, M.A.
‡SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—§A. T. Warren, M.A.
SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—§W. T. Lucas, M.A.
,, ‡(Westoe S. Sch.).—§T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
SOUTHWELL.—§R. Matthews, B.A.
‡SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. E. Long, M.A.
SPALDING (Lincs).—§L. J. Driver, M.A.
‡SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—F. T. Nott, M.A.
STAMFORD SCHOOL.—*§Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.

STAMFORD HILL, N. (St. Ignatius, *R.C.*).—Rev. John Herbert Wright, S.J.
STAND, Lancs.—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
‡STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—§A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—§S. Elford, M.A.
STEVENAGE.—§H. P. Thorne, M.A.
STEYNING.—§Rev. C. R. Attenborough, M.A.
STOCKPORT.—§A. E. Daniels, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§M. J. H. Cooke, M.Sc.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.). — §W. Douglas Seville, M.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch.).—§T. Crockett, D.Litt.
‡STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley). — §W. D. Evans, M.A.
STOKE-ON-TRENT ‡(Longton).—§Walter Harris, Ph.D.
STONE (Alleyne's).—§H. M. Fraser, B.A.
STONYHURST (nr. Blackburn, *R.C.*).—*Rev. Walter J. Weld, S.J.
STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—§Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
STOWE (Bucks).—J. F. Roxburgh, M.A.
‡STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—§H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton Hill, S.W. 2).—§S. R. Gurner, M.C., M.A.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.). — §Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
‡STREET (Elmhirst County Sch.).—§C. Rose, B.Sc.
STRETFORD, Lancs.—A. Dakin, M.A.
STROUD (Marling Endowed).—§H. W. Carter, M.A.
SUDBURY.—§R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—§G. T. Ferguson, B.Sc.
SUTTON (County School).—§Capt. J. A. Cockshutt, M.Sc.
SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—§Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
SUTTON VALENCE, Kent.—*§Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
SWAFFHAM.—§R. S. Purdie, B.A.
‡SWINDON (Borough).—§G. H. Burkhardt, M.A.
,, ‡(Euclid St.)—§A. J. Dicks, B.A.
‡TADCASTER (Yorks).—A. H. Harries, M.A.
TAMWORTH.—§F. Burkitt, M.A.
TAUNTON SCHOOL.—*§H. Nicholson, M.A.
,, (Huish Gr. Sch.).—§A. Goodliffe, M.A.
,, (King's Coll.).—§Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.
,, (Queen's Coll.).—§A. S. Haslam, M.A., J.P.
TAVISTOCK (Kelly Coll.).—*§H. V. Plum, M.A.
,, (Gr. Sch.).—§J. J. Alexander, M.A.
TENBURY (St. Michael's)—Rev. C. R. N. Blakiston, M.A.
TETTENHALL COLL., Staffs.—§P. W. Day, M.A.
TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—§W. H. Struthers, B.Sc.
THAME (Lord Williams's).—§W. R. G. Bye, D.S.O.,
THETFORD.—§Frederick G. Cole, M.A. [M.C., M.A.
‡THIRSK, North Riding.—§A. E. Peatfield, B.A.
‡THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
THORNE, Doncaster.—J. E. S. Turner, M.A.
TIDESWELL (Buxton).—§R. Biddulph, M.A.
TIVERTON (Middle School).—§C. Parsons, B.A.
‡TODMORDEN, Yorks.—§A. R. Allen, M.A.
TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—*§H. N. P. Sloman, M.C., M.A., J.P.
,, (Judd Sch.).—§John Evans, M.A.
TORQUAY (Secondary).—§W. Jackson, B.Sc.
TOTNES (Edward VI.).—§F. G. Hanks, B.A.
TOTTENHAM.—(Gram. Sch.)—§P. T. Creswell,
,, ‡County School.—§C. H. Peters, B.A. [M.A.
‡TOWCESTER.—§P. G. F. Clarke, M.A.
TRENT COLL., Derbysh.—*§Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—§J. W. Henson, B.A.
TRURO (Cathed. Sch.).—Rev. A. F. Welch, M.A.
,, (College).—§Egbert H. Magson, D.Sc.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—§Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
‡TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.). — §E. W Heaton, B.Sc.
UCKFIELD.—§Richard Trèble, B.Sc.
UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
‡ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—§E. Affleck, M.A.
UNIVERSITY COLL. SCHOOL, Hampstead, N.W.—*§G. Kendall, M.A.
‡UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—§Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
UPPINGHAM.—*§Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
USHAW (Durham, *R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Brown.
UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—§S. G. Atkinson, M.Sc.
‡UXBRIDGE (County.).—§Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
‡WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—K. G. Spendlove, B.A.
WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—*§A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
,, (Silcoates Sch.).—§Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
WALLASEY (Gram.).—§H. E. Vipan, B.A.
,, (Oldershaw).—§A. B. Archer, M.A.
‡WALLINGFORD (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.).—W. McBretney, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Qu. Mary, 1554).—*E. N. Marshall, M.A.
‡WALSINGHAM.—§H. Vaughan Hayler.
WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—§H. Midgley, B.Sc.
,, (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—§H. Waite, D.Sc.
WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—§Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
WANTAGE SCHOOL (1597).—§K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
WARE (St. Edmund's, *R.C.*).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
WARMINSTER.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
,, ‡(County School).—§E. E. Dent.
WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—§Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
,, ‡(Sec. Sch.).—§J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
WARWICK SCHOOL.—*§H. S. Pyne, M.A.
WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Thomas, B.Sc.
WATFORD.—§Edward Reynolds, M.A.
,, (Lond. Orphan).—§Rev. G. K. Allen, M.A.
WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—*§P. A. Fryer, M.A.
WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*§*Master*, F. B. Malim, M.A.
WELLINGTON, Salop (High Sc.).—§H. W. Male, M.A.
WELLINGTON, Somerset.—§G. Corner, M.A., T.D.
WELLS, Somerset (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. F. Ritchie, M.A.
,, (Blue Sch.).—§Edward B. Smith, M.A.
WEM (Salop—1650).—§G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
‡WEST BRIDGFORD (County).—§Rev. F. Boucher Davis, B.A.
‡WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies, M.A.
WEST BUCKLAND.—§Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
‡WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—§Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
,, (Franciscan, *R.C.*).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
WEST HARTLEPOOL.—§Ralph Todd, M.A.
,, ‡(St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—F. McDonough.
WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—§R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C., M.A.
WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S.W. 1 (Founded 1339).—*§Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.
,, CITY (1633).—§E. H. Stevens, Ph.D.
,, (Abp. Tenison's, 1685, Leicester Square, W.C. 2).—§C. B. Rusbridge, B.A.
WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—*§R. R. Conway, M.A.
,, ‡(Secondary Sch.).—§F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
‡WHITBY (County Sch.).—§W. A. Bradley, Ph.D.
WHITCHURCH, Salop.—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—§L. T. Dimes, B.A.
‡WHITEFIELD, Lancs.—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
‡WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Clifford, B.Sc.
WHITGIFT GR. SCH., Croydon.—*§S. O. Andrew, M.A.

WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High Sch.).—§H. B. Widdows, M.A.
‡WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—§H. Green, M.A
WIGAN.—§Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.
WIGTON (Nelson).—§W. Dazeley, B.Sc.
,, ‡(Friends').—David W. Reed, B.Sc.
WILLASTON, Nantwich.—§H. Lang Jones, M.A.
WIMBLEDON (Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. T. A. White, S.J.
WIMBORNE.—§Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.
WINCHESTER COLLEGE (1394).—*§Rev. A. T. P. Williams, D.D.
WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—§Rev. Telford Varley, B.Sc.
WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.
WINDSOR (County Sch.).—§S. R. Gibson., M.A.
,, (Imperial Service Coll.).—*§E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.
‡WINSCOMBE (Sidcot Sch.).—§Bevan Lean, D.Sc.
‡WIRKSWORTH (1576).—§Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.
WISBECH (Grm. Sch.).—§H. Lawrence White, M.A.
‡WITNEY, Oxon.—§E. S. Wood, M.A.
WOKING (County Sch.).—§J. Holden, M.A.
‡WOLSINGHAM, Durham.—§J. Backhouse, B.Sc.
WOLVERHAMPTON SCHOOL (1515).—*§W. R. Booth, M.A.
,, ‡(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§S. T. Baker, B.Sc.
WOLVERLEY, Worcestershire.—§R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.
‡WOLVERTON, Bucks.—§E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.
WONERSH (Guildford, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. P. E. Hallett, B.A.
WOODBRIDGE.—§Rev. D. J. Symon, M.A.
WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.
‡WOOD GREEN (Glendale County).—§R. H. Cocks, M.A.
WOODHOUSE GROVE (Apperley Bridge, Bradford).—§C. W. Towlson, M.A.
WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—§A. F. Hogg, M.A.
WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—*§F. A. Hillard, M.A.
,, (Cathedral, King's).—*§Rev. C. Creighton,
,, (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A. [M.A.
‡WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—§A. B. Coles, M.A.
WORKSOP COLLEGE.—*Rev. F. T. Shirley, M.A.
‡WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—(vacant).
WREKIN COLLEGE, Wellington, Salop.—W. M. Gordon, M.A.
WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—§G. W. Arnison, M.A.
‡YARM, Yorks.—W. A. Wood, B.Sc.
YARMOUTH, GREAT.—§W. G. Williams, M.A.
‡YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—§W. Rigby, B.A.
YEOVIL SCHOOL (Somerset).—§J. W. Pearson, M.A.
YORK (St. Peter's).—*§S. M. Toyne, M.A.
,, (Abp. Holgate's).—§P. J. Vinter, M.A.
,, (Bootham, Friends').—*§A. Rowntree, B.A.
,, (Elmfield Coll.).—§S. R. Slack, B.A.
,, ‡(Haughton Sch.).—§G. H. Golledge.
,, (Nunthorpe).—§R. J. Evans, M.A.

WALES AND MONMOUTH.

ABERAYRON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.
ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—§H. W. Newcombe, M.A.
ABERGELE (County School).—§J. Williams, M.A.
ABERTILLERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.
‡ABERYSTWYTH (Ardwyn Sch.).—§C. Lloyd Morgan, M.A.
AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—§G. O. Williams, B.A.
BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.
BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.
BARGOED (Sec.).—§J. S. Evans, B.A.
BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.
BARRY (County School).—§Edgar W. Jones, M.A.
BEAUMARIS.—§E. Madoc Jones, M.A.
BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.
‡BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A.
BRECON (Christ Coll.).—*Rev. J. L. Phillips, D.D.
,, (County School).—L. Woosnam, D.Phil.
BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.
‡BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.
BUILTH WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.
‡CAERPHILLY (Sec.).—W. G. Rees, B.Sc.
CARDIFF (High Sch.).—§J. R. Roberts, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. School).—W. Dyche, B.A.
,, (Canton Sec. Sch.).—§Elwyn James, M.A.
‡CARDIGAN (County School).—D. Rees, Ph.D.
CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.
CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.
‡COLWYN BAY (Sec. Sch.).—W. P. Dodd, M.A.
COWBRIDGE.—R. Williams, M.C., M.A.
DENBIGH (County Sch.).—§W. A. Evans, M.C., M.Sc.
DEYTHEUR.—E. H. O. Fynn.
DOLGELLEY (County School).—§J. Lloyd, M.A.
EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.
FERNDALE (Sec. Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.
FESTINIOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.
FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—§O. Gledhill, B.Sc.
‡GARW (Pontycymer, Glam.).—J. J. Morgan, B.A.
GOWERTON (County Sch.).—§D. E. Williams, M.A.
HAVERFORDWEST.—§A. M. Harris, M.A.
‡HAWARDEN (County School).—§A. Lyon, M.A.
HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—§E. D. Evans, M.A.
HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.
LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. D. Jones, M.A.
‡LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—§R. B. J. Rowlands, M.A.
LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.).—T. R. Coombes, M.A.
LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A.
LLANDOVERY COLL.—*Rev. Canon W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.
,, ‡(County Sch.).—John Evans, B.Sc.
LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co.S.).—§W. Saunders, B.A.
LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, M.A.
LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—T. G. Samuel, M.A.
LLANELLY (County Sch.).—§G. J. Thomas, M.A.
‡LLANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Jones, B.Sc.
‡LLANFYLLIN (County Sch.).—J. Lloyd Thomas, B.A.
LLANGEFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.
‡LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—§H. Hugh Jones, B.A.
LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.
‡LLANRWST (County Sch.).—H. Parry Jones, M.A.
MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.
‡MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—§G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.
‡MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.).—§A. J. Perman, M.A.
,, (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—D. J. Davies, M.A.
MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.
‡MOLD (County School).—§W. Owen Hughes, M.A.
MONMOUTH GR. SCH.—*L. James, M.A.
‡MOUNTAIN ASH (Intermed.).—W. U. Williams, M.A.
‡NARBERTH (Dual County Sch.).—T. R. Francis, B.Sc.
NEATH (County School).—§J. Walter Jones, B.A.
NEWPORT, Mon. (High Sch.).—*§D. J. Lloyd, M.A.
NEWTOWN (County School).—§R. M. Kinsey, B.Sc.
OGMORE (Sec.).—T. J. Jones, B.A.
‡PEMBROKE DOCK (Cty. Sch.).—§T. H. Jones, M.A.
PENARTH (Intermed. School).—§J. M. Judd, M.A.
PENGAM (Lewis' County).—§D. Vaughan Johnston, M.A.
‡PENTRE (Sec. Sch.)—§A. S. Hodgson, B.Sc.
‡PENYGROES (County Sch.).—§D. R. O. Prytherch, M.A.
‡PONTARDAWE (Sec.).—§J. W. Thomas, B.A.
PONTYPOOL (W. Mon. Sch.).—§R. Ivor Jones, M.A.

PONTYPRIDD (Interm. Sch.).—§J. Grey Morgans, M.A.
PONTYWAUN (Risca).—W. Alfred Hughes, B.Sc.
PORTH (Rhondda Intermed. Sch.).—E. T. Griffiths, M.A.
‡PORTMADOC (County Sch.).—§W. Rowland, M.A.
‡PORT TALBOT (County Sch.).—§W. H. Gibbon, B.A.
,, ‡(Sec.).—§T. W. Lewis, M.A.
PORTH (Sec.).—R. D. Chalke, LL.D.
PRESTEIGN (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
PWLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
RHOS-ON-SEA (Colwyn Bay).—Rev. Bilton Langstaff, B.A.
RHYL (County Sch.).—§W. A. Lewis, M.A.
RUABON (Gram. Sch., 1632).—§Rev. D. J. Bowen, RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A., F.S.A. [M.Sc.
ST. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
‡ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
SWANSEA.—§J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§W. Arthur Beanland, B.A.
‡TENBY (County School) —§J. T. Griffith, B.Sc.
‡TONYPANDY (Sec.).—D. Hawkins, B.Sc.
TOWYN (County School).—§T. Jones, B.Sc., J.P.
TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.Sc.
TREGARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—§R. E. Owen, M.A.
‡WHITLAND (County Sch.).—D. S. Richards, B.Sc.
WREXHAM.—§F. P. Dodd, M.A.
‡YSTALYFERA (County School).—§Hy. Rees, B.A.
‡YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec. Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc.
YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (Gram. Sch.).—D. M. Andrew, M.A.
,, (Robert Gordon's Coll.).—George A. Morrison, M.A.
‡DOLLAR (Academy).—Hugh F. Martin, M.A.
EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*Rector*, Reginald H. Ferard, LL.D.
EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch).—W. King Gillies, M.A.
,, (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
,, (Geo. Heriot's Sch.).—J. B. Clark, M.A., F.R.S.E.
EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, LL.D. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C. H. Milne, M.A., F.R.S.E.
FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870).—*Alec Hutchinson Ashcroft, D.S.O., M.A.
GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, LL.D.
,, (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc.
,, (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M.A., D.Litt.
,, (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. M. Low, M.A.
GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.) Perthshire (1841).—*Warden*, *Rev. Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
‡KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh (1830).—*A. R. Smith, M.A.
MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—*Cecil Stagg, M.A.
PERTH ACADEMY.—E. Smart, B.A., F.R.S.Ed., J.P.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (King William's Coll.).—*Rev. Canon E. C. Owen, M.A.
‡DOUGLAS (Sec. Sch.).—§A. H. Sykes, M.Sc.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY (Elizabeth Coll.).—*§Rev. F. Hardy, LL.D.
,, (States Intermediate Sch.).—F. E. Fulford, B.Sc.
JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—*§A. H. Worrall, M.A.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
,, (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
BELFAST (Campbell Coll.).—*W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
,, ‡(Royal Academy).—A. R. Foster, B.A.
,, (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—*§G. Garrod, M.A.
,, (Methodist Coll.).—J. W. Henderson, M.A.
COLERAINE.—Thomas J. Beare, M.A.
DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B.A.
ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—*Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A.
LARNE.—§J. McQuillan, M.A.
‡LISBURN (Friends').—C. F. Spencer-Smith, B.A.
LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—J. M. Harper, B.A.

IRISH FREE STATE.

ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—Robert Baile, M.A.
BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
CAVAN (Royal School).—Chas. Bain, B.A.
CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. J. C. Joy, M.A.
CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
CORK (Gr. Sch.).—H. L. Doak, M.A.
DROGHEDA.—S. Ferguson, M.A.
DUBLIN (St. Columba).—*Rev. C. B. Armstrong, B.D.
,, (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
,, (St. Andrew's).—A. S. M. Imrie, M.A.
,, (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
,, ‡(Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.
,, (The King's Hospital, Blackhall Place).—Rev. Canon J. M. Harden, D.D.
,, (Belvedere, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. M. Quinlan, S.J.
,, (Blackrock, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. M. J. Downey.
GALWAY.—Alexander Eraut, M.A.
MIDLETON.—Arthur E. Layng, LL.D.
†NAVAN (Preston Sch.).—W. M. Kirk, B.A.
NENAGH.—R. D. Parker, M.A.
RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—*Rev. C. B. Armstrong, B.D.
SLIGO (Gr. Sch.).—John Bennett, M.A.
WATERFORD (Foy's).—F. W. Seymour, M.A.

CENTENARIANS.

IN 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (21 males and 38 females) aged 100 years and upwards, in England and Wales. The ages recorded were :—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	-	2	2
106	1	-	1
Total	21	38	59

LUNACY.

ON Jan. 1, 1923, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 126,279, an increase of 2,565 since Jan. 1, 1922. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43·8; females 56·2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 46·2; females 53·8). The average weekly cost of maintenance was :—

	s.	d.
In County Mental Hospitals	26	1
In Borough ,, ,,	29	6¾

Mental Deficiency.—On Jan. 1, 1923, the mentally defective patients under care numbered 15,786 (males 7,283; females 8,503).

All the Universities in the British Isles (see pp. 265–273) admit women to membership and degrees.

*** For List of Schools and Climates, see Advertisement pages.*

‡ Coeducational Schools.

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

ENGLAND.

ABBOTS BROMLEY, Stafford (St. Mary & St. Anne).—§Miss Marcia Rice, M.A.

ACKWORTH (Friends').—§Miss Hartley, B.A.

ACTON (Haberdashers' Aske's, West Acton).—§Miss D. W. Sprules, M.A.

ALNWICK (Duchess's).—§Miss Silburn, M.A.

ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—§Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—§Miss C. M. Hopkirk.

ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—§Miss A. H. Jones.

,, Kent (County).—§Miss B. A. Leary, M.A.

BARNET (Qn. Eliz. Girls' Gram.).—§Miss Clement, B.A.

BARNSLEY (High).—§Miss A. R. Nuttall, M.A.

BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—§Miss A. Jenkin, M.A.

BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. Auld, M.A.

BASINGSTOKE (High).—§Miss H. Costello, M.A.

BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—§Miss E. Steel, M.A.

,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss R. M. Fletcher, M.A.

BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss D. M. Hibgame, M.A.

BECKENHAM (County).—§Miss E. M. Fox.

BEDFORD (High).—§Miss K. M. Westaway, D.Lit.

,, (Modern).—§Miss E. E. Dolby, M.A.

BENENDEN SCHOOL (Cranbrook, Kent).—§Miss Sheldon.

BERKHAMSTED.—§Miss Sowels, M.A.

BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—§Miss D.L.Tasker.

BEVERLEY (High).—§Miss G. M. Rossiter, B.A.

BIDEFORD (Edgehill Coll.).—§Miss E. Cuthbertson Hill, B.A.

BILSTON (High).—§Miss A. B. Dawson, M.Litt.

BINGLEY (Girls' Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. Townley Scott, B.A.

BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—§Miss J. M. H. McCaig, M.A.

,, (Sec. Sch.).—§Miss A. F. Edwards.

,, (Higher Tranmere).—§Miss M. L. Hall, M.A.

,, (Convent, F. C. J., *R.C.*).—§Mother Beatrice Robinson.

BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—§Miss E. Collier.

,, (Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—§Miss F. Godfrey.

,, (Erdington).—§Miss S. M. Hooker, M.A.

,, (Handsworth, King Edward's).—§Miss L. C. Brew, M.A.

,, (Camp Hill, King Edward's).—§Miss E. M. Keen, M.A.

,, (High Sch., New St.).—§Miss L. K. Barric.

,, (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.

,, (King's Norton).—Miss C. M. Sant.

,, ‡(Waverley Rd.).—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.

,, ‡(Yardley).—H. P. Lunn, B.Sc.

BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—§Miss Fisher, D.Lit.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Herts. & Essex High School).—Miss M. A. F. Hammill, M.A.

BLACKBURN (High).—§Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.

,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—§Miss H. Roberts, B.Sc.

BLYTH (Northumb.).—§Miss M. H. Murdoch, M.A.

BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—§Miss B. A. Ward, B.Sc.

BOLTON (Park Road).—§Miss M. H. Meade, M.A.

BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—§Miss L. Taylor, M.A.

BOSTON, Lincs. (High).—§Miss E. M. Ridley.

BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—§Miss C. F. Stocks, M.A.

BOURNEMOUTH (Collegiate Sch.).—§Miss M. Davie, B.A.

,, (School for Girls).—§Miss E. Burras.

BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson, M.A.

,, (County High).—§Miss A. P. Martin, M.A.

BRADFORD (Gr.).—§Miss M. E. Roberts.

,, (Hanson).—§Miss E. E. Hart, B.Sc.

,, (Belle Vue).—§Miss C. E. Morgan, M.Sc.

,, (Carlton Street).—§Miss E. Greene.

,, (Grange Road).—§Miss E. E. Richardson, B.A.

,, (St. Joseph's Coll.).—Miss M. B. Duffey.

BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—§Miss Agatha Symes, B.A.

BRENTWOOD (County).—§Miss J. M. Rackham, B.A.

BRIDGNORTH (Gram. Sch.).—§Miss Windsor, M.A.

BRIDGWATER (County).—§Miss G. Nicholls, B.A.

BRIDLINGTON (High).—§Miss E. Drummond.

BRIGG (High School).—§Miss M. L. Lardelli.

BRIGHOUSE.—§Miss E. M. Scott, M.A.

BRIGHTON (Roedean).—§Miss E. M. Tanner, B.A.

,, (St. Mary's Hall).—§Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.

,, (Munic.).—§Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpelier Road).—§Miss A. K. Lewis.

BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's).—§Miss E. M. Almond, M.A.

,, (Colston's).—§Miss Helen Drew, M.A.

,, (Redland, High Sch.).—§Miss E. M. Edghill, M.A.

,, (Red Maids).—§Miss Webb, LL.A.

‡BROCKENHURST (County).—§Miss E. C. Ward, B.A.

BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss K. D. B. Littlewood, M.A.

,, (County Sch.).—§Miss L. Godwin Salt, M.A.

BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—§Miss E. J. Radford.

BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE (Arnold Foster).—Miss C. Barber.

BURNLEY (High).—§Miss L. J. Wood, M.B.E., M.A.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—§Miss E. H. Linnell, M.A.

BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—§Miss Neild, M.A.

BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—§Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.

BUXTON (Cavendish High).—§Miss Evans, B.A.

CALNE (St. Mary's).—§Miss E. M. Matthews.

CAMBORNE (County School).—§Miss M. Pratt, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (County).—§Miss J. Bingham, M.A.

,, (Perse High Sch.).—§Miss B. L. Kennett, M.A.

CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—§Miss D. Menzies, B.Sc.

CARLISLE (Carlisle and County High School, Lismore Place).—§Miss F. E. Bevan.

CATERHAM VALLEY (Eothen).—§Miss C. Pye.

CAVERSHAM (Qn. Anne's).—§Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.

CHATHAM (County).—§Miss C. Wakeman, B.A.

CHELMSFORD (County High).—§Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.

CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—§Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.

,, (Pate's Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.

CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—§Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.

CHESTER (The Queen's).—§Miss M. T. Nedham, B.Sc.

CHESTER (City & County).—§Miss H. M. Footman.
„ (Dee House, *R.C.*). — §Mother A. O'Brien.
CHESTERFIELD (High).—§Miss E. D. Hyslop, M.A.
CHICHESTER (High School).—§Miss Barton, M.A.
CHIPPENHAM.—Miss A. K. Morgan, B.A.
CHISLEHURST (Farringtons) —§Miss A. H. Davies.
CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—§Miss N. C. Craig.
CIRENCESTER.—Miss E. M. Peach, B.A.
CLEWER (St. Stephen's High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. Porcher, M.A.
CLIFTON (High).—§Miss E. Addison Phillips, M.A.
CLITHEROE (Royal Gr.)—Miss G. Llewellyn, M.A.
COALBROOKDALE (County High). — §Miss A. Hurst, B.A.
COLCHESTER (County High School).—§Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
COVENTRY (Barr's Hill).—§Miss G. A. Howell, M.A.
„ (Stoke Park).—§Miss H. Scott, M.A.
CRAWLEY, Sussex (Milton Mt. Coll.)—§Miss Woodall, M.A.
CREDITON (High).—§Miss E. J. Prebble.
CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wellesley Road).—Miss E. Ransford.
„ (Selhurst Gr.).—§Miss Wellman, B.A.
„ (Old Palace).—Miss R. M. Boole, B.A.
„ (Coloma Convent School, *R.C.*).—§Dame Winefride.
DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—§Miss M. Flood, M.A.
DARLINGTON (High).—§Miss A. L. Harrison.
DARTFORD (County).—§Mrs. J. Acworth, L.L.A.
DARTMOUTH (High).—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
DERBY (High School).—Mrs. Leslie Kirk, M.A.
„ (Parkfield Cedars).—§Miss M. J. Keay.
DEVONPORT (High).—Miss M. M. M. Raymond.
„ (Munic.).—§Miss D. Moore, B.Sc.
DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—§Miss I. Thwaites.
DONCASTER (Munic.).—Miss Hilda G. Broun.
DORKING (High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. A. Craven.
DOVER (County Sch. for Girls).—§Miss Chapman.
DUDLEY (High School).—§Miss S. Frood.
DURHAM (High).—§Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M.A.
„ (County Sch.)—§Miss H. R. F. Cowie.
EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker,
„ (County Sec. Sch.)—Miss D. L. Beck. [M.A.
EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.).—§Miss Adams, M.A.
EAST DEREHAM (High).—§Miss Galloway, B.A.
EAST GRINSTEAD (St. Michael's). — Miss D. Griffiths, B.A.
EDMONTON (County Sec.).—§Miss B. W. Seward.
ELTHAM (County Sec.).—§Miss Bramwell, B.Sc.
ELY (High Sch.).—§Miss E. E. Fletcher, B.A.
ENFIELD (County Sch.).—§Miss E. R. Broome, M.A.
EPSOM (County).—§Miss J. K. Hall, B.A.
EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—§Miss C. W. Dixon, B.A.
„ (Modern Sch.).—§Miss J. Headridge, M.A.
FALMOUTH (County High S.).—§Miss G. A. Hollowell, M.A.
FARINGDON (County).—Miss R. Bartels.
FARNHAM—§Miss D. M. Drought, M.A.
FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—§Miss Fowlds, B.A.
FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—§Miss Hargreaves, B.A.
„ (County Sch.).—§Miss F. Ames, B.A.
FOREST GATE (St. Angela's, *R.C.*). — §Mother Mary Angela Boord.
FOWEY (Cornwall). Mixed.—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
FRAMLINGHAM (Mills).—§Miss E. M. Fisher.
FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—§Miss Curry.
GAINSBOROUGH (High).—§Miss Hargrave, M.A.
GLOUCESTER (High).—Miss E. Penson, M.A.
„ (Ribston Hall).—§Miss L. Whitaker, B.Sc.
GOUDHURST, KENT (Bedgebury Park). — §Miss D. F. Hunter, B.Sc.
GRANTHAM.—§Miss H. G. Williams, M.A.
GRAVESEND (County).—§Miss J. E. Wills, B.D.
GRAYS (Palmer's End).—§Miss Wren, B.A.
GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors' School for Girls).—§Miss E. Fordham, B.A.
GRIMSBY (High).—§Miss A. W. Squance, B.A.
GUILDFORD (County) —§Miss H. M. Wright, M.A.
„ (High School).—§Miss Potts, M.A.
HALIFAX (High).—§Miss E. A. Bolton.
„ (Crossley & Porter).— §Miss M. E. Dale, B.A.
„ (Munic. Sec.).—§Miss A. I. Nolting, M.A.
HALSTEAD (Gr.).—§Miss F. M. Jackson.
HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—§Miss Young.
HARROW (County).—§Miss M. Huskisson, M.A.
HASTINGS (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Commin.
HATFIELD, Herts (Queenswood)—§Miss Ethel M. Trew.
HAYWARD'S HEATH (County Sec.). — §Miss Stevens.
HEADINGTON, Oxon.—§Miss K. L. Porcher.
HEREFORD (High).—§Miss Medwin, B.Sc.
HEXHAM (Qu. Eliz.).—Miss A. M. Ellis, M.A.
HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—§Mrs. B. Turner.
„ (The High Sch.).—§Miss Eva E. E. Dessin.
HITCHIN (Grammar).—§Miss Chambers, F.R.H.S.
HORSHAM (High).—§Miss E. M. Marchant, B.A.
HORNSEY (Weston Park).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High).—§Miss A. Hill, M.A.
HULL (Newland High).—§Miss G. H. Rowland, B.Sc.
„ (High).—§Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
HUYTON (Liverp'l Coll.).—§Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
ILFORD (County High Sch.).—§Miss Morris, B.Sc.
ILMINSTER (Grammar).—§Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—§Miss C. N. Williams.
„ (Munic. Sec.).—§Miss M. Jarrett.
ISLEWORTH GREEN (Sec. Sch.). — §Miss D. Carruthers, M.Sc.
KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's).—§Mrs. Kirk, M.A.
KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—§Miss M. Horner.
KETTERING (County High).—§Miss Whyte, M.A.
KIDDERMINSTER (County High).—§Miss Y. Raymond, B.A.
KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk & King's Lynn High Sch.).—§Miss Williamson, B.A.
KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—§Miss F. Watson, B.Sc.
KIRKBY LONSDALE (Casterton Sch.).—§Miss D. de B. Dobson, M.A.
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—§Miss Amy Whitley, B.A.
LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. Phillimore, B.A.
LAUNCESTON (Horwell).—§Miss L. C. Tindal Atkinson, B.A.
LEAMINGTON (Municipal).—§Miss J. Wallace.
„ (High School).—Miss Milroy.
LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—§Miss Lucy A. Lowe, M.A.
„ (Modern).—§Miss M. Bellman, M.A.
„ (Chapel Allerton High School). — §Miss Scotson Clark.
„ (Roundhay).—§Miss M. C. Vyvyan, B.A.
„ (Thoresby High School).—§Miss A. Fleming, M.A.
„ (W. Leeds High School).—§Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
LEEK (Westwood Hall High School).—§Miss E. F. De Sausmarez.
LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—§Miss Heron.
„ (Newarke).—§Miss Caulkin, M.A.
„ (Ald. Newton's).—§Miss E. G. Davies, B.A.
„ (Collegiate).—§Miss A. L. Jackson.
LEIGH (Girls' Gr.).—§Miss N. Caress, B.Sc.
LEWES (County).—§Miss L. E. Vobes, B.A.

LEYTONSTONE (County High).—§Miss S. L. Edwards.
LICHFIELD (High).—§Miss Hodge, M.A.
LINCOLN (High).—§Miss Lucie Savill, M.A.
,, (South Park).—§Miss D. M. Young, M.A.
LIVERPOOL COLL. FOR GIRLS (Grove Street).—§Miss F. M. Fordham.
LIVERPOOL (Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—§Miss Coates.
,, (Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—§Miss M. J. Griffith.
,, (Belvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—§Miss M. C. Fraser, M.A.
,, (Calder).—§Miss F. A. Macrae, M.A.
,, (Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—§Miss Ashwell, B.A.
,, (St. Edmund's).—Mrs. I. H. Colenso.
LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School). —*ClarenceGate, N.W.*, §Miss Crapper; Graham St. Branch, 39 *Graham St., Eaton Terrace, S.W.*—§Miss A. R. Morison.
,, (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap. Junc.).—§Miss Dean, B.A.
,, (Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, W. 8, *R.C.*).—
,, Bermondsey (County Sec. Sch., Southwark Park Road).—§Miss B. Callender, M.A.
,, Blackheath, S.E. 3 (High School, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. Gale.
,, Burlington School, Old Burlington Street, W.—§Miss Burgess, M.A.
,, (Frances Mary Buss Schools)—*N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N.W.* 5, §Miss Drummond; *Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.* 5, §Miss Wright.
,, (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—§Miss M. D. Brock, Litt.D.
,, (Carlyle School, Hortensia Road, Chelsea). —§Miss Crosby, B.A.
,, (Coborn School, Bow).—§Miss Kerly, B.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—§Mrs. O'Brien Harris. D.Sc.
,, (Lewisham. Gr. Sch., Catford).—§Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
,, (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—§Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
,, (15 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C. 2).—§Miss C. H. Bannister.
,, (City of Lond. Sch., E.C. 4).—§Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
,, Chiswick, W. 4 (County).—§Miss Hedley.
,, Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—§Miss Barratt.
,, Clapham Com. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—§Miss E. A. Jones. M.A.
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, *R.C.*).—Mother Catherine Moffat, B.A.
,, (Convent, F. C. J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, *R.C.*).—§Mother M. Scarisbrick.
,, (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington, *R.C.*).—
,, (Convent of Sacred Heart, Hammersmith, *R.C.*).—§Madame E. Hutchinson.
,, (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—§Miss Bartram, M.A.
,, (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—§Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, Crouch End (High Sch.).—Miss Charlotte Cowdroy, M.B.E.
LONDON, (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—§Miss E. M. Belcher, M.A.
,, Dulwich (High Sch.).—§Miss M. Williams, M.Sc.
,, ‡(Freemen's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
,, Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster Road, S.W. 6.).—§Miss Tucker, M.A.
,, Greenwich (Roan School).—§Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
,, (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—§Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles').—§Miss N. Nickails.
,, Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer). —§Miss Zachary, B.A.
,, Hampstead, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—§Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
,, Hampstead (Garden Suburb).—§Miss Hutchings, B.A.
,, Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—§Miss Kyle, B.A.
,, Highgate Road (Convent Sch., N.W. 5, *R.C.*).—
,, (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.), *temp. closed.*
,, Hornsey (High School, Weston Park, N.).—§Miss M. H. Cole.
,, Islington (Dame Alice Owen's).—§Miss Wilson, B.A.
,, Kennington (Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E. 5).—§Miss M. Cotton, M.A.
,, Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W. 8).—§Miss Home.
,, Kentish Town County Sec. School).—§Miss Morant.
,, (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road, S.W. 6, *R.C.*).—
,, Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Square, W. 11).—§Miss I. M. Oakden, M.A.
,, Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
,, Parson's Green, S.W. 6 (Lady Margaret). —§Miss Moberly Bell.
,, (Peckham Rd.).—§Miss M. Knight. M.A.
,, Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—§Miss Beard.
,, Putney (West Hill).—§Miss Fanner, M.A.
,, Queen's College School (Harley Street, W. 1).—Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
,, (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—§Miss F. L. Lunn, B.Sc.
,, (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—§Miss D. Apperson, M.A.
,, (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6).—§Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P.
,, St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—§Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
,, Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15, *R.C.*).—
,, Sion Convent (Eden Grove, N. 7, *R.C.*).
,, Stamford Hill (Skinners').—§Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
,, Stepney (Raine's Foundation). — §Miss Maude Grier. [B.A.
,, Streatham (County Sec.).—§Miss Bassett,
,, Streatham (College).—§Miss A. G. Lefroy.
,, Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—§Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
,, Sydenham High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—§Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
,, Sydenham High St., S.E. 26 (County).—§Miss E. Turner, M.A.

LONDON, Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—§Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—§Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—§Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—§Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
LUDLOW (High Sch.).—§Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
LUTON (Modern).—§Miss H. K. Sheldon.
MACCLESFIELD (High).—§Miss K. Parr.
MAIDENHEAD (County).—§Miss M. Burn, M.A.
MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—§Miss W. M. Kidd, M.A.
MANCHESTER (High).—§Miss M. G. Clarke, M.A.
,, (Central High).—§Miss M. A. Johnstone, B.Sc.
,, (Fairfield High School).—§Miss Edwards, M.A.
,, (Fallowfield).—§Miss M. A. Grant.
,, (Harpurhey).—§Miss A. E. Bell.
,, (Pendleton, High). — §Miss D. E. Limebeer, M.A.
,, (Whalley Range High Sch.).—§Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
,, (Loreto College, *R.C.*). — Miss E. O'Byrne, B.A.
MANSFIELD (Qu. Elizabeth's).—§Miss Macrae, B.A.
MARCH (High Sch.).—§Miss E. John, M.A.
MARKET DRAYTON (County).—§Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.
MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—§Miss G. M. Bedford, M.A.
,, (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. McCombie, M.A
,, (Newland Convent, *R.C.*). — § Mother Shuley, B.Sc.
MORPETH (High).—Miss E. Morgan, B.A.
NANTWICH AND ACTON (Gr.).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
NEWARK (High).—§Miss E. G. Morgan, M.A.
NEWBURY (County).—§Miss E. J. Luker.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Dame Allan's).—§Miss S. E. Dobson.
,, (BenwellGirls' Sch.).—§MissCooper, M.A.
,, (Rutherford Coll. Girls' School).—§Mrs. Agnes Pochin.
,, (Central High, G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—§Miss D. F. P. Hiley, M.A.
,, (Church High School, Tankerville Terrace).—§Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.
,, (Sacred Heart, *R.C.*).—Mme. McVeigh.
NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme).—§ Miss J. Sprunt, M.A.
NEWPORT, I. of W. ‡(County).—Miss F. J. Monk, B.A.
,, Salop (County).—§Miss J. Macwean, B.A.
NORMANTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Cull.
NORTHAMPTON (High).—§Miss E. M. Wallace.
,, (School for Girls).—§Miss C. M. Taylor, M.A.
,, (Notre Dame *R.C.*).—
NORTHWALSHAM (High).—§MissK. Worsnop, M.A.
NORTHWICH (Deane's).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
NORWICH (Munic. Sec. School).—§Mrs. F. E. Whitaker, M.A.
,, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Wise.
NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.). — §Miss W. D. Phillipps, M.A.
,, (County).—§Mrs. G. E. Yates, B.A.
NUNEATON (High School).—§Miss M. Davies.
OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian).—§Miss Tittertington, M.A.
OLDHAM (Hulme Gr Sch.).—§Miss D. Bailey, M.Sc.
OSWESTRY (High).—§Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
OXFORD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Haig-Brown, M.A.
,, De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy). —Miss A. K. Edwards, M.A.
,, (Milham Ford Sch.).—§Miss J. McCabe.
PARKSTONE (Sandecotes).—§Miss A. Grainger Gray. [M.A.
PENRITH (Qn. Eliz., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leech,
PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—§Miss E.C. Hanna, B.A.
,, (C. of E. High Sch.)—(vacant).
,, (County).—§Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.
PETERBOROUGH (County).—§Miss K. Wragge.
PETERSFIELD (County).—§Miss E. Lowde, B.A.
PINNER (Roy. Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—§Miss D. Bellamy.
PLYMOUTH (High).—§Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
PONTEFRACT (High School).—§Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Cossey, M.A.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock, B.A.
PRESTON (Park School).—§Miss Stoneman, M.A.
PURLEY (Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers). —§Miss B. C. Deeks, M.A.
RAMSGATE (County).—§Miss D. M. Jenkins, M.A.
READING (Abbey).—§Miss Musson, M.A., J.P.
,, (Kendrick).—§Miss Prebble, M.A.
REDHILL (Reigate County).—§Miss Aitken, M.A.
RETFORD (County High).—§Miss I. M. Brooks, M.A.
RICHMOND (Surrey).—§Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
,, (Yorks).—§Miss D. O. Shepherd.
RIPON (High Sch.).—§Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
ROCHESTER (Gr.).—§Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
ROMFORD (County).—§Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
ROTHERHAM (Munic.).—§Miss J. Harding.
RUGBY (Arnold High).—§Miss M. M. Skues, M.A.
ST. ALBANS (High S.).—§Miss Archibald, M.A.
ST. HELENS (Cowley).—§Miss Walker, B.A.
ST. LEONARDS (Uplands Sch.).—§Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
SALE (County High).—§Miss K. H. Masson.
SALFORD (Broughton High Sch.).—Miss D. G. Coward, M.Sc.
SALISBURY (Godolphin).—§Miss C. R. Ash, B.A.
SALTBURN (High).—§Miss E. C. Waller.
SANDERSTEAD (Convent of the Ladies of Mary, *R.C.*).—Dame Ediltrude.
SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's). —§Miss R. Fowler.
,, (Girls' High Sch.—§Miss E. Glauert, M.A.
SETTLE (High).—Miss L. L. Atkinson, B.A.
SELBY (High).—§Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—§Miss E. L. Ramsay, B.A.
SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Rutland Park).—§Miss M. C. Aitken, M.A.
,, (Central Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
,, (Abbeydale Sec.)—§Miss B. A. Tonkin, M.A.
,, (Notre Dame, *R.C.*).—Miss C. Murray.
SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—§Miss Billinger.
,, (Sherborne School for Girls).—§Miss B. C. Mulliner, M.A.
SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School).—§Miss M. Duckitt, B.A.
SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss D. Gale.
,, (Priory County).—§Miss L. Ellison.
SIDCUP (Kent County).—Miss E. M. Woodhouse, M.A.
SITTINGBOURNE (County).—§MissE. M. Fryer, B.A.
SKIPTON (Girls' High S.).—§Miss Broadbent, M.A.
SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—§Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.

SOUTHAMPTON.—§Miss Ison, B.A.
SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High S.).—§Miss F. A. Swann, B.A.
SOUTHPORT (Secondary).—§Miss F. A. Athya, M.A.
SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—§Miss L. Silcox.
SPALDING (High).—§Miss E. S. Henry.
STAFFORD (High).—§Miss G. J. McCrea, M.A., J.P.
STAMFORD (High).—§Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M.A.
STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—§Miss E. Robinson.
,, (Fylde Lodge).—§Miss Law, B.A.
STOCKTON (Qu. Victoria High).—§Miss Carpenter, M.A.
,, (Sec.).—§Miss I. M. Nelson, M.A.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (St. Dominic's, *R.C.*).—Miss W. Young.
,, (Tunstall High).—§Miss Wilmott, M.A.
STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—§Miss Ethel M. Firth.
STROUD (High School).—§Miss B. Brew, M.A.
SUNDERLAND (High).—§Miss E. M. Ironside, B.A.
,, (Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—§Miss M. E. Boon, M.A
SURBITON (Surbiton Pk. Cresc.).—§Miss Procter.
SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T. Cheam Road).—§Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M.A.
TAMWORTH (High).—§Miss J. M. Earle.
TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—§Miss Wills, L.L.A.
,, St. Katherine's, Heatherton Park).—Miss C. M. Hartnell, M.A.
TEWKESBURY (High).—§Miss D.M.S. Holmes, B.A.
THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—§Miss C. L. Phillips, M.B.E.
TIVERTON.—§Miss L. M. Heyworth.
TONBRIDGE (County).—§Miss W. M. Fayerman.
TORQUAY (Girl's Sec.).—§Miss M. Jackson, M.A.
TOTTENHAM (High).—§Miss F. Felvus, B.A.
TROWBRIDGE (High).—§Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
TRURO (High).—§Miss Coate, B.A.
,, (County).—§Miss Foreman, B.A.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss Margaret W. Byrne.
,, (County).—§Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—§Miss A. E. Chaplin.
,, (County).—§Mrs. Turnadge, Ph.D.
UTTOXETER (High).—§Miss H. M. Budgen, M.A.
†UXBRIDGE (County).—Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
WAKEFIELD (High).—§Miss Martin.
WALLASEY (High).—(vacant.)
,, (Oldershaw).—§Miss Blyth, M.A.
WALLINGTON (County).—§Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
WALLSEND-ON-TYNE.—§Miss E. Giles, B.Sc.
WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—§Miss M. V. Stafford.
WALTHAMSTOW (County High).—§Miss M. Norris, M.A.
WARE (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
WARWICK (King's High).—§Miss E. Doorly, M.A.
WATERLOO, Liverpool (Sec.)—§Miss Lawrence, M.A.
WATFORD (Gr.).—§Miss Grace Fergie, M.A.
,, (London Orphan Sch.).—§Miss Osborn.
WELLINGBOROUGH (County).—§Miss Tinkler, B.A.
WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—§Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss L. A. Thomas, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—Miss Ethel Biles, A.R.C.M.
WEST HAM (High).—§Dr. Florence E. Barnett.
WEST HARTLEPOOL (High Sch.).—Miss Houghton, M.Sc.
WEST KIRBY (County).—§Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A.
WEYBRIDGE (R. Masonic, Junior).—Miss Harrop, B.A.
WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch.).—§Miss H. L. Thompson, M.A.
WHITLEY AND MONKSEATON (High).—§Miss Highton, M.A.
WHYTELEAFE (County).—§Miss W. Atwool, B.A.
WIGAN (High Sch.).—§Miss C. S. Banks.
WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—§Miss Marsden, B.A.
WILLESDEN (Brondesbury and Kilburn High Sch.).—§Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
,, (Convent Sch., Crown Hill Road, N.W. 10, *R.C.*).—
WIMBLEDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss M. E. Lewis.
,, (County Sch.).—§Miss C. J. Borthwick, B.Sc.
WINCHESTER (Sch. for Girls).—§Miss Finlay, M.A.
,, (County).—§Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
WINDSOR (County).—§Miss M. Curtis.
WISBECH (High).—§Miss E. M. C. Prideaux.
WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—§Miss D. E. de Zouche, M.A.
WOODFORD (County).—§Miss J. M. Gordon, M.A.
WORCESTER (Alice Ottley).—§Miss Spurling, B.A.
,, (City Sec. Sch.).—§Miss J. H. Steel, L.L.A.
WORTHING (County High).—§Miss K. Coast.
WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks.).—§Miss R. Arbuthnot Lane.
YARMOUTH (Gt. Yarmouth High Sch.).—§Miss M. S. Copeman.
YEOVIL (High School).—§Miss M. M. Bone, B.A.
YORK (Mill Mount).—§Miss J. Burne, M.A.
,, (Mount Sch.).—§Miss H. W. Sturge, B.A.
,, (69 Petergate).—§Miss E. E. Ellett.
,, (Queen Anne's Rd.).—§Miss Netherwood, B.A.

WALES AND MONMOUTH.

ABERDARE (Intermediate).—§Miss M. S. Cook, M.A.
ABERGAVENNY (County).—§Miss Gethin-Davies, M.A.
BALA (County).—Miss E. J. Owens, M.A.
BANGOR (County).—§Miss Mason, B.A.
,, (Collegiate Sch., Pickie Rock House).—Miss Weir.
BARRY (County).—§Miss E. E. Morgan, B.A.
BRECON (County).—§Miss G. A. Moore, M.A.
CARDIFF (City High).—§Miss F. M. Rees, B.A.
,, (Munic. Sec.)—§Miss Hugon, M.A.
,, (Canton Munic).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
,, (The College Sch.)—Miss J. G. Earl.
,, (Heathfield House, *R.C.*)—Miss J. B. Golden, B.A.
CARMARTHEN (County).—§Miss B. A. Holme, M.A.
,, (High).—§Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.
COLWYN BAY (Penrhôs Coll.)—§Miss R. Hovey, B.A.
COWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—Miss C. Bennett-Jones, B.A.
DENBIGH (Howell's).—§Miss C. E. Robinson, M.A.
DOLGELLEY (Dr. Williams's).—§Miss E. C. Nightingale, M.A.
HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—§Miss James, B.Sc.
HENGOED (Gelligaer).—§Miss G. M. Richards, B.A.
LLANDAFF (Howell's).—§Miss Trotter, M.A.
LLANELLY (Intermediate).—§Miss C. Davies, M.A.
LLANFAIRFECHAN (St. Winifred's).—§Miss N. M. Doman, M.A.
MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle).—§Miss A.C. Davenport, B.Sc.
MONMOUTH (High).—§Miss B. L. P. Lindsay.
NEWPORT, Mon. (High).—§Miss M. A. Vivian, B.A.
,, (Munic.)—§Miss M. M. Hughes, B.A.

NEWTOWN (County).—§Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.
PENARTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Lloyd.
PONTYPOOL (County).—§Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
PONTYPRIDD (Intermediate).—§Miss C. E. Bedford, B.A.
PORTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Harris, B.A.
RUTHIN (County).—Miss A. Rowlands, B.A.
SWANSEA (High) §Miss H. M. Cameron, M.A.
,, (Munic.).—§Miss W. S. Nayler M.A.
WELSHPOOL (County).—§Miss A. M. Platt, B.A.
WREXHAM (County).—§Miss A. G. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (High).—§Miss L. L. Ward, B.A.
,, (Albyn Sch.).—Miss E. C. S. Oliver, B.Sc.
CRIEFF (Morrison's).—§Miss Mason, M.A.
EDINBURGH (Ladies' College).—§Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A.
,, (Geo. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—§Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
,, (St. George's School).—§Miss Ruth W. Freer.
,, (Ministers' Daughters).—§Miss H. P. Auld, B.Sc.
,, (St. Bride's).—Miss M. E. Macdonald Clark, Ph.D.
GLASGOW (Girls' High School).—§Miss Reid, B.A.
,, (Park School).—§Miss M. P. Young.
HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—§Miss J. B. M. Renton.
KILMACOLM (St. Columba's).—§Miss J. J. B. Waugh.
POLMONT (St. Margaret's).—Miss E. C. Stent.
ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards, and Junior Sch., St. Katharine's).—§Miss McCutcheon, M.A.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (High).—Miss M. W. Matthew, B.A.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY (Ladies' College).—§Miss A. L. Mellish, M.A.
,, (States Intermediate).—Miss E. P. Troughton, B.A.
JERSEY (Ladies' College).—§Miss d'Auvergne, B.Sc.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

BALLYMENA (Cambridge House).—§Miss J. C. Currie.
BELFAST (Victoria Coll.).—Miss Matier.
COOKSTOWN (Intermediate).—Miss M. K. Rowan, B.A.
LONDONDERRY (Strand House).—Miss M. E. Deane, M.A.
,, (High School).—Miss S. Mackillip.

IRISH FREE STATE.

BALLSBRIDGE (Masonic).—Miss Tuckey, B.A.
CORK (High).—Mrs. Hobson, B.A.
DUBLIN (Alexandra).—Miss I. Mulvany, LL.D.
,, (Irish Clergy Daughters', 12 Earlsfort Terrace).—Miss Walker, B.A.
KINGSTOWN (High Sch.).—Miss E. Hudson, B.A.; Miss J. Knox Darling, B.A.

ASSOCIATION OF HEAD MISTRESSES.—Head mistresses of Public Secondary Schools with at least 50 pupils are eligible for membership Members are marked § in the preceding lists. A Conference is held annually in June. *President* (1925–27), Miss Sparks, M.A., Ladies College, Cheltenham. *Secretary*, Miss R. Young, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1924-25.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1925, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MRS. MARY E. BALLARD, in recognition of the historical work of her husband, the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard £100

MISS MARIA BIRCH, in recognition of the services rendered by her father, the late Dr. Walter de Gray Birch, to the science of archæology..... £100

MR. JOSEPH THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, M.A., in recognition of his services to zoological science and economic zoology.. £100

MR. ALLAN FEA, in recognition of his services to historical studies £50

MR. JOHN STARKIE GARDNER, in recognition of his services to metal work and decorative art (in trust) £75

PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES, in recognition of his public and educational services £100

MR. COULSON KERNAHAN, in recognition of his patriotic and literary services... £100

MRS. EDITH L. YEEND KING, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. Yeend King, as an artist £100

MRS. AMELIA SARAH MCLEOD, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Professor Herbert McLeod, F.R.S., to science..... £45

MRS. FLORENCE O'DONOGHUE, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, to literature..... £40

MRS. EMILY RAMBAUT, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Dr. A. A. Rambaut, to astronomical science..... £50

MR. ROBERT REYNOLDS STEELE, in recognition of his services to scholarship and the study of mediæval literature £100

MRS. F. MABEL UNWIN, in recognition of the services and distinction of her husband, the late Professor George Unwin, as an economic historian and university teacher £75

PROFESSOR CHAS. FLAMSTEAD WALTERS, M.A., in recognition of his distinguished services to classical scholarship £50

THE MISSES BEATRICE MARY FLORENCE and ENID CASELLA KATE HOLTZ WARD, jointly and to the survivor, in recognition of the services rendered to art by their father, the late Mr. Edward Matthew Ward, R.A. £50

MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS (BRYNFAB), in recognition of his contributions to Welsh literature £25

MISS ANNIE YOUNG, in recognition of the labours of her father, the late Dr. Robert Young, LL.D., in compiling the Analytical Concordance of the Bible. (Additional to the previous pension of £20)..... £40

I. SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC.

ACADEMY, THE BRITISH, Burlington House, London, W. 1.—*President*—Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. *Council*—Professor F. C. Burkitt, Professor A. C. Clark, Dr. Arthur E. Cowley, Professor H. S. Foxwell, Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, O.M., G. F. Hill, D. G. Hogarth, Sir F. J. Kenyon, K.C.B., Dr. G. Macdonald, C.B., A. G. Little, Professor A. F. Pollard, Professor W. R. Scott, Professor W. R. Sorley, Professor T. F. Tout. *Sec.*—Professor Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D. F.B.A.

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL, Burlington House, W. 1.—*President*, Sir Frank Dicksee, 1924. *Keeper*, Charles Sims, R.A. *Treas.*, Sir Frank Short, R.A. *Sec.* W. R. M. Lamb, M.V.O., M.A. *Reg.*, (vacant). *Librarian*, E. E. V. Wright, M.A.

Royal Academicians. R.A.

1922 Bell, Robert Anning.
1914 Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
1919 Brangwyn, Frank.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
1925 Burnet, Sir Jno. J.
1920 Cameron, Sir David Young
1908 Clausen, George.
1925 Connard, Philip.
1910 Cope, Sir A. S.
1891 Dicksee, Sir Frank.
1913 Drury, E. Alfred B.
1915 Farquharson, J.*
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O.*
1924 Fisher, S. Melton.
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A.
1902 Frampton, Sir G.
1922 Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
1924 Hartwell, Chas. L.
1920 Henry, George.
1920 Jack, Richard.
1909 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.
1921 Lavery, Sir John.
1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm., K.C.V.O.
1920 Lutyens, Sir E. L.
1922 Mackennal, Sir Bertram, K.C.V.O.
1925 Munnings, Alfd. J.
1905 Murray, Sir David.
1920 Olsson, Julius.
1919 Orpen, Sir Wm., K.B.E.
1881 Ouless, Walter W.*
1922 Pegram, Henry A.
1923 Philpot, Glyn W.
1923 Priestman, Bertram.
1922 Scott, Sir G. Gilbert.
1920 Shannon, Chas. H.
1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1915 Sims, Charles. [J.
1906 Solomon, Solomon
1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert Edward Pelham Hughes-.
1919 Stokes, Adrian.
1888 Thornycroft, Sir H.
1914 Tuke, Henry S.
1903* Webb, Sir Aston, G.C.V.O., C.B.
1920 Wood, F. Derwent.
1907 Wyllie, W. L.

Associates. A.R.A.

1922 Baker, Herbert.
1907 Cowper, Frank C.
1923 de Glehn, W. G.
1921 Dick, W. Reid.
1924 Flint, W. Russell.
1923 Green, W. Curtis.
1923 Griggs, F. Landseer.
1920 Hall, Oliver. [Cayley.
1919 Harcourt, George.
1921 John, Augustus E.
1922 Kelly, Gerald F.
1922 Lambert, Geo. W.
1922 Lee, Sydney.
1920 Lorimer, Sir Robt.
1924 McEvoy, Ambrose.
1925 McMillan, William
1918 Osborne, Malcolm.
1920 Poole, Henry.
1914 Prior, Edward S.
1922 Raeburn, Hy. Macbeth-.
1922 Ricketts, Charles.
1921 Robinson, F.
1920 Russell, Walter W.
1924 Sickert, Walter R.
1922 Swynnerton, Mrs. A. L. [M.
1922 Talmage, Algernon
1923 Taylor, L. C.
1922 Turner, Alfred.
1925 Walker, A. G.
1923 Watson, G. S.
1924 Williams, Terrick.

Former Presidents.

1 Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.
2 Benjamin West, 1792.
3 James Wyatt, 1805.
4 Benjamin West, 1806.
5 Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.
6 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.
7 Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1850.
8 Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
9 Lord Leighton, 1878.
10 Sir J. E. Millais, Bt., 1896
11 Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt., 1896.
12 Sir Aston Webb, G.C.V.O., C.B., 1919.

* Senior Academician.

ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL CAMBRIAN, Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Pres.*, Sir Cuthbert C. Grundy; *Hon. Sec.*, Ben Fisher; *Asst. Sec. and Curator*, Clarence G. Dyall.

ACADEMY, THE ROYAL SCOTTISH, Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, G. Washington Browne; *Sec.*, James Paterson; *Treas.*, John Kinross; *Librarian*, John Duncan; *Asst. Sec.*, Henry Hastings.

Hon. Retired Academicians.
(1892) Sir James Guthrie; (1902) Thomas Scott.

Royal Scottish Academicians. R.S.A.

1897 Adam, P. W.
1918 Alexander, Edwin.
1922 Alison, David.
1902 Browne, G. W.
1921 Cadenhead, James.
1923 Duncan, John.
1924 Frazer, W. M.
1920 Gamley, H. S.
1924 Gauld, David
1882 Gibb, Robert.
1922 Hamilton, J. Whitelaw.
1925 Hope, Robert.
1925 Houston, George.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.
1905 Kinross, John.
1923 Lintott, Henry.
1921 Lorimer, Sir R. S.
1910 MacGeorge, W. S.
1901 Macgillivray, P.
1918 Mackenzie, A. M.
1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1910 Paterson, James.
1923 Pirie, George.
1923 Portsmouth, Percy.
1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1921 Smith, George.
1914 Walls, William.
1924 Watt, Fiddes.

Non-Resident Academicians.
(1896) Sir John Lavery; (1902) George Henry.
(1914) Sir J. J. Burnet; (1918) Sir D. Y. Cameron.

Associates. A.R.S.A.

Aiken, John M.
Bell, R. P.
Bose, Fanindra.
Bowie, John.
Brown, W. Marshall.
Carrick, Alexander.
Douglas, Andrew.
Dunn, J. B.
Fairlie, Reginald.
Foggie, David.
Gavin, Malcolm.
Grieve, Walter G.
Hunt, Thomas.
Kay, Archibald.
Kelly, William.
Keppie, John.
Lumsden, E. S.
Mackenzie, J. Hamilton
Miller, James.
Morris, James A.
Paterson, Alex. N.
Paulin, G. H.
Peploe, S. J.
Proudfoot, Alexander.
Reid, R. Payton.
Riddel, James.
Shanks, W. Somerville.
Sinclair, A. G.
Steell, David G.
Sutherland, D. M.
Wilson, D. Forrester.
Wishart, Peter.

ACADEMY, ROYAL IRISH (1786), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sydney Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Prof. J. J. Nolan, D.Sc.; *Sec. of Council*, Very Rev. H. J. Lawlor, B.D.; *Res. Sec.*, R. Macalister, LL.D.

ACCOUNTANT-LECTURERS' ASSOC., 69, Downs Road, E. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. Moustardier.

ACCOUNTANTS AND ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1855), 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. Norman Sloan, B.L., C.A., 190 West George Street, Glasgow.

ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, SOCIETY OF INCORPORATED, 50 Gresham Street, Bank, E.C. 2. *Pres.*, George Stanhope Pitt.—*Sec.*, Alexander A. Garrett, B.Sc.

ACCOUNTANTS, CORPORATION OF, 121 West George Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, James Martin.

ACCOUNTANTS IN EDINBURGH, SOCIETY OF (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec. & Tres.*, L. B. Bell. C.A.

ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 39 Fleet Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, John Mackie; *Hon. Sec.*, G. Brock.

ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales, Moorgate Place, E.C. 2.—*Pres.*, George Robert Freeman; *Sec.*, Hon. G. Colville.

ACCOUNTANTS, LONDON ASSOCIATION OF, Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. C. Latham.

ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 8 Adam Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. I. Coltson.

ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, FACULTY OF, Hall and Library, 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Thomson; *Lib. & Asst. Sec.*, David G. Cochrane.

ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Arthur Digby Besant, B.A. *Hon. Secs.*, William Penman; Alfred Henry, B.A. *Assist. Sec.*, S. H. Jarvis.

"ADA LEIGH" HOMES AND HOSTELS IN PARIS (Incorporated 1876), (BRITISH AND AMERICAN), Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. — *Hon. Treas.*, Sir John Ferguson, K.B.E.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CH. OF ENG., 51 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A.

ADULT EDUCATION, WORLD ASSOC. FOR, 13 John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Mansbridge, M.A., LL.D.

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 60 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Howard-Flanders.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 7 Albemarle Street, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Sefton Branker, K.C.B., *Sec.*, J. L. Pritchard.

AFRICAN SOCIETY, Imperial Institute, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, A. d'Egville.

AFTER-CARE ASSOC. FOR BLIND, DEAF AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN, 2 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Winder.

AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES, 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, James E. Flegg.

AGED POOR SOCIETY AND ALMSHOUSES, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. J. Sheldrake.

AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec. & Treas.*, E. C. Shaw, M.V.O.

AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH, 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh. —*Sec.*, Sir Isaac Connell, S.S.C.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL, 16 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. Blundell Turner. (The 1926 Show will be held at Reading, July 6–10.)

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1854), Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Kenneth MacRae.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, WELCH NATIONAL.—*Sec.*, T. Whitfield, Talbot Chambers, Shrewsbury.

AGRICULTURE, CENTRAL CHAMBER OF, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir Herbert Matthews.

AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Douglas G. H. Gordon, O.B.E.

ALBERT ORPHANAGE, ROYAL, Bagshot (non-canvassing).—*Sec.*, Wm. C. Brooks, F.C.A., 57 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

ALEXANDRA DAY FUND.—33 The Grove, Boltons, S. W. 10.—*Organiser*, Miss C. May Beeman, C.B.E. (London collection, 1925, £42,870; Provinces, £89,500.)

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE (1758). Incorporated as Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3, and Convalescent Home, Harold Road, Margate. *Offices*, 73 Cheapside, E.C. 2. — *Sec.*; F. J. Robinson.

ALLIANCE OF HONOUR, 112 City Road, E.C. 1.—*Acting Directors*, E. E. Bagnall and A. B. Kent.

AMATEUR ART SOCIETY, ROYAL.—*Hon. Sec.*, Hon. Lady Mallet, 43 Cadogan Gardens, S.W. 1.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY UNION, *British Division*, 50 Russell Square, W.C. 1. *Director*, R. M. Wenley, LL.D.

ANALYSTS AND OTHER ANALYT. CHEMISTS, SOC. OF PUBLIC, 6 Milner Street, S.W. 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. R. Bolton; *Sec. and Editor*, C. A. Mitchell.

ANCIENT BUILDINGS, SOC. FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 20 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. R. Powys.

ANGLO-BATAVIAN SOCIETY, 86 Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Th. Joekes, M.D.

ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION, 35 Albemarle Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Algernon Maudslay, C.B.E.; Paul Lambotte, C.B.E.

ANGLO-DANISH STUDENTS' BUREAU, 50 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Principal*, J. H. Helweg.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN UNION, 31, Lennox Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Loder.

ANGLO-FRENCH SOCIETY.—*See* GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. A. Gibbon, 88 Merton Hall Rd., Wimbledon, S.W. 19

ANGLO-ITALIAN LITERARY AND DANTE SOCIETY, 74 Grosvenor Street, W. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Stanley Roe.

ANGLO-SPANISH SOCIETY, 5 Cavendish Square, W. 1.

ANGLO-SWEDISH SOCIETY, 10 Staple Inn, High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. A. Fristedt Smith.

ANIMALS' HOSPITAL, "Our Dumb Friends League," 1 Hugh Street, Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Russell Roberts.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, ROYAL, 55 Upper Bedford Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. N. Fallaize, B.A.

ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF, Burlington House, W. 1. —*Pres.*, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., P.R.S. *Treas.*, W. Minet, M.A. *Director*, C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A. *Sec.*, Ralph Griffin. *Assist. Sec.*, H. S. Kingsford, M.A. F.S.A.

ANTIQUARIES, SOCIETY OF, of SCOTLAND (1780). Queen Street, Edinburgh. —*Secs.*, G. P. H. Watson; Douglas P. Maclagan, W.S.; *Treas.*, J. Bolam Johnson, C.A. F.S.A., Scot.

ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1849), 63 Merrion Square, Dublin.—*Pres.*, R. A. S. Macalister, F.S.A., LIT., D. *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, W. G. Strickland, M.R.I.A.

ANTI-GAMBLING LEAGUE, NATIONAL, Parliament Mansions, Orchard St., Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. E. Gilbert.

ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOC. (1837), 51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Travers Buxton, M.A.

ANTI-TOBACCO AND ANTI-NARCOTIC LEAGUE, 25 Market Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Brooks.

ANTI-VACCINATION LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 25 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Loat.

ANTI-VIVISECTION: BRITISH SOCIETY (British Union), 32 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss B. E. Kidd.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL, 22A Regent Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Earl Tankerville. *Sec.*, Mrs. E. J. Holland.

ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY, THE NATIONAL, 92 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Director and Treasurer*, Hon. Stephen Coleridge.

APOTHECARIES' HALL OF IRELAND (1791), 95 Merrion Square, Dublin. — *Governor*, J. S. Sheppard, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed. *Sec.*, T. G. McGrath, L.R.C.P. and S.I. ; *Reg.*, H. W. Mason.

APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF, Water Lane, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Clerk*, Bingham Watson. *Sec. to Examiners*, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. L.M.S.S.A.

ARBITRATION LEAGUE, INTERNATIONAL, 39 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Maddison.

ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ENGLISH.—*Sec. & Treas.*, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

ARBORICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1854), 8 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Robert Galloway, S.S.C.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, E. R. Taylor, F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND, ROYAL, 19 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. D. Hardinge Tyler, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, Bishopsgate Institute, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec. & Lib.*, C. W. F. Goss, F.S.A. ; *Joint Hon. Sec.*, G. Bridgmore Brown.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY (1856), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Pres.*, Wm. G. Black, LL.D. ; *Hon. Secs.*, J. Spencer Muirhead, 205 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow ; Harry Morris, 65, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

ARCHITECTS, THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, 9 Conduit St., W. 1.—*Pres.*, E. Guy Dawber, *Sec.*, Ian MacAlister, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., A.R.I.B.A. & L.R.I.B.A.

ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE (1839), 31 South Frederick St., Dublin.—*Pres.* George P. Sheridan, F.R.I.A.A. ; *Sec.* George F. Beckett, F.R.I.A.I.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 9 Conduit St., Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart., M.A.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION, 34 Bedford Square, W.C. 1. — *Pres.*, H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A. ; *Sec.*, F. R. Yerbury.

"ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP, *see* "SHAFTESBURY."

ARISTOTELIAN SOCIETY, 21 Gower Street, W.C. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, A. H. Hannay.

ARMENIAN (LORD MAYOR'S) FUND, 96 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. H. Buxton.

ARMENIAN UNITED ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, 47a Redcliffe Square, S.W. 10.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. Safrastian.

ARMY AND NAVY LABOUR AND WINDOW CLEANING CORPS. For the Civil Employment of Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of H.M. Regular Forces. 60 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. W. H. Haworth.

ARMY AND NAVY MALE NURSES' CO-OPERATION, 112A Welbeck Street, W. 1.—

ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS AND SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY, 21 Catherine Street, S.W. 1. —*Secretary*, Col. S. D. Cleeve, C.B.

ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, ROYAL, 72 Warwick Square, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. L. E. White.

ART-COLLECTIONS FUND, NATIONAL, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir Robert Witt, C.B.E., F.S.A. *Sec.*, D. W. Prince.

ART-WORKERS' GUILD, 6 Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. L. J. Mass.

ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 52 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. T. Lea, C.B., T.D.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND, 6½ Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Percy Edsall.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION AND ARTISTS' ORPHAN FUND, 3 Charles Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. H. Davis.

ASIATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 74 Grosvenor St., W. 1. —*Sec.*, Miss Ella C. Sykes.

ASIATICS, STRANGERS' HOME FOR, West India Dock Rd., E. 14.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. C. Stephens, M.A.

ASSISTANT MASTERS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

ASSISTANT MISTRESSES, ASSOCIATION OF, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Gordon Wilson.

ASSOCIATED BOARD, THE, OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, for Local Examinations in Music, 14 and 15 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, James Muir.

ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH. — *Office*, 136 Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W. 4. Meetings at Sion College, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, Rev. C. D. P. Davies, M.A., F.R.A.S. *Secs.*, Maj. A. E. Levin, T.D., F.R.A.S. ; H. G. Tomkins, C.I.E., F.R.A.S.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, J. H. Jeans, F.R.S. *Treas.*, F. J. M. Stratton. *Secs.*, Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, M.A. ; J. Jackson, D.Sc. *Assist. Sec.*, Miss K Williams. F.R.A.S.

AUCTIONEERS' AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 29 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Pres.*, R. H. Brady, M.B.E. *Sec.*, E. H. Blake, C.B.E. F.A.I. & A.A.I.

AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 26 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.—*General Sec.*, John Stevenson.

AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, Fanum House, Whitcomb Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Stenson Cooke.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Basil H. Joy.

AVICULTURAL SOCIETY, 32 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Maud Knobel.

BALTIC MERCANTILE AND SHIPPING EXCHANGE, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Chairman*, Sir E. W. Glover, Bart. *Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

BANK CLERKS ORPHANAGE, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.

BANKING UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BOARD, 136 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

"B. O." BENEVOLENT FUND, Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. R. Hannan.

BANK OFFICERS' GUILD, Blackfriars House, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, F. C. Clegg. *Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Hannan.

BANKERS, INSTITUTE OF, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.

BANKERS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF (1898), 40 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Cecil H. H. Fennell.

BANKERS IN SCOTLAND (1875), INSTITUTE OF, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.* F. H. Allan, Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1792), 19 Furnival St., E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A. (*Foreign*) ; Rev. W. Y. Fullerton (*Home*).

BAPTIST UNION CORPORATION, LIMITED, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey, M.A.

BARNARDO'S(DR.)HOMES: National Incorporated. *Head Offices*, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, E. 1. 100,000 children have passed through the rescue doors; 13,378 children dealt with last year. Average number in residence, 7,300.—*Chairman of Council*, William McCall. *Hon. Treas.*, Howard Williams. *Gen. Sec.*, Claude Wright.

BARONETAGE, STANDING COUNCIL OF THE, 58 Coleman St., E.C.—*Regr.*, Col. F. W. Pixley, V.D., F.S.A.

BEDE LIBRARY, 236 Abbey House, Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss C. M. Hood.

BEE KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 23 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Herrod-Hempsall.

BIBLE CHURCHMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 14 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. D. C. H. Bartlett, M.A.; *Organizing Sec.*, Rev. Harold A. H. Lea, M.A.

BIBLE SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN (1804), 146 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.—*Pres.* H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. *Secs.*, Rev. J. H. Ritson, D.D.; Rev. C. H. K. Boughton, B.D.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 20 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, A. W. Pollard; R. B. McKerrow.

BIOLOGISTS, ASSOCIATION OF ECONOMIC.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, S. G. Paine, D.Sc. (Imperial College, S. Kensington). *Hon. Sec.* (Zoology), J. Waterston, D.Sc. (Nat. Hist. Museum, S.W. 7).

BIRDS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 82 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Lemon, LL.B. *Sec.*, Miss L. Gardiner.

BLIND ASYLUM, BRISTOL ROYAL (1793). (Schools, Worshops, Hostel, Home Teaching, &c.). Park St., Bristol.—*Fin. Sec.*, Christopher W. Stevens.

BLIND, GARDNER'S TRUST FOR THE, 53 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. E. C. Clay, C.B.E.

BLIND, INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION FOR THE GENERAL WELFARE OF THE, 258 Tottenham Court Rd., W.—*Sec. & Gen. Man.*, R.C. F. Besch.

BLIND, INDIGENT, VISITING SOCIETY, 8 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. W. F. Hamilton.

BLIND, LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE, Rosedale Ho., 144a Warwick St., S.W. 1. *Sec.*, Capt. G. Pollard, O.B.E.

BLIND, NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE, 224 Gt. Portland St., W.—*Chairman*, Capt. E. B. B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E. *Sec. Gen.*, H. Stainsby. Branches of the Institution: *Home Teaching Soc. for the Blind; Moon Soc. for Embossing Literature for the Blind; Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies*, &c.

BLIND, NATIONAL LIBRARY FOR THE (1882), 18 Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Free. Library contains 105,684 volumes in Braille and Moon types.—*Sec. & Libr.*, Miss O. I. Prince. (Northern Branch at 5 St. John St., Manchester.)

BLIND PENSION SOCIETY, ROYAL, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.—*Sec.*, E. Jeffery Hicks, B.A.

BLIND, ROYAL NORMAL COLLEGE, Upper Norwood, S.E. 19.—*Principal & Sec.*, Guy M. Campbell, F.R.G.S.

BLIND, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT (1799), Leatherhead.—*Resid. Principal & Sec.*, Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

BLIND, SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT. *Office*, 1 St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

BLIND, SOUTH LONDON INSTITUTE FOR THE, Borough Road S.E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. J. W. St. Clare Hill, M.A.

BLINDED SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOSTEL. *Headquarters*, St. Dunstan's, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. — *President*, Lady (Arthur) Pearson, D.B.E. *Treas.*, E. Kessell. *Sec.*, E. M. C. Bates.

BOOK TRADE PROVIDENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 151 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, D. Fairley.

BOOKMEN, SOCIETY OF, 30 Little Russell Street, W.C. 1.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, William Longman. *Sec.*, William Poulten.

BOOT'S (SIR JESSE) SOCIAL TRUST, Nottingham.

BORSTAL ASSOCIATION, 15 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Director*, Sir Wemyss Grant-Wilson.

BOTANIC SOCIETY OF LONDON, ROYAL, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry W. Woodford.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. R. Matthews, M.A.

BOYS' LIFE BRIGADE (Incorp.), 56 Old Bailey, E.C.—*Sec.*, Edward Cooke.

BRAILLE AND "SERVERS OF THE BLIND" LEAGUE, 3 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Gen. Director*, Arthur Burgess.

BREWING, INSTITUTE OF, Addle Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. H. Bird.

BRIBERY AND SECRET COMMISSIONS PREVENTION LEAGUE (Incorporated), 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL (KING EDWARD'S) SCHOOL for Boys, Witley, Surrey.—*Hon. Treas.*, Lionel Faudel-Phillips. *Office*, New Bridge Street, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, J. L. Worsfold.

BRITISH AND LATIN AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, South America House, 39 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, George Potter.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Pres.* (1926), H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. *Gen. Secs.*, F. E. Smith, O.B.E., F.R.S.; Prof. J. L. Myres, O.B.E., F.R.S. *Gen. Treas.*, Dr. E. H. Griffiths, F.R.S. *Sec.*, O. J. R. Howarth, O.B.E. In 1926 will meet at Oxford; in 1927 at Leeds.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH UNION, 26 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Director*, P. J. H. Hannon, M.P.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING ASSOCIATION, Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. H. Oldfield.

BRITISH DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 23 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, J. L. Badcock, M.R.C.S., L.D.S. Eng.; *Gen. Sec.*, R. F. Hinson. *Dental Sec.*, R. Lindsay, L.D.S. Eng.

BRITISH DOMINIONS EMIGRATION SOCIETY, 34 Newark St., Stepney, E. 1.—*Sec.*, Robert Culver.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE, 8 Adelphi Ter., W.C. 2.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION (1924), Wembley. —*Offices*, 16 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1, and Wembley Park. — *Chairman of Executive Council*, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G. *Chairman of the Board*, Lord Stevenson, G.C.M.G. *Chief Administrator*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Travers Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.—*Secretary*, Lt.-Col. Eric Murray.

BRITISH EMPIRE UNION, LTD., 9–10 Agar Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Reginald Wilson.

BRITISH GOAT SOCIETY, 10 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, Thos. W. Palmer.

BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOC. (Incorp.), 43 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. H. Hurrell.

BRITISH HOMŒOPATHIC SOC. (1844), Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. A. D. C. Macgowan.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, 10 St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, L. Curtis; G. M. Gathorne-Hardy.

BRITISH ITALIAN LEAGUE, 74 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir Rennell Rodd, G.C.B. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. G. M. Trevelyan.

BRITISH LEAGUE OF HELP FOR DEVASTATED AREAS OF FRANCE, 3 Cromwell Gdns., S.W. 7.

BRITISH LEGION, Appeal and Publicity Dept., 26 Eccleston Sq., S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Field-Marshal Earl Haig, K.T. *Organising Sec.*, Capt. W. G. Willcox, M.B.E.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, F. G. Thomson, M.D. *Chairman of Council*, R. A. Bolam, M.D., F.R.C.P. *Editor*, Sir Dawson Williams, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc. *Financial Sec.*, L. Ferris Scott, F.C.A. *Med. Sec.*, A. Cox, O.B.E. M.D.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, 1 Upper Montague Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOC., Clifford's Inn Hall, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA SOCIETIES, FEDERATION OF, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. —*Gen. Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.

BRITISH RECORD SOCIETY, 120 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. J. C. Guimaraens.

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY (Incorporated 1908). *Offices*, 19 Berkeley St., London, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. H. B. Champain, C.M.G.

BRITISH SAILORS' SOCIETY (At Home & Abroad) (Incorporated), 680 Commercial Road, E. 14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Herbert E. Barker.

BRITISH SCHOOL OF ARCHÆOLOGY IN EGYPT AND EGYPTIAN RESEARCH ACCOUNT.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. Sir Flinders Petrie. *Hon. Sec.*, Lady Petrie, University College, Gower St., W.C. 1.

BRITISH SCIENCE GUILD, 6 John St., Adelphi, W.C. 2. *Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. W. A. J. O'Meara, C.M.G. *Sec.*, Miss A. D. L. Lacey.

BRITISH SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL (late N.C.C.V.D.), Carteret House, Carteret St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. C. Neville Rolfe, O.B.E. *Medical Secs.*, Otto May, M.D.; Kenneth Walker, F.R.C.S.

BRITISH SUGAR BEET SOCIETY, 6 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

BRITISH WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, 173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. P. Warner Terry.

BRONTË SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, Robert Wood, Greetland, nr. Halifax, Yorks; *Museum* at Haworth, nr. Keighley.

BROWN ANIMAL SANATORY INSTITUTION, 149 Wandsworth Rd., S.W. 8.—*Sec.* F. J. Port, LL.B.

BUDDHIST SOCIETY, 43 Penywern Road, S.W. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Balls.

BUILDERS, INSTITUTE OF, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, P. J. Spencer, B.A.

BUREAU VERITAS, INTERNATIONAL REGISTRY OF SHIPPING, 155 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.* (*British Committee*), John Robley.

BUTCHERS' CHARITABLE INSTITUTION. — *Sec.*, T. W. Hall, 61 West Smithfield, E.C. 1.

CABDRIVERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 18 Soho Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. D. Tait.

CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS, ROYAL, Bushey, Herts. —*Secretary*, J. Cordery.

CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART, ROYAL, Plâs Mawr, Conway.—*Asst. Sec. and Curator*, Clarence G. Dyall.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Gen. Secs.* (*N. Wales, England and Foreign*), Rev. Canon C. F. Roberts, M.A., F.S.A., Llanddulas Rectory, Abergele; (*S. Wales*), P. J. Williams, Bank Chambers, Heathfield St., Swansea.

CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, ROYAL, Kingston-on-Thames. *Office*, 5 York St., St. James's, S.W.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. G. D. Prendergast, C.M.G.

CAMBRIDGE FUND FOR OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS, ROYAL.—*Secretary*, Arthur Dampier, 2 Doverhill Crescent, Bournemouth.

CANCER RESEARCH FUND, IMPERIAL, 8 Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Hallett, O.B.E. The deaths from Cancer increased in *England and Wales* from 38,939 in 1913 to 48,668 in 1923, and in *Scotland* from 5,212 to 5,962 in 1921. In *Ireland* there was a decrease from 3,900 (1913) to 3,895 in 1921.

CANCER, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF, 15 Ranelagh Road, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Douglas Macmillan.

CANINE DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, Victoria Station House, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. R. Johns.

CARNEGIE TRUST FOR THE UNIVERSITIES OF SCOTLAND, Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, James Robb, LL.B.; *Treas.*, Jas. Davidson.

CARNEGIE UNITED KINGDOM TRUST (founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1913 with a capital of $10,000,000 "to be applied for the Improvement of the well-being of the masses of the people of Great Britain and Ireland." The Trustees are concentrating upon Public and Special Library Provision, Adult Education in its widest sense, chiefly in Rural Areas, including Drama and Music. Borough Library Buildings in abeyance. Organ grants no longer made. Assistance of any kind to individuals excluded). *Offices*, East Port, Dunfermline, Scotland.—*Chairman of Trustees*, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine. *Treasurer*, A. B. Hyslop. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. M. Mitchell, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.

CARNEGIE DUNFERMLINE TRUST (operations confined to Dunfermline).—*Sec.*, J. W Ormiston

CARNEGIE HERO FUND (Income £20,000), assists in cases where loss of life or earning power has resulted from acts of heroism in saving human life under peace conditions.—*Sec.*, J. W. Ormiston, Abbot Street, Dunfermline.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, 6 and 7 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Stuart, K.H.G.

CATHOLIC CONFEDERATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, William P. Mara, K.S.G.

CATHOLIC PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY, 4 St. George's Sq., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry Davison.

CATHOLIC RECORD SOCIETY, 110 Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 8.—*Hon. Sec.*, Joseph S. Hansom.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY, 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Oswald J. Heath.

CATHOLIC UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2. — *Pres.*, The Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, G.C.V.O., D.S.O. *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Franey.

CAVALRY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1 (3rd D.G., 4th D.G., 5th D.G., Roy. Dr., 3rd Hrs. 5th Lrs., 7th Hrs., 9th Lrs., 11th Hrs., 12th Lrs., 13th Hrs., 14th Hrs., 15th Hrs., 18th Hrs., 20th Hrs., and M.G.C. Cavalry). —*Sec.*, Miss Florence Cross.

CAXTON CONVALESCENT HOME, Limpsfield, Surrey. (For the Printing, Process Engraving, Stationery, Binding, and Kindred Trades, Men and Women.) *Office*, 3 Cursitor Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, S. J. White.

CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY, 74, Grosvenor Street, W. 1. *Hon. Secs.*, Sir R. G. Egerton, K.C.B.; G. C. Stephenson.

CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS, 9 Galen Place,

Bury Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Lib.*, A. W. Pollard C.B. *Sec.*, Faith Lampard.

CERTIFICATED DISPENSERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 31-32 Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Graham Bott.

CEYLON ASSOCIATION, 6 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, A. O. Whiting.

CHADWICK TRUST (for the promotion of Sanitary Science), 13 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, O.B.E.

CHANTREY BEQUEST.—*Sec. to the Trustees*, The Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, W. 1.

CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. C. Pringle.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, SOCIETY OF, 46 & 47 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.— *Sec.*, J. P. Longstaff, D.Sc.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Arthur W. Crossley, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, T. Slater Price, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. ; and C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.A. ; *Treas.*, J. F. Thorpe, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. ; *For. Sec.*, F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S. ; *Assist. Sec.*, S. E. Carr, F.C.I.S. *Libr.*, F. W. Clifford. F.C.S.

CHEMISTRY, INSTITUTE OF (*see* p. 269).

CHILD STUDY SOCIETY, LONDON, 90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. Richards.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, 117 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. James.

CHILDREN'S COUNTRY HOLIDAYS FUND, 18 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss D. G. Ward.

CHILDREN'S FRESH AIR MISSION. 75 Lamb's Conduit St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss K. Prime.

CHILDREN'S SPECIAL SERVICE MISSION (1867), 5 Wigmore Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Hubbard.

CHINA ASSOCIATION, 99 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. C. Wilcox.

CHINA INLAND MISSION, Newington Green, N. 16. —*Sec.*, F. Marcus Wood.

CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES, 4 Staple Inn, W.C. 1. —*Treas.*, Guy E. P. Bowman, Lincoln Lodge, Duxhurst, nr. Reigate.

CHORAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Royal Albert Hall, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, W. G. Rothery, M.V.O.

CHRISTIAN EVIDENCE SOCIETY, 33 & 34 Craven St., W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. C. L. Drawbridge, M.A.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING, S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. G. L. Gosling ; Rev. W. K. Lowther Clarke, D.D. *Manager of Publishing Dept.*, G. T. Parratt. *Accountant*, H. E. Scott.

CHURCH ARMY, 55 Bryanston Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Chief Sec.*, Rev. Prebendary Carlile, D.D.

CHURCH ASSOCIATION, 13 & 14 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Capt. J. W. D. Barron.

CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY, INCORPORATED (1818), 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Clifton Kelway. *Chief Clerk*, E. E. Ratcliffe.

CHURCH HOUSE, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon F. Partridge.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOC., Salisbury Sq., E.C. 4. Income, 1924-25 £461,863.—*Secs.*, Rev. W. W. Cash, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*General*) ; Rev G. H. Harris, M.A. (*Editorial*) ; Rev. G. T. Manley, M.A. ; Rev. E. F. E. Wigram. M.A. (*Hon.*) ; Rev E. Hayward, M.A. ; Herbert Lankester, M.D. (*Home*) ; J. Kinahan, O.B.E. (*Acting Financial Sec.*), (*Hon.*)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MEN'S SOCIETY, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.—*Clerical Sec.*, Rev. C. Morris ; *Lay Sec.*, H. E. Kemp.

CHURCH OF ENG. SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOC., 32 Fleet St., E.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. L. E. Roberts, M.A.

CHURCH OF ENG. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' INSTITUTES, Church House, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Col. C. Ainslie.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE (Incorporated), 13 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Director & Sec.*, Rev. M. E. de Burgh Griffith, M.A.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND WOMEN'S HELP SOCIETY, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Org. and Trav. Sec.*, Miss Streeter.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ZENANA MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.—*Secs.*, Rev. D. H. G. Sargent ; Maj. J. A. McQueen ; Miss Pell ; Miss C. P. Smith.

CHURCH PAROCHIAL MISSION SOCIETY, Church House, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. E. Hart-Davies, M.A.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY, Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Rev. B. W. Isaac ; A. Thomas ; Rev. A. J. Mortimore.

CHURCHMEN'S UNION, for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought, Church House, Westminster. *Org. Sec.*, Rev. J. H. Bentley, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY, 6 Wool Exchange, E.C.—*Sec.*, F. D. Rodda.

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY (for affording surgical advice and providing trusses to the Ruptured Poor and to persons of limited incomes, throughout the Kingdom, 1807), 35 Finsbury Sq., E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. K. Taunton.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir W. H. Ellis, G.B.E., D.Eng. ; *Sec.*, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A.I., Sc.D. M.Inst.C.E.

CIVIL ENGINEERS OF IRELAND, INSTITUTION OF (1835), 35 Dawson St., Dublin.—*Pres.*, J. T. Jackson, M.A., M.A.I. ; *Sec.*, J. Chaloner Smith.

CIVIL SERVICE BENEVOLENT FUND, Reg. Address, Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. B. Hildesley, I.S.O., Lynden, Claygate, Surrey.

CIVIL SERVICE SPORTS COUNCIL, Treasury Chambers, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir Aubrey Symonds, K.C.B. *Hon. Sec.*, G. H. Barsou.

CLERGY FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Church House, S.W. —*Sec.*, Rev. R. R. Powell.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION, 5 Verulam Bldgs., Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Wm. Charles Cluff, M.A.

CLERGY PENSIONS INSTITUTION, 11 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Manager*, Robert Love.

COAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOC., 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. W. Chubb. (It is estimated that over 45 tons of soot and grime are deposited on the buildings in the City of London in one month.)

COAL TRADE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 46 & 47 Coal Exchange, St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, W. T. Jones.

COGERS, ANTIENT SOCIETY OF, Cogers Hall, Dyers Arms, Cannon Street, E.C. 4. Meets every Saturday (except before Bank Holidays), 7.30 p.m.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. W. Livermore, 149 Fleet St., E.C. 4.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY (1770), Trinity College, Dublin.—*Auditor* (1925-26), W. D. L. Greer, B.A. ; *Secs.*, D. Murtagh ; F. G. O. Budd.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—*Foreign Sec.*, Rev. F. Bate, M.A. ; *Home Sec.*, Rev. J. C. Kinnear, M.A., M.C.

COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 20 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4. *Sec.*—Rev. A. G. Sleep.

COMMERCE AND SHIPPING, CORK INCORPORATED CHAMBER OF (1883), Commercial Buildings, Cork.—*Hon. Sec.*, D. J. Coakley, F.A.A.

COMMERCE, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH CHAMBERS OF.—*Sec.*, R. B. Dunwoody, O.B.E., A.M.Inst.C.E., 14 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES, CHAMBER OF (1783), Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Thomas Cameron.

COMMERCE, LONDON CHAMBER OF (Incorporated), Oxford Court, and 97 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, Sir James Martin; *Sec.*, A. de V. Leigh, M.B.E., M.A.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1866), 5 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin.—*Sec.*, J. V. MacConville.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, Dauntsey House, Frederick's Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, N. Lees-Smith.

COMMISSIONAIRES, THE CORPS OF, was founded by the late Captain Sir Edward Walter in 1859 for the employment of pensioned Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen. *Headquarters*, Exchange Court, 419A Strand. *Outquarters*, 124 Donegal St., Belfast; 80 Dale End, Birmingham; 5 College Sq., Bristol; 99 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; 68 W. Regent St., Glasgow; 35 Park Sq., Leeds; 8 N. John St., Liverpool; 21 Oxford St., Manchester; 8 Higham Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Total strength, 4,627. *Commanding Officer*, Maj. F. E. Walter, M.V.O. *Paymaster*, Capt. R. Younghusband, R.E. *Sec.*, Capt. F. H. Walter, R.N.

COMMONS AND FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOC., 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. W. Chubb.

COMPARATIVE LEGISLATION, SOCIETY OF, 1 Elm Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. H. C. Gutteridge; C. E. A. Bedwell.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AID AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORS' RETIRING FUND, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. Rolfe Fisher.

C.O.P.E.C. (Conference on Politics, Economics and Christianity). — *Office*, 92 St. George's Square, S.W. 1.

CORPORATION OF SONS OF THE CLERGY, 2 Bloomsbury Pl., W.C.—*Registrar*, A. C. Rowden.

COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF, 6 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. J. D. Berger, M.C.

COUNTY COUNCILS ASSOCIATION, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. M. Johnson.

COUNTY COUNCILS, GENERAL COUNCIL OF IRISH (1899), 15 Parnell Square, Dublin.—*Sec.*, A. Keogh Nolan.

CREMATION SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, 52 New Cavendish Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Noble. In 1923 there were 1,986 cremations in Great Britain; in 1924 there were 2,390. The British Crematoria now number 26. The number of crematoria in the U.S.A. in 1924 was 87, the cremations numbering over 16,000; in Europe there were 115 crematoria in 1923.

CRIPPLED BOYS, NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR, Wright's Lane, Kensington, W. 8.—*Supt.*, H. Howard Columbine.

CROQUET ASSOCIATION, 4 Southampton Row, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Charles Crawley.

CROSSLEY AND PORTER ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN, Savile Park, Halifax.—*Clerk to Governors*, W. R. Sheard.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 105 Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. G. Fairholme, O.B.E.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, *See* "NATIONAL."

CRUSADERS, ORDER OF, 8 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*,

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND, 2 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Sec.* (vacant).

CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB, 280 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. Herbert Stancer.

CYMMRODORION, THE HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF, 64 Chancery Lane.—*Pres.*, Lord Mostyn. *Sec.*, Sir E. Vincent Evans, C.H., LL.D., F.S.A.

CZECH SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 14 Queensberry Place, S.W. 7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. B. Tufnell.

DEAF, NATIONAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY FOR THE, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Leggett.

DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR (1792), Margate. For the Support and Education of Children of the Poor. *Office*, 93 Cannon St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Frederic H. Madden.

DEAF AND DUMB WOMEN, BRITISH HOME FOR, Lower Clapton. *Office*, 179 Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. H. Elder.

DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, 413 Oxford St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Graham W. Simes.

DEAFENED EX-SERVICE MEN'S FUND, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. J. Leggett.

DECIMAL ASSOCIATION, 230 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.—For furthering the adoption of a decimal system of coinage, and metric weights and measures.—*Acting Sec.*, E. Merry.

DEEP SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Dr. Frederick W. Willway.

DEFECTIVE, EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION FOR THE, House of Help, 39 Lillie Road, S.W. 6.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Arnould.

DELVILLE WOOD MEMORIAL COMMITTEE, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

DENTAL BOARD OF THE U. K., 44 Hallam Street, W. 1.—*Registrar*, Norman C. King.

DICKENS FELLOWSHIP, 48 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. W. Edwards.

"DISABLED" SOCIETY (under the auspices of the British Legion), 5 Iddesleigh House, Caxton Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Howe.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY (CENTRAL), Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. W. Jemmett.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS, ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF, 44 Burton Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. R. Champernowne.

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLKS' AID ASSOCIATION, 75 Brook Green, W.—*Sec.*, C. M. Finn.

DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, INCORP. ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF (1836), 45 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, G. D. Williams.

DIVORCE LAW REFORM UNION, 55-56 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman.

DOGS' HOME, THE, Battersea Park Road, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey (for boarders and quarantine dogs only). *Hours*, Weekdays, 9.30 to 5.—*Sec.*, G. Guy S. Rowley.

DOGS, QUARANTINE STATION FOR IMPORTED, and for Boarders, Hackbridge, Surrey.—*Sec.*, G. Guy S. Rowley.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 4 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Sly.

DRAWING SOCIETY, THE ROYAL (Incorp. 1902), 18 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Rust.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, 34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Capt. Albert Larking.

EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOC.—*Sec.*, Miss Mabel Day, D.Lit., 15 Elgin Court, Elgin Avenue, W. 9.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION, 3 Victoria Street, S.W. —*Hon. Sec.*, Stanley P. Rice.

ECONOMIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. M. Keynes, C.B.

EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, A. J. Mundella.

EDUCATION GUILD, 9 Brunswick Square, W.C. 1. —*Gen. Sec.*, Miss N. Dalzell.

EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENTS ASSOCIATION, 150 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Basil A. Yeaxlee, Ph.D.

EGYPT EXPLORATION SOCIETY, 13 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mary C. Jonas.

EISTEDDFOD ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 63 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir E. Vincent Evans, C.H., LL.D., F.S.A. The Eisteddfod of 1926 will be held at Swansea; in 1927 at Holyhead.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Savoy Place, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, P. F. Rowell. **A.M.I.E.E.** and **M.I.E.E.**

EMIGRATION BOARD, CENTRAL, Cromwell House, Surrey St., Strand, W.C.—*Sec.* (Vacant).

EMPIRE COTTON GROWING CORPORATION, 2 Wood St., Millbank, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. G. Killby.

EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Imperial Institute, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. S. Corbett.

EMPIRE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, 26 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.—*Secretary*, James Weir.

EMPIRE PRESS UNION, 72 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.— *Sec.*, H. E. Turner.

EMPIRE RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.— *Sec.*,

EMPLOYMENT OF REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS AND AIRMEN, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 119 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. A. Murray.

ENGINEERING STANDARDS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 28 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Charles le Maistre, C.P.R., A.M.I.C.E.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS IN SCOTLAND, INSTITUTION OF, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow. —*Pres.*, A. J. Campbell; *Sec. & Editor*, E. H. Parker.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, N.E. COAST INSTITUTION OF, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser Smith, M.A., A.M.INST.C.E.

ENGINEERS, JUNIOR INSTITUTION OF, 39 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert G. Riddle.

ENGINEERS, SOCIETY OF (Incorporated), 17 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering).

ENGLISH ASSOCIATION, 4 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. V. Houghton.

ENGLISH CHURCH UNION, 31 Russell Square, W.C.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.; *Sec.*, Rev. Arnold Pinchard.

ENGLISH FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, LTD., Imperial Institute, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. S. Corbett.

ENGLISH PLACE-NAME SOCIETY. — *Hon Sec.*, Prof. Mawer, The University, Liverpool.

ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNION, 1 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G.

ENHAM VILLAGE CENTRE FOR DISABLED EX-SERVICE MEN, 10 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Reynell Wreford.

ENTENTE CORDIALE, *See* GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 41 Queen's Gate, S. W. 7. — *Hon. Secs.*, S. A. Neave, D.Sc.; H. Eltringham, D.Sc.

ENTOMOLOGY, IMPERIAL BUREAU OF, Natural History Museum, S.W. 7.—*Director*, Guy A. K. Marshall, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.

EPILEPTICS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR, Chalfont Colony, Bucks. *Office*, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. Penn Gaskell.

EQUAL CITIZENSHIP, NATIONAL UNION OF SOCIETIES FOR, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—*Parl. Sec.*, Mrs. Hubback.

EQUINE DEFENCE LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 27 Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, N. 11.—*Hon. Sec.*, M. K. Matthew.

ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 17 Hart Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Montagu C. Butler.

ETHICAL UNION, THE, 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Freeman.

ETHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 57 Wimpole Street, W. 1.— *Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Sargant, F.S.I.

EUGENICS EDUCATION SOCIETY, 52 Upper Bedford Place, W.C. 1.—*Secs.*, Lady Chambers; R. A. Fisher, M.A.

EXAMINERS UNDER LAW AGENTS (SCOTLAND) ACTS 1873 AND 1891.—*Sec.*, G. S. Donaldson, S.S.C. 8 Albany Street, Edinburgh.

EX-CAVALRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION, 135 Regency Street, Vauxhall Rd., S.W. 1.

FACTORY GIRLS' COUNTRY HOLIDAY FUND, 75 Lamb's Conduit Street, W.C. 1.—*Founder and Sec.*, Miss M. Canney.

FARADAY SOC., 90 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1. —*Pres.*, Prof. F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., F.R.S. *Sec.*, F. S. Spiers, O.B.E.

FASCISTS, BRITISH, 71 Elm Park Gardens, S.W. *Pres.* Brig.-Gen., R. B. D. Blakeney.

FEEBLE MINDED, NAT. ASSOC. FOR THE, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. — *Sec.*, Miss A. H. P. Kirby.

FEMALE ORPHANS WHO HAVE LOST BOTH PARENTS, HOME FOR, Grove Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. T. Gore Browne. *Matron*, Mrs. Rivett.

FIELD LANE INSTITUTION, BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, DAY NURSERY, &c., Vine St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.—*Sec.*, William Wilkes.

FIRE BRIGADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (Incorporated).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. G. Webster, 8 Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.

FLAX SUPPLY ASSOCIATION (1867), 7 Donegall Sq., W., Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

FOLK-LORE SOCIETY.—*Sec.*, F. A. Milne, 11 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

FOOD EDUCATION SOCIETY, 24 Tufton St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. E. Hecht, M.A.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION, THE, 42 Russell Square, W.C.—*Pres.*, J. C. Clegg. *Sec.*, F. J. Wall.

FOREIGN BONDHOLDERS, CORPORATION OF, 17 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.* J. P. Cooper.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford St., W.C. Inquiries 10 to 4 (Saturdays 10 to 12) at the Secretary's Office.—*Sec.*, R. H. Nichols.

FREE CHURCHES, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE EVANGELICAL, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Thos. Nightingale.

FREEMASONS, IRISH GRAND LODGE OF, Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Grand Master*, Earl of Donoughmore; *Dep. Grd. Master*, Col. Claude Cane; *Grd. Sec.*, H. C. Shellard.

FREEMASONS, SCOTTISH GRAND LODGE OF, Freemasons' Hall, Edinburgh.—*Grand Master Mason*, The Earl of Stair, D.S.O.; *Grand Secretary*, David Reid, J.P.

FREEMASONS, UNITED GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—*Grand Master*, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Pro-Grand Master*, Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Rt.-Hon Sir Frederick Halsey, Bart.; *Grand Wardens*, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. G. Monckton-Arundell, D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Grand Sec.*, Sir Colville Smith, C.V.O.

FRESH AIR FUND (PEARSON'S), 18 Henrietta Street, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Treas.*, Ernest Kessell.

FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORP., 15 Henrietta St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. E. Nunn-Rivers.

FRIENDS OF ITALY BRITISH MOVEMENT, 14 Langham Place, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Chev. T. Sambucetti, B.A.

FROEBEL SOCIETY AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS ASSN., 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, Miss M. G. Ostle.

FROEBEL UNION, NATIONAL, 28 Adam Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss H. M. C. Coutts, B.Sc.

FRUITARIAN SOCIETY, 155 Brompton Rd., S.W. 3. —*Sec.*, Miss Sharpe.

GARDEN CITIES AND TOWN PLANNING ASSOCIATION, 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. T. Pike.

GAS ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 28 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Walter Dunn, M.I.Mech.E.

GENEALOGISTS OF LONDON, SOC. OF, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Hutchinson.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, Dr. D. G. Hogarth, C.M.G. *Hon. Secs.*, Alfred P. Maudslay, D.Sc.; Col. E. M. Jack, C.M.G., D.S.O. *Foreign Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice E. de Bunsen, Bt., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. *Sec.*, A. R. Hinks, C.B.E., F.R.S. *Treas.*, Lord Bidduiph. *Curator of Maps*, E. A. Reeves, F.R.A.S. *Librarian*, Edward Heawood, M.A. F.R.G.S.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1884), Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, George Walker.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House (1807).—*Secs.*, W. C. Smith, M.C., M.A.; J. A. Douglas, M.A. *Foreign Sec.*, J. E. Marr, Sc.D., F.R.S. *Permt. Sec.*, L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc. F.G.S.

GEOLOGISTS' ASSOCIATION—*Sec.*, E. E. S. Brown, F.G.S., 22 Wisteria Road, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN SOC.—*Hon. Sec.*, Roy Hopkins, 3 Arundel Street, W.C. 2.

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Mytton.

GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE (Incorp.), 56 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—*Hdqrs. Sec.*, Miss Doris M. Rose.

GIRLS' REALM GUILD, Roland House, Roland Gardens, S.W. 7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Goody.

"GORDON" BOYS' HOME, West End, Woking.—*Sec. and Commdt.*, Maj. Sir T. E. S. Pasley, Bt.

GORDON SMITH INSTITUTE FOR SEAMEN (Liverpool Seamen's Friendly Society), 96 Paradise Street, Liverpool. — *Organizing Sec.*, J. B. Bryans.

GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION: Home and Free Registration Office, 8 Cavendish Sq., W. 1. Holiday House, Fairmount, Shanklin; Home for retired Governesses, Chislehurst. *Head Office*, Dacre House, 5 Arundel Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. F. Mullins.

GRAPHIC ART., SOC. OF, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Frank Brangwyn, R.A. *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, UNITED ASSOCIATIONS OF, 41 Arcade House, Old Bond St., W. 1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Derby, K.G.; *Gen. Sec.*, B. S. Townroe.

GREEK PLAY SOCIETY, 36 Southampton St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. Matthew Norgate.

GROCERS, INSTITUTE OF CERTIFICATED, 4 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, C. L. T. Beeching.

GROTIUS SOCIETY, 2 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Hugh H. L. Bellot, D.C.L.

GROTTO HOME FOR BOYS, 19 & 21 Southampton St., W. 1. *Office*, 117 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. James.

GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS INCORP., 158 Holland Park Avenue, W. 11.—*Warden*, Rev. H. Kirkland-Whittaker, M.A.

HACKNEY HORSE SOCIETY, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec*, Robert F. Ling.

HAIG'S FUND. For Ex-Service men of All Ranks. British Legion Appeal Dept., 26 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Organizing Sec.*, Capt. W. G. Willcox, M.B.E.

HAKLUYT SOCIETY.—*Agent*, B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton St., W. *Hon. Sec.*, T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E., British Museum W.C.

HARLEIAN SOCIETY (1869), 4 Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec. & Treas.*, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

HARVEIAN SOCIETY, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne St., W.—*Hon. Secs.*, W. M. Davson, M.D.; R. H. Miller, M.D.

HEALTH ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND, WOMEN'S NATIONAL, 9 Ely Place, Dublin.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. Charles Daly.

HEALTH, MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1. —*Hon. Sec.*, Miss J. Halford.

HEALTH SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Dickens.

HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 38 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Hollinworth.

HELLENIC STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Treas.*, G. A. Macmillan, D.Litt. *Sec.*, J. Penoyre, C.B.E.

HENRY BRADSHAW SOCIETY, for editing Rare Liturgical Texts. — *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, 3 George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, J. Stirton.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Cork (1901).—*Sec.*, P. G. Lee, L.R.C.P. & S.I.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. M. Hart, M.A.

HISTORICAL RESEARCH, INSTITUTE OF, Malet St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. W. Meikle, D.Litt.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Prof. T. F. Tout, M.A., F.B.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Malden, M.A. F.R.Hist.S.

HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY, Wood Green, N.22.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. T. Wellard, B.A., B.D.

HOME ARTS AND INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION, Royal Albert Hall, S. W.—*Sec.*, S. C. Hendrey.

HOME-READING UNION, NAT., 12 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Laura E. Rynd.

HOMELESS CHILDREN'S AID AND ADOPTION SOCIETY, 93 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, E. T. Beesley.

HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorp.). *London Office*, 56 & 57 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, John Arthur Bell.

HOMES FOR MOTHERLESS CHILDREN (Incorporated), 25 Warwick Road, Ealing, W. 5.—*Sec.*, Robt. T. Smith.

HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON, 12 Buckingham St., Strand.—*Sec.*, William Denham.

HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS IN LONDON (Incorporated), 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.

HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE, 35 Northampton Sq., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, James Savidge.

HORSES, HOME OF REST FOR, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W. 2.—*Sec.*, J. Brabazon Morris.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1830), 5 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, E. Knowldin, F.R.H.S.

HORTICULTURAL SOC., ROYAL. *Exhibition Hall and Offices*, Vincent Sq., Westminster. *Gardens and School*, Wisley, Ripley, Surrey.—*Sec.*, W. R. Dykes, M.A. F.R.H.S.

HORTICULTURAL, JOHN INNES INSTIT., Merton, Surrey.—*Director*, William Bateson, M.A., F.R.S.

HORTICULTURE, CHAMBER OF, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, S. W. Hale.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND, 54 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1 (1873).—In the year ended Jan. 12, 1925, £74,903 was collected. The total sum distributed in 1924 was £70,488, and in 1923 £79,502.—*Sec.*, Wm. H. Reed.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, DUBLIN (1874), 22 William St.—*Asst. Sec.*, A. Hewson.

HOUSE OF CHARITY (for Distressed Persons in London), 1 Greek St., Soho Square, W. 1.—*Hon. Treasurers*, Hon. T. H. F. Egerton; George Devine (*Warden*).

HOUSING ASSOCIATION FOR OFFICERS' FAMILIES, 13 Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

HOWARD LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM. To promote the Right Treatment of Delinquents and the Prevention of Crime, 18 Savoy St., W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss S. Margery Fry.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF LONDON, 13 Phillimore Gardens, W. 8.

HUNTERIAN SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. E. Mortimer Woolf, F.R.C.S., 44 Harley Street, W. 1.

HUNTERS' IMPROVEMENT AND NATIONAL LIGHT HORSE BREEDING SOCIETY, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Hon. Alexander Parker.

HYGIENE, INSTITUTE OF, 28 Portland Place, W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. S. Harding.

INCOME TAX PAYERS' SOCIETY, 2 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Charles Foster.

INDIA SOCIETY, 3 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. J. Richter, M.A.

INDUSTRIAL ART, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 18 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. W. Maxwell.

INDUSTRIAL PSYCHOLOGY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 9.—*Sec.*, F. W. Lawe, M.A.

INDUSTRIAL SETTLEMENTS (INCORPORATED) FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

INDUSTRIAL WELFARE SOCIETY, 51 Palace Street, S.W. 1.—*Director*, Rev. Robert R. Hyde.

INEBRIATES' REFORMATION AND AFTER-CARE ASSOC. (Incorporated), 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. James.

INEBRIETY, SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF.—*Hon. Sec.* T. N. Kelynack, M.D., M.R.C.P., 19 Park Crescent, Portland Place, W. 1.

INFANT ORPHANAGE, ROYAL, Wanstead, E.—*Headmaster & Chaplain*, Rev. H. Ellis, B.A.

INFANT AND CHILD WELFARE, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Hon. Director and Sec.*, Dr. F. Barrie Lambert, C.B.E.

INFANTS, ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Mrs. R. P. Wethered; A. J. S. Maddison.

INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU ROYAUME UNI, 1-7 Cromwell Gardens, S.W. 7. — *Director*, Dr. Denis Saurat.

INSURANCE, FACULTY OF, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, T. E. Byrom, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, H. Moxon Gibson.

INSURANCE UNEMPLOYMENT BOARD (Incorp.), 16 Russell St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Cyril Elithorn.

INTERLUDE PLAYERS SOCIETY, 7 Bear St., Leicester Square, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*,

INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION, 2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Hugh H. L. Bellot, D.C.L.

INTERNATIONAL MORAL EDUCATION CONGRESS (4th Congress to be held at Rome, April 16-20, 1926).—*Sec. Intl. Moral Education Bureau*, Mdme. E. Hoogkamer, 149 Carpentierstraat, The Hague; *Hon. Sec. Intl. Exec. Council*, F. J. Gould, Armorel, Woodfield Avenue, Ealing, W. 5.

INVALID CHILDREN'S AID ASSOCIATION (LONDON) INCORPORATED, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Munro.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS, SCRIPTURE READERS AND IRISH SOC., 11 Buckingham Street, W.C.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. Mercer-Wilson, M.A.

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND, 184 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Jarratt.

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE, 28 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. C. Lloyd.

IRISH LANGUAGE, SOCIETY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE, 13 Westmoreland St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, J. J. O'Kelly, M.P.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY, CENTRAL, 158 Fleet Street, E.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Shaikh M. H. Kidwai of Gadia.

ITALIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 2 Parton St., Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Terroni.

IVEAGH TRUST (1903), Bull Alley St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, James A. Bonner.

JAPAN SOCIETY, 22 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, T. F. Nonweiler; T. Okamoto. *Sec.*, Maj. J. J. O'B. Sexton.

JAPANESE MUTUAL AID SOCIETY (KYOSAIKWAI), 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

JEWS, LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. C. H. Gill, M.A., Rev. A. J. Culwick, M.A.

KING EDWARD VII's HOSPITAL FOR OFFICERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND FOR LONDON, 7 Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Was inaugurated in 1897 to secure more efficient support for the hospitals of London and so to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria. Total receipts, 1924, £412,472; expenses, £10,615; grants to hospitals and convalescent homes, £316,000 (including £81,000 for extensions, &c., from Wells legacies); funds in hand (including gifts to capital), £3,414,704.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton; Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil Lowther; Leonard L. Cohen; Maj. Harold Werner.—*Sec.*, H. R. Maynard.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS (1917). Trinity House, Tower Hill, E.C. 3 (a central fund to secure increased financial support for voluntary Maritime Institutions in the United Kingdom).—*Sec.*, Capt. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N.

LABOURING CLASSES, SOCIETY (Incorporated 1850) FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE, 4 Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Alfred Humphreys.

LAND NATIONALISATION FEDERATION, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Joseph Hyder.

LASCAR FUND, THE (Special Pension Fund for Seamen), New Public Offices, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Evans.

LAW ASSOCIATION (1817), 3 Gray's Inn Place, W.C. —*Sec.*, E. E. Barron.

LEAGUE OF THE EMPIRE, *Educational Centre*, 124 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Ord Marshall, C.B.E.

LEATHER AND HIDE TRADES' PROVIDENT AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 7 Denman Street, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Marshman Wattson.

LEPERS, MISSION TO, 33 Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. H. P. Anderson; *Sec. for England*, C. Douglas Green; *Editorial Sec.*, W. Hayward, M.B.E.

LEPLAY HOUSE, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. W. Spear.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE AND CONTROL, SOCIETY FOR, 17 Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Howe.

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY DEFENCE LEAGUE, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Fredk. Millar.

LIBRARIES AND INFORMATION BUREAUX, ASSOCIATION OF SPECIAL, 38 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Organizing Sec.*, Guy W. Keeling.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Westminster Public Library, S.W. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, Frank Pacy.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, Asylum Road, Old Kent Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, Jas. H. Annett.

LIFE FROM FIRE, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, 26 New Bridge St., E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Wm. W. Gill.

LINNEAN SOCIETY, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Secs.*, Dr. W. T. Calman, F.R.S.; J. Ramsbottom, O.B.E., M.A. *Gen. Sec.*, Dr. B. Daydon Jackson. F.L.S.

LITERARY FUND, ROYAL, Stationers' Hall, E.C. 4. —*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

LITERATURE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 2 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. W. H. Wagstaff; *Hon. Foreign Sec.*, Sir Hy. Newbolt. F.R.S.L.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING, 71 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—*Chairman*, J. Herbert Scrutton; *Deputy Chairman and Treasurer*, Sir Thomas J. Storey, K.B.E.; *Sec.*, Andrew Scott. *Ch. Ship Surveyor*, Sir Westcott S. Abell, K.B.E., M.Inst.C.E. *Ch. Engineer Surveyor*, H. A. Ruck-Keene, M.Inst.C.E. Office of *Lloyd's Register Book, Lloyd's Register of Yachts, &c.*

LLOYD'S, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Chairman*, Percy G. Mackinnon; *Deputy do.*, Eustace R. Pulbrook.

LLOYD'S PATRIOTIC FUND (1803). Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. A. N. St. Quintin, O.B.E.

LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1923–24), Rev. W. L. Lee. *Sec.*, Rev. F. W. Newland, M.A.

LONDON CITY MISSION, 3 Bridewell Place, E.C. 4. —*Sec.*, Rev. W. P. Cartwright, M.A.

LONDON DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING SOC., AND METROPOLIS CHURCHES FUND, 46A Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Nelson, M.A.

LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL for Preventive and Rescue Work, 8 Little Grosvenor St., Berkeley Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss C. L. Gilder.

LONDON DIOCKSAN FUND, 33 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. E. Curzon.

LONDON DIOCKSAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. G. Turner, M.A.

LONDON FEMALE GUARDIAN SOCIETY (Training and Probational Homes), 191 High St., Stoke Newington.—*Sec.*, A. Pontifex Elliot.

LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION AND MIDNIGHT MEETING MOVEMENT, 4 Liverpool Street, King's Cross, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. W. Thompson.

LONDON INSTITUTION, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.— *Secretary*, Frederick A. Cox.

LONDON LIBRARY, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.— *Sec. and Lib.*, C. T. Hagberg Wright, LL.D.

LONDON MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S.; G. N. Watson, Sc.D., F.R.S.

LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY, 45 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Secretary*, Capt. D. C. Medley.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOC., 48 Broadway, S.W. 1. —*Foreign Secs.*, F. H. Hawkins, LL.B.; Rev. V. A. Barradale, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Phillips, M.A. *Secs. for Home Base*, Rev. Nelson Bitton; Mrs. Parker Crane, M.A. *Lit. Supt.*, Rev. E. Shillito, M.A.

LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY AND NATIONAL UNION OF RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., Westminster, S.W. 1.— *Sec.*, W. G. Towler.

LONDON ORPHAN SCHOOL AND ROYAL BRITISH ORPHAN SCHOOL (Watford).—*Offices*, Eldon St. House, Eldon St., E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Hy. Eastwood.

"LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND, The Church House, 88 Romford Road, Stratford, E. 15.—*Diocesan Organiser*, Ven. Archdeacon of Southend.—*Sec.*, S. C. Lambert.

LONDON SOCIETY, THE, 27 Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, P.W. Lovell, F.S.A.

LONDON SOC. FOR TEACHING AND TRAINING THE BLIND (Incorp.), Swiss Cottage, N.W. 3.—*Supt. and Sec.*, J. M. Ritchie, M.A.

LONDON SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SERVICE, 35–37 Marsham St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss P. Strachey.

LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE, 27 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Percy Lovell, F.S.A.

LONDON VAN HORSE PARADE SOCIETY, 12 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Island, Hants (*London Office*, 25 Ely Place, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1).—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart.; *Med. Supt.*, Sir Hy. J. Gauvain, M.D.; *Sec.*, H. B. Harper. (Income, 1924–25, £56,123.)

LORD ROBERTS MEMORIAL WORKSHOPS, 122 Brompton Road, S.W. 3.—*Comptroller*, Major-General Sir Bertram Boyce, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

LORD WANDSWORTH ORPHANAGE, Basingstoke, Hants. *Office*, 71 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. Platts (*acting*).

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY, 18 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. M. Tredennick, M.A.

LUCAS-TOOTH BOYS' TRAINING FUND (Incorporated). St. Olave's Inst., Fair Street, Tooley Street, S.E. 1.—*Sec. and Director of Physical Training*, Maj. W. K. Garnier.

MABYS ASSOCIATION FOR THE CARE OF YOUNG GIRLS, 66 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. Easton.

MAGDALEN HOSPITAL, Streatham, S.W. (1758).— For penitent girls, who are trained and equipped for domestic service gratis; application to Head Matron, or *Warden*, Rev. P. W. Shepherd Smith.

MAGNA CHARTA DAY ASSOCIATION.—*Sec.*, J. W. Hamilton, 1678 E. Minnehaha St., St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.

MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE, 31 Palace Street, S.W. 1. —*Hon. Sec.*, R. B. Kerr.

MANORIAL SOCIETY, 1 Mitre Court Bldgs., E.C. 4. —*Hon. Registrar*, Herbert W. Knocker.

MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF, 85 The Minories, E. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, James Adamson.

MARINE SOCIETY, FOR THE EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND INSTRUCTION OF POOR BOYS OF GOOD CHARACTER FOR THE ROYAL NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE, Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2 (Training ship *Warspite*, off Greenhithe, Kent).—*Secretary*, Capt. C. G. A. Lenuy, R.N.

MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. 2.—*Grand Master*, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.; *Pro-Grand Master*, Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Lord Aldenham; *Grand Sec.*, Maj. T. G. L. Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.

MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Freemasons' Hall, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. Resbury Few.

MASONIC CHARITIES IN IRELAND, Masonic Hall, Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Asst. Sec.*, Joshua M. Hamilton.

MASONIC DEGREES, GRAND COUNCIL OF ALLIED, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, W.C. 2. *Grand Master*, Col. C. W. Napier-Clavering; *Grand Sec.*, Maj. T. G. L. Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (1798), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, Percy G. Mallory, Puerorum House, 26 Great Queen St., W.C. 2.

MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788), *Senior School*, Clapham Junction, S.W.; *Junior School*, Weybridge. *Offices*, 31 Great Queen St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Maurice Beachcroft, O.B.E.

MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION.—*Pres.*, Prof. G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, C. Pendlebury, M.A., 39 Burlington Road, W. 4; Miss M. Punnett, B.A., London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.

MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON, Burlington House, W. 1.—*Pres.*, A. L. Dixon, F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.*, Prof. G. N. Watson, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. G. H. Hardy, M.A., F.R.S.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. Magnus Mowat, C.B.E. M.I.Mech.E.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, IRISH (1839).—*Sec.*, C. H. Gick, 28 Molesworth St., Dublin.

MEDICAL MEN (WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF), SOCIETY FOR RELIEF OF, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Blackett.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOC. OF, 1 Upper Montague St., W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, G. F. Buchan, M.D.; *Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir H. J. Waring, C.B.E., F.R.C.S. *Hon. Secs.*, J. E. H. Roberts, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., F. G. Chandler, M.D. *Reg. & Res. Lib.*, L. Haines Carter.

MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 1 Wimpole Street, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir St. Clair Thomson, M.D., F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Geoffry R. Edwards, B.A.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY, 11 Chandos Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A.; Sir Bernard H. Spilsbury, M.B.

MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSN., 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir F. W. Mott, K.B.E. *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Maj. R. Worth, O.B.E., R.A.M.C.

MENTAL AFTER-CARE ASSOCIATION, for poor persons convalescent or recovered from Institutions for the Insane, Church House, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Miss E. D. Vickers.

MENTAL HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, 5 Church Passage, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. T. Feldon.

MENTAL HYGIENE, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR, Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.* Miss Norah M. Eyre.

MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS' AND OFFICERS' RELIEF FUND, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss F. M. Wanklyn.

MERCY, THE LEAGUE OF, for the support of Hospitals, &c., was founded in 1899 (£432,839 distributed, 1899–1925). *Offices*, 20 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Eva Milnes.

METALS, INSTITUTE OF, 36 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec. & Editor*, G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 49 Cromwell Rd., S.W. 7.—*Pres.*, C. J. P. Cave, M.A.; *Secs.*, R. Corless, M.A., O.B.E.; Com. L. G. Garbett, R.N.; Maj. A. J. H. Maclean. *Foreign Sec.*, R. G. K. Lempfert, C.B.E., M.A. *Asst. Sec.*, A. Hampton Brown. F.R.Met.Soc.

METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION, 70 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Col. W. Simpson.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND, Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. (1872).—Awards in 1924 to 147 hospitals, 9 institutions, 31 dispensaries, and 31 nursing associations.—*Sec.*, Arnold James.

METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION, Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Basil Holmes.

MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 20 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Pres.*, A. Chaston Chapman, F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Charles J. Lock. F.R.M.S.

MIDWIVES BOARD, CENTRAL, FOR SCOTLAND, 49 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, D. L. Eadie.

MIDWIVES' INSTITUTE AND TRAINED NURSES' CLUB, 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson.

MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY.—*Pres.*, Prof. W. W. Watts, F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Dr. G. T. Prior, F.R.S., Natural History Museum, S.W. 7.

MINIATURISTS, SOC. OF, Roy. Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

MINING ASSOCIATION.

MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF (INCORP.), 225 City Rd., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. McDermid. M. INST. M.M.

MINING ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (INCORPORATED), 225 City Rd., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. McDermid. M. I. MIN. E.

MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Royal Technical College, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, G. L. Kerr.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (*see* individual titles). The sum of £9,600,000 is contributed annually by various countries towards the work of Protestant Missions, the chief contributors being (average for 3 years ended Dec. 31, 1923)—U.S.A. and Canada, £6,327,597; Great Britain, £2,310,000; Sweden, £280,926; Australia, £172,436; Norway, £163,000; Denmark, £91,715; Netherlands, £84,922; South Africa, £69,750; Switzerland, £53,818; France, £21,700; Finland, £17,550; Germany, £430; Belgium, £408.

MODEL ABATTOIR SOCIETY, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. G. Martin, M.A.

MODERN LANGUAGES ASSOCIATION, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Renfield, M.A.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS SOC., ENGLISH, "Lesware," Linden Rd., West Green, N. 15.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. T. W. Oswald-Hicks, B.A.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF, 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. Swainson.

MORDEN COLLEGE FOR DECAYED MERCHANTS, Blackheath, S.E. 3.—*Chaplain*, Rev. B. H. Meeres, B.A. *Treas.*, C. F. Monckton.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Dudley Robinson, M.Sc., PH.D.

MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, IRISH ASSOCIATION OF (1912), Dame House, Dame Street, Dublin. —*Hon. Secs.*, T. F. McGahon, J.P.; W. M. Cronin. *Sec.*, S. Cressall Heron.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATION OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. G. Pritchard.

MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Allison Davies, Town Hall, Preston.

MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION.—*Sec.*, Dr. J. J. Simpson, Natl. Museum of Wales, Cardiff.

MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF, 19 Berners St., W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hugo Chadfield.

MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 12 Lisle St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. F. C. Bennett.

MUSIC, ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF (1856), 36 Westland Row, Dublin.—*Sec.*, Miss Gladys Tuite; *Lady Supt.*, Miss Craig.

NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL UNION, 30 Bloomsbury St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Dodgshun, B.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS, 20 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Freda Strickland.

NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, 65 Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry C. Latreille.

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE (29 branches; 4,000 children). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N. 5.—*Princ.*, Rev. W. Hodson Smith. *Sec.*, Charles N. Barns.

NATIONAL CHURCH LEAGUE, Dean Wace House, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. Guy Johnson.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' UNION, 56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Col. H. D. Lawrence, C.M.G.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Mundella.

NATIONAL HORSE ASSOCIATION, 12 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Chairman*, Sir W. Gilbey, Bart.; *Sec.*, R. A. Brown.

NATIONAL HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COUNCIL, 41 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. R. Aldridge.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, 21 Cromwell Road, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. J. Beck.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE, 25 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. F. Leicester.

NATIONAL PROTESTANT LEAGUE, 13–14 Buckingham St., W.C. 2.—*Regist.*, Capt. J.W. D. Barron.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOC., Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Maj. C. E. Etches, O.B.E.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 19 Great Peter Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Holland.

NATIONAL SOC. FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (Incorporated), Central Office, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2.—*Director*, Robert J. Parr, O.B.E.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS (PRINCESS LOUISE HOME)—*Children 9 to 15.*—*Office*, 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. Riley.

NATIONAL TRUST (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty), 7 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, S. H. Hamer.

NATIONAL VIGILANCE ASSOCIATION AND INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR SUPPRESSION OF TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 2 Grosvenor Mansions, 76 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec. and Director*, Miss Baker.

NATIONAL WAIFS (*see* "Barnardo").

NAVAL AND MARINE OFFICERS' DAUGHTERS, ROYAL SCHOOL FOR, St. Margaret's, Twickenham.—*Sec.*, Miss K. E. Cope.

NAVAL AND MILITARY EMIGRATION LEAGUE, 68 The Broadway, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. H. H. Barnet, R.E.; *Sec.*, Miss E. B. Scammell.

NAVAL ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTION OF, 5 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, R. W. Dana, O.B.E., M.A., M.Inst.C.E.

NAVY LEAGUE, 13 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Pres.*, Marquess of Linlithgow; *Sec.*, Com. H. S. Denny, D.S.O., R.N.

NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST ASSOCIATION, 7 St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 8.—*President*, Maj. Gen. Lord Edward Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B.

NEW PALÆOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, British Museum, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., D.Litt.

NEWCOMEN SOCIETY, Science Museum, S.W. 7.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. W. Dickinson.

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND, 11 Garrick Street, W.C.—*Pres.*, Viscount Burnham, C.H.; *Sec.*, Sidney G. Smeed.

NEWSVENDORS' BENEVOLENT AND PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. Wilkie Jones.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, BRITISH, 1 Upper Montague St., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Andrew, F.S.A.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 22 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir Charles Oman, K.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, John Allan, M.A.; F. A. Walters, F.S.A. *For. Sec.*, V. B. Crowther-Beynon, M.A., F.S.A. *Librarian*, L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A.

NURSES, ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR, 15 Buckingham St., W.C.—*Sec.*, L. H. M. Dick.

NURSING IN LONDON, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR DISTRICT.—*Secretary-Visitor*, Miss A. I. Richardson, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

OFFICERS' FAMILIES FUND, 1 Chesterfield Gdns., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, The Dowager Lady Peyton.

OFFICERS, GUILD OF, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. E. G. Bodger.

OIL PAINTERS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 195 Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, Julius Olsson, R.A. *Vice-Pres.*, W. B. E. Ranken, R.I. *Treas.*, Terrick Williams, A.R.A. *Sec.*, W. T. Blackmore.

OPEN AIR MISSION, 19 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Cockrem.

OPIUM TRADE, SOCIETY FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. J. Dukes, 2 Bethune Avenue, Friern Barnet, N. 11.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS, INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. T. Gregg, M.A.

OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, Clifford's Inn Hall, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. H. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.

OPTICAL SOCIETY, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. A. F. C. Pollard (*Business*); F. F. S. Bryson, M.B.E., M.A., B.Sc. (*Papers*).

ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION, LONDON, 14 Archer Street, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.—*Sec.*, Fort Greenwood.

ORDINATION CANDIDATES EXHIBITION FUND, 51 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Canon Petit, M.A.

OUR DUMB FRIENDS' LEAGUE, 72 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

OVERSEA SETTLEMENT OF BRITISH WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR, Caxton House, (West Block), Tothill St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. C. Franklin.

OVERSEAS LEAGUE, Vernon House, Park Place, S.W. 1. (33,000 members). *Residential quarters*, 3, 4 & 5, Park Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, John Evelyn Wrench, C.M.G.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD. *Offices*, 61A St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge, and Examination Schools, Oxford.—*Secs.*, T. G. Bedford, M.A., Cambridge; C. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Oxford.

PAINTER-ETCHERS AND ENGRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W.—*Pres.*, Sir Frank Short, R.A.; *Sec.*, H. Philp.

PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 195 Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, Sir David Murray, R.A. *Treas.*, G. Sheridan Knowles, R.I. *Sec.*, W. T. Blackmore.

PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1804), 5A Pall Mall East.—*Pres.*, Sir Herbert Edwin Pelham Hughes-Stanton, R.A.; *Sec. and Curator*, R. S. Hunt.

PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE, ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY OF (1823).—*Pres.*, Dermod O'Brien, R.A.; *Sec.*, R. Caulfeild Orpen, R.H.A.

PALÆONTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir A. S. Woodward, F.R.S.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND, 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Sq., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. E. W. G. Masterman.

PARENTS' ASSOCIATION, 56 Manchester St., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mr. R. Croom-Johnson.

PARENTS' NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL UNION, 26 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Hon. Mrs. Franklin.

PARISH REGISTER SOCIETY, 4 The Waldrons, Croydon.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Melton Fisher, A.R.A.; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

PATENT AGENTS, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Thompson.

PATENTEES, INSTITUTE OF (Incorp.), 44, Gt. Russell St., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Capt. G. Drury Coleman.

PEABODY DONATION FUND, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Agate.

PEACE SOCIETY, INTERNATIONAL (1816), King's Bldgs., Dean Stanley St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Herbert Dunnico, M.P.

PEOPLE'S DISPENSARY FOR SICK ANIMALS OF THE POOR, 13 Clifford St., W.

PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF HEALTH, 12 Stratford Place, W. 1.—*Hon. Organizer*, Miss Olga Nethersole, R.R.C.

PERSIA SOCIETY, 74 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. H. Keeling, M.C.

PESTOLOGY, COLLEGE OF. (Incorp.) 52 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Dir.*, A. Moore-Hogarth.

PETROLEUM TECHNOLOGISTS, INSTITUTION OF, Aldine House, Bedford Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Comm. R. E. Stokes-Rees, R.N.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 17 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.—*Sec. and Regr.*, Sir W. Glyn-Jones. M.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND (1875), 67 Lr. Mount St., Dublin.—*Asst. Regr.*, Miss E. C. Greene.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF YOUNG OFFENDERS, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey.—*Sec.*, W. H. Trevarthen.

PHILOLOGIE, SCIENCES ET BEAUX-ARTS, SOCIÉTÉ INTERNATIONALE DE, 8 Taviton Street, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Henri M. Léon, LL.D.

PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY, University Coll., Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.* L. C. Wharton; Prof. J. Baudis.

PHOENIX, THE, 36 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. Matthew Norgate.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY, ROYAL, 35 Russell Sq., W.C.—*Sec.*, H. H. Blacklock.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY, Impl. Coll. of Science, South Kensington.—*Hon. Secs.*, A. O. Rankine, O.B.E., D.Sc.; J. Guild.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL (1771), Synod Hall, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Dr. H. M. Vickers.

PHYSICIANS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, Pall Mall East.—*Pres.*, Sir H. D. Rolleston, Bart., K.C.B., M.D. *Treas.*, Sidney Phillips, M.D. *Registrar*, Raymond Crawfurd, M.D. *Sec.*, H. M. Barlow. *Harveian Librarian*, Arnold Chaplin, M.D. F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., & L.R.C.P.

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, ROYAL FACULTY OF (GLASGOW), Faculty Hall, 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.—*Pres.*, Dr. T. K. Munro. *Secretary*, Walter Hurst. L.R.F.P.S.G.

PHYSICIANS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1681), *Hall and Library*, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, G. Lovell Gulland, C.M.G. *Sec. and Registrar* (vacant). *Lib.*, T. H. Graham, O.B.E. *Research Laboratory*, 2 Forrest Road.—*Supt.*, A. G. McKendrick, M.B. F.R.C.P.E. & M.R.C.P.E.

PHYSICIANS OF IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1667), Kildare St., Dublin.—*President*, T. Henry Wilson, M.D. *Regr.*, T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D. F.R.C.P.I., M.R.C.P.I., & L.R.C.P.I.

PHYSICS, INSTITUTE OF, 90 Great Russell Street, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S. *Sec.*, F. S. Spiers, O.B.E.

PILGRIMS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE, Hotel Victoria, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Wilson Taylor.

PILGRIMS OF THE U.S., THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Albert E. Gallatin, 509 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

POLICE PENSIONERS' EMPLOYMENT ASSOCIATION (METROPOLITAN AND CITY), 7 Victoria Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Alfred W. Davey.

POOR, FRIENDS OF THE, AND DISABLED SOLDIERS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY, 40 & 42 Ebury Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Collin.

POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION, 38 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mandeville B. Phillips.

POOR LAW OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 3 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, John Simonds.

POST OFFICE ORPHAN HOMES INSTITUTION, for Children of Deceased Employés of Minor Establishment. *Chief Offices*, G.P.O., E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. A. Green.

POTATO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL, Cannon Hill Park, Birmingham. *Org. Sec. and Treas.*, W. H. Morter.

POULTRY CLUB, 3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C. 4.—*Hon Sec. and Treas.*, W. Rice.

PRESBYTERIAN ALLIANCE, 44 Queen Street, Edinburgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. R. Fleming, D.D.

PREVENTION OF PREMATURE BURIAL, SOCIETY FOR, 30 Castlenau Gardens, Barnes, S.W. 13.—*Sec.*, H. Maxwell Johnson.

PREVENTION OF WAR, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR, 2 Wood Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Hudson, M.P.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Secs.*, Rev. J. H. Hirst; Rev. W. J. Ward.

PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn. Almshouses at Wood Green.—*Sec.*, Joseph Mortimer, O.B.E.

PROCURATORS, FACULTY OF.—*Treas., Clerk and Fiscal*, J. Spencer Muirhead, 205 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.

PROFESSIONAL CIVIL SERVANTS, INSTITUTION OF, 27 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. L. Leese.

PROFESSIONAL CLASSES AID COUNCIL (Incorporated), 251 Brompton Road, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Miss Percy Taylor, M.B.E.

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, SOCIETY FOR THE, 15 Tufton St., Westminster.—*Sec.*, Rev. Percival S. Waddy, M.A. *Deputy Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. N. F. Jenkins, C.M.G., C.B.E. *Asst. Secs.*, Canon C. H. Robinson, D.D.; Rev. E. Courtenay West, M.A.; Rev. A. H. Dolphin; W. H. Const. Income, 1923, £329,462. Ordained missionaries, 1,010; women do., 351; lay do., 51.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE, THE, 5 Tavistock St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Henry Fowler.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION SOCIETY, 57 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Walter A. Limbrick.

PROTESTANT TRUTH SOCIETY (Incorp.), 3 & 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. A. Kensit.

PROVIDENT CLERKS BENEVOLENT FUND, 25 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. R. V. Coutts.

PSYCHICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR, 31 Tavistock Sq., W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, J. G. Piddington. *Sec.*, Miss I. Newton.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, INSTITUTE OF, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. G. Corner.

PUBLIC HEALTH, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF, 37 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Prof. E. W. Hope, O.B.E., M.D.; T. N. Kelynack, M.D.

PUBLIC HOUSE TRUST ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL, 193 Regent Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Cripps.

PUBLIC MORALS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF, 60 Gower Street, W.C. 1. — *Director*, Rev. Sir James Marchant, K.B.E., LL.D.

PUBLIC TEACHERS OF LAW, SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. C. S. Wade, Rowan Cottage, Radlett, Herts.

QUEEN VICTORIA CLERGY FUND, *Central Fund*, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon F. Partridge.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE INSTITUTE FOR NURSES, 58 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Supt.*, Miss A. M. Peterkin. *Sec.*, Miss A. C. Lowe.

RADIO SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 53 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

RAILWAY BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION for the Relief of Disabled Railway Officers and Servants, their Orphans, Widows and Children, 12 Euston Square, N.W. 1; Railway Orphanage at Derby. Income 1924-1925, £104,640.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. A. Lane.

RAILWAY GUARDS' UNIVERSAL FRIENDLY SOCIETY (1849), 38 Museum Street, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. W. Larkin.

RAILWAY OFFICERS' AND SERVANTS' ASSOC., UNITED KINGDOM, 91 Moorgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred James.

RAILWAY TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Bush Lane House, Cannon St., E.C. 4.—*Hon Gen. Sec.*, S. J. Read.

RAINE'S SCHOOLS, Arbour Square, Stepney.—*Sec.*, R. Strange Taylor.

RATIONALIST PRESS ASSOCIATION, LTD., 4, 5 and 6 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

REAFFORESTING ASSOCIATION, MIDLAND, 45 Newhall St., Birmingham.—*Sec.*, R. Antrobus.

RED CROSS SOCIETY, BRITISH (*see* BRITISH).

RED CROSS SOCIETIES, LEAGUE OF, *Headquarters*, 3 Avenue Velasquez, Paris. *Director-Gen.*, Sir Claude Hill, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

REEDHAM ORPHANAGE (Incorporated), Purley, Surrey. *Office*, 34 Walbrook, E.C.—*Sec.*, Capt. S. Hall-Patch, R.A.

REFORMATORY AND REFUGE UNION (Incorp.), 117 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Frederick James.

REGIMENTAL AGENCY, 70 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss S. D. Whitten.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard and 4 Bouverie St., E.C. 4 (1799).—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Hon. W. Talbot Rice, M.A.; Rev. H. Elvit Lewis, M.A. *Secs.*, Rev. F. T. Thornburgh, M.A.; H. R. Brabrook. *Home Supt. and General Editor*, Rev. C. H. Irwin, D.D.

RESCUE SOCIETY, 45 Cartwright Gardens, St. Pancras, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. Stuart Thorpe.

RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY, 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1. — *Hon. Sec.*, G. P. Crowden, B.Sc.

RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF, Empire House, 175 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Paym.-Com., A. B. S. Townend, O.B.E., R.N.

REUNION OF BRITISH WAR MISSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES, 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. O. P. Beeman.

ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (INCORP.), 15 Dartmouth St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wallace E. Riche.

ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF, 50 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, G. Macdonald, C.B., LL.D.; *Sec.*, Miss M. V. Taylor, M.A., Haverfield Library, Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

ROTARY (International Headquarters, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.) LONDON ROTARY CLUB, Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C. 2.

ROWTON HOUSES LTD., 7 Little College St., Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Sellwood.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION, *Widows' Benevolent and Samaritan Fund*, The Home, Belvedere, Kent. *Office*, 58 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Ernest L. Smith.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS, Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, J. Cordery.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. M. Boughey, O.B.E. (14,832 Fellows and Associates). F.R.C.I.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY (1731), Ballsbridge, Dublin.—*Director*, Edward Bohane, C.B.E.

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE, Beddington, Croydon.—*Sec.*, Ernest J. Bayley.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income, £2,306; expenditure, £2,283 (in 1924). In 1924, 561 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 478 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 68 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1924, George Ingham, Lower Crumpsall, Manchester. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Sq., Charing Cross; *Sec.*, Major F. A. C. Claughton.

ROYAL INFANT ORPHANAGE, Wanstead.—*Sec.*, Frederick Wooding; *Headmaster and Chaplain*, Rev. A. H. C. Ellis, B.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle St., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S., LL.D. *Asst. Sec. & Libr.*, H. Young.

ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY (INCORP.), 8 Bayley St., Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Chief Sec.*, Wm. Henry.

ROYAL MARINES CORPS' ASSOCIATION, 54 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. C. Evans.

ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE, Wokingham. *Offices*, Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.—*Sec.*, F. W. Rawlinson, C.B.E.

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Receipts (1924), £294,703; expenditure, £246,342; total number of lives saved, 60,208; saved in 1924, 454. 217 life-boats are maintained on the coasts of the U.K., including 55 motor life-boats.—*Offices*, 22 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2. ; *Sec.*, George F. Shee, M.A.

ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, F. W. Willway, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ROYAL NAVAL AND MARINE ORPHAN HOME, St. Michael's Road, Portsmouth.—*Sec.*, Paymaster Capt. R. F. Wardroper, R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 18 Adam Street, Strand, W.C. 2. — *Sec.*, Paymaster Commr. E. W. C. Thring, C.B., R.N.

ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST ("Grand Fleet" and Kindred Funds), 90 High Street, Chatham.—*Sec.*, Greham Wragge.

ROYAL NAVAL FUND, (1893), care of Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips, M.B.E.

ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY. *Office*, Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. G. Goodwyn C. Storrs, M.A.

ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 28 Sackville St., W. 1. Administers Funds for the benefit of Widows, Children, and other dependents of deceased Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, Sailors, Airmen, and Marines ; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Wandsworth Common, for 300 orphaned daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Airmen and Marines.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. G. Maughan, D.S.O.

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, 41 Devonshire Place, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. Herbert R. Oldfield.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners St., W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien.

ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Prof. Peter Bennett.

ROYAL SAILORS' ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL AND HOME, 116 Fitzjohn's Ave., Hampstead, N.W. 3. —*Sec.*, F. R. D'O. Monro.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.—*Office*, 25 Haymarket, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, Miss N. M. Bayly.

ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Prof. Sir Charles Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. *Treasurer*, Sir David Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E. *Secs.*, Sir William Hardy, M.A. ; J. H. Jeans, D.Sc. *Foreign Sec.*, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B. *Assist. Sec. and Librarian*, F. A. Towle. F.R.S.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, 18 John St., Adelphi. —*Sec.*, G. K. Menzies, M.A. F.R.S.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk St., S.W. 1. — *Pres.*, Solomon J. Solomon, R.A. ; *Hon. Sec.*, Cyril Roberts ; *Keeper*, Percy Edsall. R.B.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS, 6 Queen Sq., W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, W. Reynolds-Stephens ; *Sec.*, D. I. Lewis.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., F.R.S. ; *Gen. Sec.*, Prof. R. A. Sampson, F.R.S. ; *Secs. to Ordinary Meetings*, Dr. Alex. Lauder ; Prof. W. Wright-Smith, M.A. ; *Lib. and Assist. Sec.*, G. A. Stewart. F.R.S.E.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS.—*Pres.*, Sir Wm. Orpen, K.B.E., R.A.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (English Patriotic Soc., 1894), 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Founder and Hon. Sec.*, Howard Ruff.

RURAL HOUSING AND SANITATION ASSOCIATION, 3 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Churton.

RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 258-262 (Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1. — *Sec.*, J. Wedgwood, B.Sc.

RUSSIAN RELIEF AND RECONSTRUCTION FUND.—*Hon. Sec.*, Col. J. Ward, C.B., M.P., House of Commons, S.W. 1.

"SAFETY FIRST" ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 119 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. A. A. Pickard, D.S.O.

SAILORS' HOSTEL, Commercial Road, Limehouse (British Sailors' Society at Home and Abroad). —*Sec.*, Herbert E. Barker.

SAILORS', SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorp.), 122 Brompton Rd., S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. G. Bertram Boyce, K.C.M.G.

ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, 65 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—*Secs.*, G. N. Croucher ; Rev. J. P. Treasure.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet St., E.C.—*Clerk*, S. A. Williamson.

ST. DEINIOL'S LIBRARY, Hawarden, Flintshire. *Warden* (vacant).

ST. GILES'S CHRISTIAN MISSION, 4 Ampton St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.—*Supt. & Sec.*, W. Wheatley.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. A. N. Cahusac, M.C.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, St. John's Gate, E.C. 1. — *Chief Commissioner* (*acting*), Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S. Wilkinson, K.C.M.G., C.B. *Sec.*, Maj. P. G. Darvil-Smith, C.B.E. (Strength, 1924, 30,000 men, 11,000 women, total, 41,000.)

ST. MARK'S TRAFFIC WORKERS' BROTHERHOOD OF THE U.K., St. Mark's Vicarage, Kennington Oval, S.E. 11.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Betts.

ST. PATRICK, BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF, 33 Oakley Crescent, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Comr. L. Menzies, R.N.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF, Room 18, 82 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Leonard C. Lindsay.

SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 122 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, P. N. Hasluck.

SANITARY INSTITUTE, ROYAL, with which is incorporated the Parkes Museum, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. White Wallis, F.S.S.

SCENERY PRESERVATION COMMITTEE, 2 Albany Courtyard, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Maj. P. A. Slesser.

SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION, 1 Grosvenor Park, Camberwell, S.E. 5.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Turner.

SCHOOL SOCIETY, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. N. Fallaize, B.A.

SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 40 Denison House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E.

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 25 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. A. G. Church, D.S.O., M.C., B.Sc. M.P.

SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (for the relief of Scottish poor), 7 Crane Court, Fleet Street.—*Sec.*, T. R. Moncrieff.

SCOTTISH UNION JACK CLUB, 19 Market St., Edinburgh.—*Comptroller*, W. Mackay.

SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), AND NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOC. (1780), 14 Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. C. Brading, B.D.

SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorp.), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, F. Northcott.

SEAMEN, THE MISSIONS TO, 11 Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Stuart C. Knox, M.A.

SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, C. H. Carpenter, O.B.E.

SECULAR EDUCATION LEAGUE, 14 Great George Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, H. Snell.

SELBORNE SOCIETY, The Hermitage, Hanwell, W. 7.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. M. Webb, F.L.S.

SELDEN SOCIETY, 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. Stuart Moore.

SEX-PSYCHOLOGY, BRITISH SOCIETY FOR STUDY OF, 5 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1—*Sec.*, L. H. Plummer.

SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP, 164 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, H. Bristow Wallen ; H. G. Copeland.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY AND RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—HOLIDAY HOMES FUND.—POOR CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—BAREFOOT MISSION.—LONDON POOR CHILDREN'S BOOT FUND.—CRIPPLE CHILDREN'S MISSION. — LONDON SCHOOLS DINNER ASSOCIATION.—POOR CHILDREN'S YULETIDE ASSOCIATION. — RAGGED CHURCH AND CHAPEL UNION, 32 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Treas.*, Edwin Dodd ; Walter Scoles. *Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Black.

SHAKESPEARE ASSOCIATION, King's College, W.C. 2.—*Presidents* (*Hon.*), The Earl of Balfour ; The American Ambassador ; *Chairman*, Sir I. Gollancz, Litt.D. ; *Hon. Sec.*, G. B. Harrison.

SHAKESPEARE LEAGUE, LONDON, 6 Gladsmuir Road, N. 19.—*Sec.*, Leonard D. Badman.

SHAKESPEARE MEMORIAL, Stratford-upon-Avon. *Acting Sec.*, Mrs. J. V. Crowhurst.

SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOC., Carlton House, Regent St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, G. E. Maude.

SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY, of Great Britain and Ireland, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Pres.*, Lord Harlech.

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING SOC., 20 Southampton St., W.C. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Sir Mark Hunter, D.Litt.

SION COLLEGE, Embankment, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, C. Edgar Thomas.

SOCIAL INSTITUTES FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS, 4 Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Elsie Nicholls, B.A.

SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF, Stapley House, 33 Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*President*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, M.P. (Speaker); *General Sec.*, L. F. Ellis, D.S.O., M.C.

SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Leplay House, 65 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1—*Sec.*, Miss E. W. Spear.

SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES' ASSOCIATION, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster.—*Sec.*, Capt. Sir George E. Wickham Legg, K.B.E., M.V.O.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HELP SOCIETY (Incorp.), 122 Brompton Road, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. G. Bertram Boyce, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

SOLDIERS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dawson House, Tufton Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Geo. J. Byrnell.

SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' HOME, ROYAL, 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W. 3.—*Sec.*, Maj. H. S. Marshall, D.S.O.

SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR, 5 York St., St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. D. G. Prendergast, C.M.G.

SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION, 2 Stone Bldgs., Lincoln's Inn, W.C.—*Sec.*, Thos. Gill.

SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE, Bloomsbury Place, W.C. 1.—*Registrar*, A. C. Rowden.

SOUND CURRENCY ASSOCIATION, 86 Cannon St., E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. C. Goodall.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 20 John St., Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Bertram Jones, M.A.

SPURGEON'S ORPHAN HOMES, Stockwell and Birchington.—*Sec.*, F. G. Ladds.

STAGE SOCIETY, INCORPORATED, 36 Southampton St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. Matthew Norgate.

STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS AND SOLDIERS, Richmond Hill. *Sec.*, J. Rudge Harding, O.B.E.

STATE CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E. ; J. A. Lovat-Fraser.

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL.—*Gen. Sec.*, Dr. H. W. Methorst, The Hague ; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Henry Rew, K.C.B., 9 Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, 9 Adelphi Terrace. —*Pres.*, G. Udny Yule, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S. ; *Assist. Sec.*, L. C. Thorburn. F.S.S.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, Abbey House, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, Sir Charles T. Ruthen, O.B.E. ; *Sec.*, Capt. M. G. Kiddy.

STUDENT CHRISTIAN MOVEMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. T. Tatlow, D.D, Annandale, North End Road, Golders Green, N.W. 11.

SULGRAVE MANOR BOARD (Sulgrave Manor, Northants, the home of Washington's ancestors).—*Office*, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1. *Sec.*, Miss D. K. Palmer.

SUNDAY—IMPERIAL ALLIANCE FOR DEFENCE OF, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Woodford Causer.

SUNDAY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, CENTRAL, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Woodford Causer.

SUNDAY LEAGUE, NATIONAL, 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Henry Mills.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION, Essex St., Strand.—*Sec.*, Rev. Edgar Daplyn.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, NATIONAL. — *Hdqrs.*, 56 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

SUNDAY SOCIETY (to maintain the opening of Museums, &c., on Sundays), 17 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A.

SURGEONS, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, 40 Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*Pres.*, Sir John Bland-Sutton, Bt. *Vice-Pres.*, Walter G. Spencer ; J. Sherren. *Sec.*, S. Forrest Cowell, M.A. *Conserv. of Museum*, Sir Arthur Keith, M.D., F.R.S. *Libr.*, Y. G. Plart, M.A. F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S., & L.D.S.

SURGEONS OF EDINBURGH, ROYAL COLLEGE OF, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, Arthur Logan Turner, M.D. ; *Treas. & Sec.*, Alex. Miles, M.D. ; *Clerk*, D. L. Eadie, 49 Lauriston Place, Edinburgh. F.R.C.S.E.

SURGEONS IN IRELAND, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1784), 123 St. Stephen's Gn., Dublin.—*Pres.*, R. Charles B. Maunsell ; *Regr.*, A. Miller. F.R.C.S.I.

SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, ROYAL, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, R. C. Tresidder.

SURGICAL APPLIANCE SOCIETY (PROVIDENT), 24 Basinghall Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, F. D. Rodda.

SURGICAL SUPPLY DEPOT, 23 Up. Phillimore Place, W. 8.—*Hon. Secs.*, Mrs. E. F. Slade ; Miss C. de C. Parrish.

SURVEYOR'S INSTITUTION, 12 Great George St., S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, J. D. Wallis ; *Sec.*, A. Goddard, C.B.E. F.S.I.

TEACHERS IN COMMERCE, Faculty of, 110 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. James.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES:—

Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, 3 Home Park Road, Wimbledon, S.W.—*Gen. Sec.*, Frederick Grubb.

Baptist Total Abstinence Association, Baptist Church House (Room 6), 4 Southampton Row, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. W. Gibbons.

British Temperance League 29 Union Street, Sheffield.—*Sec.*, Charles Smith, F.S.S.

British Women's Temperance Association, 5 St. Andrew's Sq., Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Miss Leitch.

Calvinistic Methodist Temperance Society, Waenfawr, Carnarvon.—*Sec.*, Rev. James Jones.

Church of Ireland Temperance Society, 39 Molesworth St., Dublin.—*Sec.*, Richard Hinde.

Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated, 40 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Central Sec.*, Rev. H. H. Ayscough, M.A.

Churches of Christ Temperance and Social Questions Committee, 94 Avondale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, A. W. Kuypers.

Committee on Temperance of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, 16 Belmont Church Road, Belfast.—*Convener*, Rev. T. M. Johnstone.

Congregational Union of England and Wales, Committee for the Promotion of Temperance, 25 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, Rev. T. Eynon Davies.

Father Mathew Total Abstinence Association, Father Mathew Memorial Hall, Church Street, Dublin.—*Secs.*, Joseph Mooney, J.P., and John Cordeal.

Friends' Temperance Union, Friend's House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Harvey Theobald.

Independent Order of Rechabites, North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester.—*High Sec.*, Robt. Highet.

International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of England, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham.—*Grand Sec.*, J. Rewcastle Woods.

International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of Scotland, 114 West Campbell St., Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. D. Calder.

International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of Ireland, 42 Donegal Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, John Rowan.

International Order of Good Templars, English Grand Lodge of Wales, 2 Cecil Road, Gowerton, Swansea.—*Sec.*, R. J. Bowen.

International Order of Good Templars, Welsh Grand Lodge of Wales, Ystumllyn, Criccieth.—*Sec.*, Ap. Plenydd.

Irish Association for the Prevention of Intemperance, 4 Eustace Street, Dublin.—*Sec.*, W. R. Wigham.

Irish National Temperance Executive, 4 Eustace Street, Dublin.—*Sec.*, W. R. Wigham.

Irish Temperance Alliance, 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, (vacant).

London United Temperance Council, 29 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. A. Spurgeon.

Medical Abstainers Association (formerly The British Medical Temperance Association), 55 Paternoster House, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, Courtenay C. Weeks, M.R.C.S.

National Association of Temperance Officials, 157 Bolton Road, Atherton, Manchester.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. J. Hatch.

National British Women's Temperance Association, 104 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Office Sec.*, Miss Gertrude Hunt.

National Commercial Temperance League, with which is incorporated The Strength of Britain Movement, Head Office, Manor Chambers, Bradford; *London Office*, Windsor House, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, C. R. M. Bentley.

National Temperance Council of Wales, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Secs.*, Rev. J. Glyn Davies, Rev. Hugh Jones, and Leonard Page.

National Temperance Federation, 18 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Austin Hubbard.

National Temperance League, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C. 4.—*Secretary*, John Turner Rae.

National Unitarian Temperance Association, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. Collecott.

National United Temperance Council, 29 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, J. A. Spurgeon.

Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee, 21 Great Peter Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Blackburn.

Post Office Total Abstinence Society, Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. B. Winder.

Primitive Methodist Temperance and Social Welfare Dept., Central Hall, Manchester Road, Bradford.—*Sec.*, Rev. Sam Rowley]

Royal Naval Temperance Society Headquarters, Miss Weston's Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth and Devonport.—*Hon. Supt.*, Dame Sophia Wintz, D.B.E.

Social Service Board of the Episcopal Church in Scotland, St. Mary Magdalene's Rectory, Dundee.—*Sec.*, Canon J. B. Jobberns.

Scottish Temperance Alliance, 226 West George Street, Glasgow.—*Secs.*, W. J. Allison, James Gillies, T. Honeyman.

Sons of Temperance, 38 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.—*Chief Sec.*, John McG. McIntyre.

Temperance Council of the Christian Churches, Abbey House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Charles F. Nye.

Temperance Collegiate Association, 14 Crediton Road, Brondesbury Park, N.W. 10.—*Org. Sec.*, Robert Mains.

Temperance Legislation League, Parliament Mansions, Orchard St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. F. Harvey.

True Temperance Association, Donington House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. M. Whiton.

United Free Church of Scotland Assembly's Temperance Committee, Organising Secs. (*Western Division*), Andrew Bennet, 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow; (*Eastern Division*), A. Alan Beveridge, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; (*Northern Division*), W. N. Moir, 5 Kinloch Terrace, Dundee.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, 59 & 60 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, P. Wilson Raffan.

United Kingdom Railway Temperance Union, Culross Hall, Kings Cross, N.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. Sadler.

United Methodist Temperance Committee, 320 Washwood Heath Rd., Saltley, Birmingham. —*Sec.*, Rev. J. Goodyear.

Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Temperance and Social Welfare Committee, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Henry Carter.

Wesleyan Reform Union Temperance League, 16 Violet Bank Road, Sheffield.—*Sec.*, J. Palliser Squire.

Young Abstainers Union, Toplady Hall, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—*Central Sec.*, Miss Edith Skelt.

TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, Denbigh House, Shalford, Guildford.—*Sec.*, Col. R. J. Few, D.S.O., T.D., D.L.

TEXTILE INSTITUTE (Incorp.), St. Mary's Parsonage, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. D. Athey. (*London Office*—38 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1).

THEATRICAL FUND, ROYAL GENERAL, 55 and 56 Goschen Buildings, Henrietta St., W.C. 2. —*Sec.*, Charles Cruikshanks.

THEATRICAL LADIES' GUILD, 3 Bayley St., Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Bailey.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY IN ENGLAND, 23 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Edward L. Gardner.

THREE DENOMINATIONS, THE (Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist), Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.—*Clerk*, J. Minshull.

TOC H. (TALBOT HOUSE), *Hdqrs.*, 123 St George's Sq., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, P. W. Monie, C.S.I.

TOWN PLANNING INSTITUTE, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred R. Potter.

TRANSPORT, INSTITUTE OF, 15 Savoy St., W.C. 2.— *Sec.*, A. Winter Gray.

TRAVELLERS' AID SOCIETY (for Girls and Women), 6 Baker St., W.—*Sec.*, Miss Jessie Gordon.

TRINITARIAN BIBLE SOCIETY, 7 Bury Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. F. Cecil Lovely, B.A.

TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF, 11 Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W. 1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Andrew Balfour, C.B., C.M.G.; *Hon. Secs.*, C. Morley Wenyon, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.B.; Col. Clayton Lane, M.D.

UNION JACK CLUB, 91 Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.— *Comptroller*, Brig.-Gen. E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O., J.P.

UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION, BRITISH AND FOREIGN, Essex St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.SC.

UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOC., ROYAL, 13 Bedford Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, H. P. Hussey.

UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Banqueting House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—*Sec. & Curator*, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Leetham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., F.S.A. *Editor*, Capt. E. Altham, C.B., R.N. *Asst. Editor*, Lt.-Col. H. G. de Watteville, C.B.E., R.A. *Libr.*, Maj. H. G. Parkyn, O.B.E., F.S.A. *Asst. Sec. and Curator*, A. N. A. Pinhey.

UNITED SERVICES FUND, 29 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Chairman of Council*, F. M. Earl Haig, K.T.; *Sec.*, Brig.-Gen. R. H. More, C.M.G., C.B.E.

UNIVERSITIES BUREAU OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, 50 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Alex Hill, M.D.

UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA, 9 & 10 Dartmouth Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon E. F. Spanton.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, BRITISH FEDERATION OF, 92 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Office Sec.*, Miss E. Newland.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 92 Victoria Street, S. W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Theodora Bosanquet.

UNIVERSITY WOMEN TEACHERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 74 Great Russell St., W.C. 1.—*President*, Miss E. C. Lodge; *Secretary*, Mrs. B. Brough.

UNMARRIED MOTHER AND HER CHILD, NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE, 117 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Susan Musson.

VAN HORSE PARADE SOCIETY, LONDON, 12 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. A. Brown.

VEGETARIAN SOCIETY, LONDON, 8 John St., Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Frank Wyatt.

VENEREAL DISEASES, SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF, 143 Harley Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. Wansey Bayly, M.C., M.R.C.S.

VETERANS' CORPS EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 47 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec. & Manager*, Lieut.-Codmr. S. W. Brooks, D.S.C., R.N.

VETERANS' RELIEF FUND, 122 Brompton Road, S.W.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Bertram Boyce, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE (Philosophical Soc. of Gt. Britain), 1 Central Bldgs., Westminster, S.W. —*Hon. Sec.*, W. Hoste, B.A.

VICTORIA LEAGUE, 22 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. —*Sec.* Miss Gertrude Drayton, O.B.E.

VICTORY CORPS, 2 Hanover Street, W. 1.— *Commandant & Hon. Treas.*, Miss D. Sparshatt.

VILLAGE CLUBS ASSOCIATION, 14A, Iddesleigh House, Caxton Street, S.W. 1.— *Sec.*, T. C. Brandram.

WAIFS AND STRAYS, CHURCH OF ENGLAND INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. 11. —*Sec.*, R. A. J. Westcott, D.D.

WAR SEAL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W. 6.—*Sec.*, Wm. J. Roberts.

WATER ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 5 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. T. Hobbs.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, AND PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, 25–35 City Road, E.C. 1, and 13–12 Ivy Lane, E.C. 4—*Book Steward*, Rev. J. Alfred Sharp, D.D.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 24 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. — *Secs.*, Rev. Amos Burnet; Rev. C. W. Andrews, B.D.; Rev. E. W. Thompson, M.A.; Rev. W. J. Noble. *Med. Sec.*, Dr. F. P. Wigfield. Income, 1924, £436,697.

WEST INDIA COMMITTEE, 14 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Algernon Aspinall, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER CATHOLIC FEDERATION, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Secs.*, Rev. G. Lionel Smith, M.A.; Wm. P. Mara, K.S.G.

WIDOWS, SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED (applying within two months of widowhood), Dacre Ho., Arundel St., W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, S. A. Evans.

WILLIAMS'S (Dr.) CHARITY AND LIBRARY, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. Worthington, B.A.

WINTER DISTRESS LEAGUE, 23 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss N. Neville.

WOMEN, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF (Educated Women's Loan Training Fund), 251 Brompton Rd., S.W. 3.— *Sec.*, Miss Edith Hare.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES FOR THE CARE OF, 117 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. —*Hon. Secs.*, Misses H. M. Kelly, F. James.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S PROTECTION SOCIETY, 60 Haymarket, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, T. Warren Crosse.

WOMEN'S FARM AND GARDEN ASSOCIATION, 23 Park Road, Upper Baker Street, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss A. Vanderpant.

WOMEN HOUSE PROPERTY MANAGERS, ASSOC. OF, 3 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Churton.

WOMEN'S IMPERIAL HEALTH ASSOC., 7 Hanover Sq., W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. H. Gilpin.

WOMEN'S INSTITUTE, 70 Victoria Street, S.W.1. —*Pres.*, Mrs. John Roskill.

WOMEN'S LEGION, 115 St. George's Sq., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss B. G. Ward, O.B.E.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS, CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF, 92 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Wauchope.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION, 16 Harpur Street, Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. M. Mactavish.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION (comprising 2,430 clubs and 920,000 members), Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C. 1.— *Sec.*,

WORLD BROTHERHOOD FEDERATION, Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, S.W. 1.—*President*, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp (U.S.A.). *Sec.*, F. E. Edwards.

WORLD'S EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, 19 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Martyn Gooch. M.B.E.

YORKSHIRE SOCIETY, 33 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2. —*Sec.*, E. C. Norton.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, *National Headquarters:* Tottenham Court Road, and 12-13 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*National President*, Maj. F. H. Young, R.A. *National Tres.*, Lord Askwith, K.C.B. *National Sec.*, Sir A. K. Yapp, K.B.E. Centres in all parts of the Metropolis, throughout the Provinces, the Empire and 46 foreign countries.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Head Offices*, 25 and 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1.

YPRES LEAGUE, 9 Baker Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. E. de Trafford, M.C.

ZENANA BIBLE AND MED. MISSION (1852), 33 Surrey St., Strand, W.C. 2.—*Secs.*, Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.; Rev. Dr. Carter; Miss Liesching.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, N.W. 8. — *Sec.*, P. Chalmers Mitchell, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phœnix Park, Dublin.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. A. F. Dixon.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh.

II.—PROFESSIONAL, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Actors' Association, 79 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred Lugg.

Advertising Benevolent Society, National, 61 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Agricultural Workers, National Union of, 308, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Walker.

Agricultural Seed Trade Association (Incorp.), 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Herbert Smith.

Anti-Socialist and Anti-Communist Union, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Mackinnon.

Art Masters, National Society of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Alfred Shuttleworth, A.R.C.A.

Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools, Incorporated Association of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.— *Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

Assurance Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Life, 326 Oxford Rd., Manchester.— *Sec.*, B. Brooke.

Authors, Playwrights and Composers, Incorporated Society of, 11 Gower Street, W.C. 1— *Sec.*, G. H. Thring.

Bakers and Confectioners, and Allied Workers, Amalgamated Union of Operative, 57 Sydney Street, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, W. Banfield.

Bakers and Confectioners, Scottish Union of, 58 West Regent St., Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. G. Hunter.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, National Association of, 89 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Bakers, Incorp. Society of Wholesale and Retail. —*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman, 14 Clifford St., S.W. 1.

Bakers' Union, London Jewish, 20 Oxford Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Sharp.

Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society, Assocd. 177 Hill Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. Lorimer.

Blastfurnacemen, Ore Miners, &c., National Union of, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.—*Sec.*, T. McKenna.

Blind, National League of the, 76 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Gregory.

Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, United Society of, Lifton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, J. Hill.

Booksellers' (Associated) of Great Britain and Ireland, Amen Corner, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. J. Magenis.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and Leather Trades' Protection Society (Incorp.), 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union of, 34 Guilford St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Poulton, O.B.E.

Brass Moulders' Union, Scottish, 1 Apsley Place, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, J. Prentice.

Brewers' Society, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

British Bankers' Association, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.

British Commercial Gas Association, 28 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Walker.

British Motor Cycle and Cyclecar Research Association, The Towers, Coventry.—*Sec.*, H. E. Watling.

British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—*Sec.*, T. Timerick.

British Empire Producers' Organization, 3, 5 & 7 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Harold T. Pooley.

British Growers, Federation of, 18 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Boughton.

British Industries, Federation of, 39 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.—*Dir.*, R. T. Nugent.

British Workers' League, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.

Building Trades Employers, National Federation of, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. G. White.

Building Trades Operatives, National Federation of (London District Council), 9 Rugby Chamb., Chapel St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Murrey.

Card Blowing and Ring Room Operatives, Amalgamated Association of, 21 Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, William Thomasson.

Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.— *Sec.*, C. H. Sitch, M.P.

Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British, 166 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Man.*, W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E.

Chemists, Association of Manufacturing, Ltd., 14 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union, National, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Santen.

Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of G.B. and I., Broadmead House, Panton Street, S.W. 1.

Civil Service Confederation, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. — *Sec.*, Philip Millwood.

Civil Service National Whitley Council, (*Staff Side*) Parliament Mansions, S.W. 1.—*Joint Secs.*, G. Chase ; A. C. Winyard.

Clerical Officers' Association (Civil Service), 12 Buckingham Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. J. Brown.

Clerical Union, National.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. H. Lloyd Evans.

Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of, 17–20 Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. H. Elvin.

Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain, (Incorp.), Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C. 2. —*Sec.*, W. Lake, 43 Winn Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

Coal Factors' Society, Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, F. W. Gentry.

Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain, 56 Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, George Gentry, O.B.E.

Coal Owners' Association, Monmouthshire and South Wales.—*Sec.*, Finlay A. Gibson.

Cobden Club, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.

Commercial Motor Users' Association, 50 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Bristow.

Communist Party of Great Britain, 16 King St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2 —*Sec.*, Albert Inkpin.

Compositors, London Society of, 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. E. Naylor, M.P.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing (Incorp.), 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Conservative Clubs, Association of, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Frank Solbé.

Conservative and Unionist Party Organization, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P. ; *Principal Agent*, Sir Herbert Blain, C.B.E. ; *Treasurer*, Viscount Younger.

Conservative Women's Reform Association, 191 Windsor House, 46 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Raiker.

Coopers, Amalgamated Society of, 37 Outwood Street, Burton-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, R. W. Mann.

Corn and Agricultural Merchants, National Association of, 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cotton Growing Association, British, The Royal Exchange, Manchester.—*Sec.*, E. H. Oldfield.

Cotton Spinners and Twiners, Amalgamated Association of Operative, 115 Newton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Boothman.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Thomas Ashurst.

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association, Workington.—*Sec.*, Major A. C. Scoular.

Cycle Trade Union, The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—*Sec.*, T. Timerick.

Dairy Farmers' Association, British, 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, B. Ravenscroft.

Dairymen's Association, London and Provincial Master, 8 Southampton Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, T. J. Goodchild.

Design and Industries Association, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. M. Jobson.

Directors, Institute of, 25 Laurence Iountney Lane, E.C. 4.

Drapers' Chamber of Trade of U.K., 104 Newgate Street, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, (vacant).

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 18 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Sir W. Glyn-Jones.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of, Pearl Assurance Buildings, Market St., Bradford.—*Sec.*, J. B. Atkinson.

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, M. Keith Jackson.

Electrical Trades' Union, 12A Withy Grove, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Rowan.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Federation of, 374 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Smith.

Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, Broadway Ho., Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Engineering Union, Amalgamated, 110 Peckham Road, S.E. 15.—*Sec.*, A. H. Smethurst.

Engineers and Calico Printers, Amalgamated Union of.—*Sec.*, J. Thomson.

Engineers' Association, British, 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Pres.*, H. J. Ward, M.A.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution of, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. —*Sec.*, E. W. Fraser-Smith, M.A., A.M.INST.C.E.

Fabian Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Farriers and Blacksmiths, Amalgamated Society of, Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, J. Hewitt.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies Associations, General Federation of, of Great Britain, 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Abertillery, Mon.—*Sec.*, W. Frowen, J.P.

Food Manufacturers' Federation, 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. M. Leonard.

Foreign Bondholders, Council of, 17 Moorgate E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, James P. Cooper.

Foundry Workers, National Union of, 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

Free Trade Union, 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. —*Sec.*, E. G. Brunker.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated, Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National, 2£ Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

Gas Employers, Federation of, 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

General Federation of Trade Unions, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Appleton, C.B.E.

General and Municipal Workers, National Union of, 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P. ; *Sec.*, J. Davenport.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., United, 40–43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Grocers' Associations, Federation of, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers', Provision Dealers', and Oilmen's Association, Metropolitan, 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Arthur J. Giles.

Hatters, Amalgamated Society of Journeymen Felt, also Felt Hat Trimmers & Wool Formers Association, 113 Manchester Road, Denton.—*Sec.*, T. Mallalieu.

Herald League, 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—*Hon. Sec.*, George Belt, L.C.C.

Hosiery Union, 15 Midland Road, Heanor.—*Sec.*, H. Bassford.

Hotel and Apartment Association, Federation of, 31 Westminster Road, Blackpool—*Sec.*, Henry E. Evans, B.A.

Independent Labour Party, 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1—*Sec.*, A. Fenner Brockway.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Brokers, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials' Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Humphry.

Irish Democratic League, 2 Great Smith St., S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. L. Crilly. *Org. Sec.*, John Brady.

Irish Linen Merchants Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast.—*Sec.*, W. J. P. Wilson.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin.—*Hon. Secs.*, John E. Walsh; H. Franks; G. A. McGusty, K.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Fitters' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades' Association, British, 76-78 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders' Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk.—*Sec.*, H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "Poale Zion," 27 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, I. Olsham.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4.—*Secs.*, Herbert Cornish; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.—*General Sec.*, H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour and Socialist International, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1.—*Treas.*, R. C. Wallhead, M.P.; *Sec.*, Dr. Friedrich Adler. (On Dec. 1, 1925, Headquarters to be transferred to Stockerstrasse 42, Zurich 2, Switzerland.)

Labour Co-partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cuthbert Plaistowe; *Hon. Treas.*, F. W. Raffety, *Sec.*, Ernest W. Mundy, B.A.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Labour Sub-Committee, National Unionist Association, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.—*Sec.*, C. Wardle, M.B.E.

Land Union, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Yardley.

Landowners' Association, Central, 7 Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Strachan Gardiner F.S.I.

Lands Valuation Assessors of Scotland, Association of Local.—*Sec.*, David Elder, O.B.E., City Chambers, 40 Cochrane St., Glasgow.

Launderers, Ltd., National Federation of, 17 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec. and Treas.*, Henry H. Walton.

Leather and Grindery Merchants' Associations, National Federation of, Basma House, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Liberal Central Association, 21 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Richard Humphrey Davies, C.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, Ltd., 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers Defence League of England and Wales, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, H. G. Robinson.

Light Refreshments, Incorp. Assoc. of Purveyors of, Bond Street House, 14 Clifford Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers Society of, 54 Doughty Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries, Amalgamated Society of, 70 Cecil Street, Whitworth Park.—*Sec.*, T. Sproat.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, L. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London.—*Sec.*, J. Bromley, M.P.

London Flour Millers' Association, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, E. Chatterton.

London Labour Party, 12 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Morrison, *L.C.C.*

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Manus.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated, 41 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Arthur Cannon; *Gen. Sec.*, J. McKinlay.

Master Bakers' and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Noyes.

Master Glass-Painters, British Society of, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Noël Heaton.

Master Printers' Association, 7-10 Old Bailey, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, W. H. Hazell; *Sec.*, A. E. Goodwin.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 49 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, James Neal, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11 Chandos St., W. 1.—*Hon. Secs.*, E. Goddard, M.A.; Sir B. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Buildings, 22 Water St., Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Thos. Scott.—*London Branch*: 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.—Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.—*Sec.*, Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish Ltd. (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. H. Ball, LL.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland.—*Sec.*, T. Gavan-Duffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Pres.*, Herbert Smith; *Sec.*, A. J. Cook.

Mining Association of Great Britain, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, W. A. Lee, C.B.E.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 83 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, B. H. Gladstone.

Motor Cab Owner-Drivers' Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Manager*, L. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation.—*Sec.*, Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Musicians' Union, 3 Archer Street, W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. S. Teale.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Secs.*, Cleveland Fyfe; J. B. Guild, M.A., M.B.E.

National Federation of Professional Workers, 95 Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Wm. C. Keay.

National Gas Council of Great Britain, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. J. Smith.

National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1. —*Sec.*, Gerald B. Cottier.

National League of Young Liberals, 154 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Publicity Dept., 18 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. J. G. Dimbleby.

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss Margaret Farquharson.

National Reform Union, Haworth's Buildings, 5 Cross Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, Houghton Diggle.

National Road Transport Employers' Federation, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, R. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1. — *Manager*, J. H. Barron.

National Traders' Defence League, 50 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Walker.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martins' Place, W.C. 2.—*Secretary*, F. J. Maynard.

National Turf Protection Society, 23 Pembridge Sq., W.2.—*Sec.* A. Harrison Ford.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —*Gen. & Org. Sec.*, Godfrey Cheesman, F.R.G.S.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Gen. Secs.*, Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P. (*Parliamentary*); C. T. Cramp, (*Industrial*). *Office Manager*, S. E. Jackson.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1. — *Parliamentary Sec.*, Mrs. Hubback.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, George Godwin.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, T. W. McAra.

Newspaper Society, 85 Fleet Street, E.C.4. —*Pres.*, Arthur L. Woodhead; *Gen. Sec.*, Edward W. Davies.

1912 *Club*, 36 Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Roberts.

1917 *Club*, 4 Gerrard Street, W.1.

1920 *Club*, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, W. A. Martin.

Organ Builders, Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—*Sec.*, G. A. Wales Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. E. H. Baker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, D. McLean.

Paper Makers, Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersgate, Stockport.— *Sec.*, Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; *Deputy Leader*, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; *Chief Whip*, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P. — *Sec.*, H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. A. H. Findlay.

Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, E. O. Norton.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 149 Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

Philip Stott College, Overstone Park, Northampton (Training School for Anti-Socialist Workers).

Plasterers, Granolithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. H. Telling.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, G. Grinling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—*Sec.*, J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks, National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—*Chairman*, C. B. Smith; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Shesgreen.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—*Chairman* (1925–6), A. Pickering, *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*), *Joint Gen. Managers*, H. C. Robbins; George B. Hodgson.—*Sec.* P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.— *Chancellor*, The Duke of Sunderland. *Sec.*, Reginald Bennett.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—*Sec.*, G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 60 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl. Union of, 88 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.—*Gen. Sec.*, T. G. Newland.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, E. M. Goldring.

Proportional Representation Society, 82a Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—*Pres.*, H. Scheurmier. *Sec.*, W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Walkden.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Galton.

Retail Distributors, Incorporated Association of, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, T. E. Jackson.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Brookhouse.

Sale Managers Association (Incorp.), General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. F. Talbot.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, H. J. C. Marshall, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edin-

burgh.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster, C.B.E.; *Eastern Sec.*, R. L. Peace; *Western Sec.*, Miss Jacobsen.

Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—Sec., Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Friendly Society.—Sec., James Gold, 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council, Eastern Division.—Sec., D. McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division—Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B.E., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Alexr. Nesbit, (*Eastern Council*); Lewis Shedden (*Western Council*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd., Grosvenor Mans., 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, D. K. Findlay.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors' and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, C.H., J.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, of the U.K., 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Gen. Manager*, H. M. Clemmson, *Sec.*, H. J. Sprott.

Shipping Federation, International, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Rumford Street, Liverpool.—*Secs.*, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St., Aldgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Humphrey.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Leslie.

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, John Henderson.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Christian de Parrel.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kidson.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.

Stove, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, G. Rowlerson.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 30 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Trachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Goldstone, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Weavers' Office, Bartlam Place, Oldham.—*Sec.*, J. Bell, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Godwin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxlowe Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatrical Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Hugh Roberts, *L.C.C.*

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. Taylor Platt.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union and Church Property Defence Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Trade Protection Society, National Association, 3 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.* J. H. Bowman.

Trades Union Congress General Council, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Chairman* (1925–26), A. Pugh, J.P.; *Sec.*, Walter H. Citrine (*acting*).

Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*President*, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Bevin.

Triple Alliance.—See "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 11 Donegal Sq. South, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. Wilson Hungerford.

United Club.—Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, c/o Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

United Commercial Travellers' Association of Gt. Britain and Ireland (U.K.C.T.A.), (Incorp.), 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Coysh.

U.K. Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. J. G. Martin.

Variety Artistes' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce. *Sec.*, Fred. Herbert.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 44 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ewbank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. C. Parker.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Smethwick.—*Sec.*, George A. Owen.

Welsh National Liberal Association, 46 Charles Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 20 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Kay.

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. T. Caves.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, F.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, 37 Nortolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*; E. R. Tuck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women Workers, National Federation of, Dilke House, Malet Street.

Women's Co-operative Guild.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Honora Enfield.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, 37 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Margaret Harvey.

Women's Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Viscountess Elveden, C.B.E. *Administrator*, Miss Maxse.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11–12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, F. Egan.

Workers, National Federation of General, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W. 1.

Workers, National Union of General and Municipal, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (*b.* 1829, *d.* 1912). In Dec., 1924, the number of *Officers, Cadets* and *Employés* was 28,203, of *Corps* and *Outposts*, 14,107, *Local Officers*, 92,007. The number of countries occupied was 81, and of languages used 58. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 200 Industrial Homes, 59 Maternity Homes and 96 Children's Homes, 173 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 290 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 288 Workshops and Factories, 145 Labour Bureaux, 13 Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1925 amounted to £172,944. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—GENERAL, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc. *President*, F. D. Lapthorn, J.P., Wakefield; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails).

From this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance: *e.g.*, (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,915 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 1,843 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1) London	(2) Liverpool	(3) Paris	(4) Madrid	(5) Lisbon	(6) Antwerp	(7) Hamburg	(8) Berlin	(9) Berne	(10) Turin	(11) Vienna	(12) Munich	(13) Rome	(14) Trieste	(15) Warsaw	(16) Constantinople	(17) Odessa	(18) Moscow	(19) Leningrad	(20) Copenhagen	(21) Stockholm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	415																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1495	1804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	678	611													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	370	487	510								
(15)	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	436	702	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2025	1903	1699	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1725	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1418	1240	1545	1680	960	1226	1800	1330	842	363					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	693	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	671	1318	1067	668	1510	1510	1252	846		
(21)	1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	

*** *For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.*

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 9; throat, M. and F. at 1.30, Tu. and Th. at 9; women, M. and S. at 9, W. at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopædic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes. *Steward*, C. J. Powditch. *Matron*, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, M., Tu., Th., F. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. *Treas.*, F. P. Whitbread. *Supt.*, H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. *Clerk*, W. J. Curry. *Matron*, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, Medical—M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m.; Surgical—M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Diseases of women, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Urological, male, Wed., 1.30 p.m.; female, Fri., 9.30 a.m. Orthopædic, Tu. and Wed., 1.30 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. Throat and nose, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Aural, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Skin, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Neurology, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Electrical, daily 10 a.m.; children, M. and Th., 9.30 a.m. Maternity, Tu. and Fri., 9 a.m. Dental, daily 9 a.m. *House Governor and Sec.*, C. E. A. Bedwell. *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily at 1.30 (except Sunday); ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9.30; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9.30; orthopædic, F., 9; phototherapy, Tu., 9, and Th., 9 and 2; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 9.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 9.30 a.m., W., 10 and 1.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. *House Gov.*, E. W. Morris, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W. 1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. *House Governor*, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C. 1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30, ; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), Gt. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 9.30; eye, Mon., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th. 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, M. and W. 2 p.m., Th. 7 p.m.; Psychological Medicine, W. at 2; Neurology, Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. *Sec.*, T. Gerald J. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Tu. and F. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. *Sec.*, Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 1.30; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; children, Th., 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. *Secretary-Superintendent*, James M. Churchfield. *Matron*, Miss J. M. T. Babtie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W. 2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, T. at 9.15; Maternity dept., W. and Th. 9.15 p.m.; Children's dept. medical, T. and F. 2.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. *Sec.*, W. Parkes, D.S.O., M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. *Establishments:* Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the *London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.)*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*; *The Hospital for Tropical Diseases*, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.)*; *King George's Sanatorium for Sailors*, Bramshott, Hants, *Tilbury Hosp.*, Tilbury. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock

Road, E., The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. *Sec.*, Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[*All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.*]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, F., 2.45; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect., ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., W., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): *Sec.*, Harry W. Woolven. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. 60 beds; accommodation for 12 paying patients. In-patients, 1,083 out-patients, attendances, 37,370. *Sec.-Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph Biss.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. *Pres. of Committee*, C. Pierret. *Hon. Treas.*, John Holman. *Sec.*, J. Knecht.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. *Sec.*, A. R. Charles.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 110 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 6 *gs.* weekly. *Sec.*, Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Hugo Antona-Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Rd., Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. *Sec.*, F. J. Jones.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Accommodation for 10 paying patients. *Sec.*, Edward A. Attwood.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.); surgical, F., 9 a.m. Women, Tu., 9 a.m. Eye, F., 1 p.m.; ear, nose and throat, W., 8.30 a.m.; skin, Th., 1 p.m.—*Secretary*, G. E. Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. *Med. Supt.*, A. E. Hayward Pinch, F.R.C.S. *Sec.*, Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily Sat. 9) at 1; eye, M., and Th., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. *Sec.*, Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. 137 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9; women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. *Sec. and House Gov.*, H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. *Sec.*, Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4. *Sec. and House Gov.*, D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 195 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. *Director*, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 15. 160 beds. In-patients, 1924, 3,122; out-patients, 138,868. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. *Sec.*, Maj. Raphael Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9, Tu., W., Th., and F., 1; surgical, Tu., Th., and F., 1; W. 9; dental, Tu., F. Sat., 9, Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, T., Th., 9; Visiting-days: *Gen. Wards*, Sun., 2.30 to 4. W., 1 to 2.30. *Contributory Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Tu., F., 5 to 6. *Private Wards*, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Weekdays, 4 to 6.30. Royal Chest Hospital, City Road; Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. *Secretary*, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss E. Willis.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH, HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 127 beds. *Sec.*, M. J. Griffin.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E. 102 beds. *Sec.*, J. C. Gilbert.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 212 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 12.30; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 1.30; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 1.30. Women's cases, M. at 1.30. Skin diseases, W. 1.30. and F. 5.30 at Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electric cases, Tu. and F., 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. *Sec.*, H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. *House Governor* Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). *Offices*, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. *Sec.*, Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE

(Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd, S.W.9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; skin, W., at 2 p.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Matron*, Mrs. Parnell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7*s.*; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Elliston.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10*s.* per week towards maintenance). 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. R. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years. 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (*London Office*, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1.).—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green. E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Thurs. 12.30 m., Tu. and Fri. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, other week-days, 12.30; eye, W. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30; whooping cough, Sat. 9.15 a.m.: dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 284 beds (109 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.*, without letter 48*s.* 5*d* per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Killby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3. ; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30; Eye, Th., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Tu., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151·5
1916	53,858	152·9
1917	55,934	162·4
1918	58,073	169·4
1919	46,312	125·8
1920	42,545	112·8

The fall in the rate of 56·6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, L. S. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

The King George V. Sanatorium, near Godalming, Surrey. (*Men.*)
Pinewood, Wokingham, Berks. (*Women.*)
Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (*Men.*)
St. George's Home, Milman's Street, Chelsea. (*Women.*)
St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (*Men and Women.*)
Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate.
High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.
Millfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (*Childn.*)
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (*Men and Women.*) To be opened early in 1926.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART (Incorp.). Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. *Sec.*, W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Secretary*, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, *London Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. *Sec.*, Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Transferred in 1923 to London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. 1., for use as an annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of that Hospital.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. *Office*, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. *Clerk*, M. F. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 10.30. *Sec.*, W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. *Sec.*, Herbert J. Say.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—
Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.
North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.
South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.
South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.
Brook, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18 (*temp. closed*).

The following are designated the River Hospitals:—
Joyce Green (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Orchard (*Fever or Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.
Long Reach (*Smallpox*), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescing Fever Cases:—
Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30. *Matron*, Miss E. Hall. *Sec.*, Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 2; W., 2 and 6.30; Th., 2. *Sec.*, Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. *Office*, 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.*, Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. H. W. Southey, O.B.E.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. *Offices*, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. *Sec.*, Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembridge Square, W. 2. *Hon. Sec.*. Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily. Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 1 to 2, Fr., 5 to 7; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for *men, women and children* at both Hospitals. The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females, is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes. *Sec.*, Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

HOSPITALS FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (M.A.B.), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (women). Thavies Inn Infirmary (women), Robin Hood Court, Holborn, E.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission. (In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. *Physician Supt.*, J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

The present building is the third of the Charity. The first occupied the site where Liverpool Street Station now stands. The Charity was founded in 1247.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office*, 14–16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. *Sec.*, H. Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. *Offices*, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. *Sec.*, W. H. Baird.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

The following mental hospitals for *Mental Defectives, Imbeciles and Feeble-minded* cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales :—

Leavesden, Abbot's Langley, Watford Herts.—*Med. Sup.*, R. M, Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.

Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.

Fountain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D.

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—*Med. Sup.*, E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions :—

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, W. Robinson, M.D. (*Private patients and Voluntary Boarders received at 2 gs. weekly.*)

COUNTY OF LONDON.

(Mental Hospitals Dept., County Hall, S.E. 1.)

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.

Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S.C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland).

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D. (*Male private patients received at* Claybury Hall)

Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gilfillan, O.B.E., M.B.

Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom. (*temp. used by Min. of Pensions Cases*). — *Med. Sup.* Maj. L. H. Wootton, M.C., M.B., B.Sc.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.

Horton, Epsom, 1,932 beds. (Accommodation for 131 private patients—ladies).—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. J. R. Lord, C.B.E., M.B.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.

Manor, Epsom (*for cases of mental defect*).—*Med. Sup.*, E. S. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West Park, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coulsdon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. Wolseley-Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. (188g). Under Medical women. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Ritchie.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph B. Cannings.

EAST END MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 384, to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Irving.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Edmonton, N. 18 (M.A.B.). Sane male epileptics.

HACKNEY BRANCH INSTITUTION, Brentwood, Essex (M.A.B.). Sane female epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease. Out patients: Daily at 2, Males M. and Th. Females Tu. and F. 157 beds for In-patients including 13 private rooms for ladies only.—*Med. Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 195 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3*s.* per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th., and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton-Miller, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Newbery.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3.30 to 4.30. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. and Fri. 5.30 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. Sat. 9.30 a.m.—*Sec.*, Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. *Sec.* A. J. M. Tarrant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 150 beds, Ascot, Berks. (*London Office*), United Services Fund, 29 Cromwell Road, S.W.7—*Sec.*, F. B. Pelly.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. I. Prentice, A.R.R.C.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 52 beds. Apply Matron.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 10 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment daily, 1: also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received. Frederick Hayter, *Sec.*

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1 to 2.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Asst. Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Endell St., W.C. 2. Out-patients (free): men, women and children, Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon, 6 to 8 p.m. In-patients (re-building).

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). *Out-patients*, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. *In-patients*, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M., Tu. and S. at 2; M. W. and F. at 5; Th. 3; F. (women and children only) at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. 1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W.

ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL (In-patients only), Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, W.C. 1., attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S.W. 15. *Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.—*Sec.*, F. Hornyik.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, *not limited to Hospital patients*). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10*s.* 6*d.* to 63*s.* 18 beds available for patients paying 5 *g*'s a week. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1*s.* per weekly attendance (first attendance 2*s.*); seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1*s.* is made on attendance, and 6*d.* a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 80 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2*s.* at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newington Causeway, S.E.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.
Deputy Governor, Sir A. G. Anderson, K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis, K.C.M.G.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Sir Henry Cosmo Orme Bonsor, Bart.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K.B.E.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.
Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury, C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kindersley, G.B.E. [D.S.O., M.C.
Hon. Ronald Dudley Kitson,
Cecil Lubbock.
Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bt.
Robert Lydston Newman.
The Right Hon. Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Michael Seymour Spencer-Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1925.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	£	£	BANKING DEPARTMENT.	£	£
Notes issued	175,860,285		Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	
Govt. Debt		11,015,100	Rest	3,071,462	
Other Securities		8,734,900	Public Deposits	9,547,367	
Gold Coin and Bullion		156,110,285	Other Deposits	109,508,232	
			Seven-day and other Bills	5,479	
	£175,860,285	£175,860,285	Govt. Securities		33,742,304
			Other Securities		69,237,587
			Notes		31,899,245
			Gold and Silver Coin		1,806,404
				£136,685,540	£136,685,540

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir Ernest M. Harvey K.B.E.

Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, A. M. Walker.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe. [M. C.
Asst. do., C. W. Wise, O.B.E.,
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.
Chief Cashier, C. P. Mahon.
Deputy Cashier, B. G. Catterns.
Assistant do., J. A. C. Osborne; R. G. Harradence.
Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., A. V. Alexander.
Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thurston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.
Hull, A. C. Turner.
Leeds, Osborn Symonds.
Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.
Manchester, E. H. Everett-Heath.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Current, Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profit, 1924.	Contingency Accts. 1924.
		£	£			£ 30/6/25	£	£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	857,589 "A" Shares, £4 each, fully paid.	15,552,572	8,250,000	"A" Shares 10%	1,800	298,947,270	2,067,281	250,000
	11,760,811 "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid.			"B" Shares 14%				
	401,205 "C" Shares of £1 each, fully paid.			"C" Shares 14%				
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £71,864,780	14,372,956	10,000,000	16⅔	1,650	30/6/25 338,371,354 30/6/25	2,047,115	—
Midland Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £39,827,389	12,571,139	12,571,139	18%	1,850	348,259,435 31/12/24	2,424,992	250,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	Subscribed £43,617,680	9,479,416	9,479,416	16%	1,125	254,921,144 30/6/25	1,974,043	100,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £30,216,688	9,051,718	9,051,718	20% on £20 Shares 12½% on £1 Shares	926	269,015,340	1,804,782	100,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1924, was £39,532,864,000, an increase of £2,905,272,000 as compared with the year 1923. The Town Clearing in 1924 amounted to £35,038,605,000, an increase as compared with 1923 of £2,768,232,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,504,114,000, an increase of £47,549,000; and the Country Clearing to £2,900,145,000, an increase of £89,491,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—*Chairman*, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; *Deputy Chairman*, Lawrence Currie, Esq.; *Hon. Sec.*, R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; *Acting Managers*, A. E. Salt (*Chief Inspector*); Herbert J. Woodcock (*Deputy Inspector*).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Head Office, Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. *Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with ‡ are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.*

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), *Cairo* (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,012,352.

3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, authorised, £1,250,000; subscribed, £1,100,000; paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £460,000; Deposits, etc., £17,862,591; Dividend, 1922 23-24, 15 p.c. less Tax; Bonus 5s. per Share, Tax free.

3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), *Calcutta*, India (*London Agents* 175).—Paid up Capital, Rs 35.50.000; Shares Rs 100 fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs 44.50.000; Dividend, 1923 24, 18 p.c.

4 ALLAN (T.H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.

ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, *Winnipeg*, Manitoba (*London Agents*, 30).—Capital, $1,025,000; Deposits, $1,810,000, *add* Reserve, $215,000.

5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A.; 62A Lombard-St., E.C. 3. Capital, $18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).

ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD., 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11s. paid).

ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, *Prague*. London Office, 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Capital, 120,000,000 Cz. Crowns.

ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., *Manchester*.

9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 37-39, King William Street, E.C. 4. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd. — Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000.

ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, *Malta* (*London Agents*; 164, 1978; 221). — Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).

10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (*London Agents*, 122A).—Capital authorised £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,191 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,000; Deposits, etc., 1923, £1,284,566.

ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD., 31, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, P. M. 100.000.000.00; Reserve, P. M. 41.445.561; Current and Deposit Accounts, P. M. 1.713.063.439. Dividend, 1922, 30 p.c.

11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £8,734,660; Paid-up, £4,367,330 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £42,551,755; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c. *Affiliated Banks* —BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.

12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD., George and King Streets, *Sydney*, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,840,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £740,000; Deposits, etc., £11,294,435; Dividend, 1924-25, 7½ p.c. (178 Branches in Australia.)

BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., *Ballarat*, Victoria (*London Agents*, 70).—Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve Fund, £60,000; Deposits, etc., £241,701. Dividend, 16 p.c. plus bonus 1 p.c.

BALMER, LAWRIE & Co. Ltd. (1867), 103, Clive Street, *Calcutta* (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.)

12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), *Milan*, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). —Capital: *Lire* 400,000,000; Reserve, *Lire* 200,000,000; Deposits, *Lire* 6,071,000,000. Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c.

BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), *Bilbao* (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, *Pesetas* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 185,494,677.68.

12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), *Santiago* and *Valparaiso*, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, paid up, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $58,000,000; Reserve Fund in Gold, £1,000,000. Deposits, etc., Currency $290,977,098; Gold $18,387,981; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.

BANCO DI ROMA (1880), *Rome*. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)

13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RIO DE LA PLATA (1886), *Buenos Aires*, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $100,000,000; Reserve Fund, $49,937,871.15. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c.

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), *Lisbon* (9, Bishopsgate E.C. 2).—Capital, *Escudos* 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, *Escudos* 34,000,000.

BANGALORE BANK, LTD., *Bangalore*, India. —Capital, Authorised Rs. 10.00.000, Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.28.793; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9.30.586.

BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WARSAW, LTD., *Warsaw* (31 & 33 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2). Capital, Zl. 2,133.33; Reserves, Zl. 1.807.81; Deposits and Current Account, Zl. 6.452.211.71.

BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), *Adis Ababa*, Abyssinia (Registered Office, *Cairo*, Egypt). —Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1921, 3 p.c.

13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), *Adelaide*, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £780,000; Deposits, etc.,

£6,317,889; Dividend, 1924-25, £10 p.c. (104 Branches and Sub-branches.)

14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), *Athens*, Greece (22, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 72,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid).

15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). — Paid up Capital, £4,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, etc., £39,882,923; Dividend, 1923-24, £13 p.c. (211 Branches in Australia and N.Z.).

BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 60.00.000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 30.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs.21.50.000; Deposits, Rs. 482.04.878; Dividend, 1924, 15 p.c. (11 Branches in India.)

BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000.

17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000.000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400.000; Deposits, £6,726,491. (52 Branches.)

BANK OF EAST ASIA, *Hong Kong*.

19 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £14.553.000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,071,462; Deposits, etc., Oct. 8, 1925, £109,508,232; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) *See also* p. 328.

20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, $5,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $4,850,000; Total Assets, $74,471,630; Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c. (147 Branches in Canada.)

20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, Rs.2.07.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs.76.00.000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9.99.59.326; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c. and Bonus 1 p.c.

21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £3,562,000; Deposits, etc., £42,000,000; Dividend, 1924, £12 p.c. and Bonus 1 p.c. both free of tax.

21B* BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3. — Capital, £18,791,120 (£20 Shares. £2 10s. paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,700,000; Deposits, etc., 30 June, 1925. £58,050,861; Dividend, 1924-25, £16 p.c.

21C BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (7, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Authorised Capital, £4,000.000; Paid-up Capital, £3,540,000. £25 Shares, £17 paid. Reserve Fund, £3,600,000.

BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).

22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, $29,916,700 ($200 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $29,916,700; Deposits, etc., $644,207,159; Dividend, 1920-21-22-23-24, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (Over 600 Branches in North America.)

22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), Suffolk House, E.C. 3. — Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, fully paid).

23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.)—Capital, £6,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,150,000; Deposits, etc., £52,877,660; Dividend, 1923-24, £10 p.c. (403 Branches and Agencies in Australia and N.Z.)

24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4). —Capital, £6,154,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock) Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £3,088,209; Deposits, £30,079,282; Dividend, 1924-25, £13½ p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney.)

24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164, 193).—Capital, $10,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $19,500.000; Deposits, etc., $179,943,461; Dividend. 1924, 16 p.c. (209 Branches.)

25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903), 16, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.—Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £80,000.

26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), Bank St, *Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £31,429,270; Dividend, 1924-25. £16 p.c.

27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (37, New Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 30,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share.

27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899). *Taipeh*, Formosa (25, Old Broad Street., E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 13,380000; Dividend, 7 p c., 1922-23.

28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $5,000,000 (Shares of $100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,422,404; Deposits, etc., $84,466,217; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. (166 Branches in Canada.)

29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), Collins St., *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £2,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary. £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £12,096,432; Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p.c. (122 Branches and Agencies.)

29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2) —Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 28,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 610,780,934; Dividend, 1923-24, 8 p.c. free of tax.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid up Capital and Reserve, $11,000,000; Assets over $120,000,000, (257 Branches and 327 Sub-Agencies).

BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp*, (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2).

BANQUE NATIONALE DE CRÉDIT (1913) *Paris* (7, Lothbury, E.C.2.)—Capital, *Fr.*500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr.* 213,007,500). Reserve Funds *Fr.* 90,460,729; Current Account, *Fr.* 2,103,135,526.

BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), *Paris* and *Belgrade* (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid).

BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'ÉGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, *Paris*; *Khartoum*, *Cairo* and *Obeid*, Sudan.

BANQUE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE (1910), *Paris* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).

LIONEL BARBER (1921) LTD., (1899), 411, Tower Building, *Liverpool*, and 38, Gresham St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £50,000.

30* BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), *Head Office*, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3 (branches throughout London)—Capital, £15,592,372 paid; (A Shares £4, fully paid; B Shares £1 fully paid. C Shares £1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £8,250,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/25, £298,947,270; Dividend, 1924-25. A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. *Affiliated Banks* — BARCLAYS BANK OVERSEAS) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., *q.v.*

30A BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., *Chief Office*, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, *Paris*.

30B BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), *formerly* Colonial Bank (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. Capital £3,000,000 (£20 shares, £6 Paid); Reserve Fund £300,000; Deposits, etc., £6,973,038; Dividend 8 p.c., 1925.

31 BARING BROTHERS & Co., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool.—Capital, £1,025,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £20,275,491.

32 BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 164).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£12 10s. Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £600,000; Deposits, etc., £15,432,712; Dividend, 1923-24, 11 p.c. less tax.

BENSON & Co., FREDERICK J. (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St., S.W. 1.

BENSON, ROBERT, & Co. (1855), 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

BEVAN, CHURCHILL & Co., LTD., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1815), *Funchal*, Madeira; Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co. (1886), *Las Palmas*, Grand Canary; Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).

B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & Co. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £625,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., £12,954,867.

BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P., & Co. (1895), 8, King William St., E.C. 4.

36 BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co. (1833), 35, College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 223).

BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & Co. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.

BRIGHTWEN & Co. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD. (1920) 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 Shares of £1 each. Issued and Paid-up Capital, £500,300.

38 BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Subscribed Capital, £240,000; 240,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, £231,276.

39 BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Manchester,—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,000,000; Deposits, etc., £18,111,537; Dividend, 1923, 10 p.c.

39A BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.—Capital, issued, £385,000; Reserve and undivided Profits, £78,665; Dividend, 1922, 5 p.c.

BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.—Capital, authorised and fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve (31/12/1924), £250,000.

40 BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2). *Affiliated to* Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, £1,650,000; Deposits, etc., £26,654,368; Dividend, 1924-25, 16 p.c.; 187 Branches and Sub-Branches.

41 BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, £200,000 (£5 Shares, £1 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £30,000; Reserve against contingencies, £30,000; Deposits, etc., £579,464; Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c.

42 BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), *Smyrna* (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4). —Capital, £26,994 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Credit to P/L account £3,114; Deposits, etc., £2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)

BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. Capital, £5,000,000; authorised, £2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of £5; 200,000 B Shares of £5; Deposits, £2,294,568; Dividend 6 p.c. p.a. on A Shares.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.—Capital Subscribed, £1,000,000 (200,000 Shares of £2 10s., fully paid, and 500,000 "A" Shares of £1 each); Deposits, etc., £1,019,550.

45 BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

46 BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897), *Amsterdam* (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2). —Capital, *Florins*, 1,500,000. (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid.)

BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3.

46A CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,000,000; Deposits, $7,334,483.13; Dividend, 1924, 12 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)

47 CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £4,109,589 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,109,589; Total Assets, 29/11/1924, £104,809,629;

Dividend, 1925, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (539 Branches in North America.)

CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), 4, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, E.C. 2.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), *Bombay*.—Capital, Rs.1,68,00,000 ; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid) ; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000 ; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,69,00,000; Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. (16 Branches.)

CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & CO., LTD. (1793), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. —Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £4,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., £42,059,312 ; Dividend, 1924, 20¾ p.c. (42 Branches and Agencies.)

CHILD & CO. (1599). *Amalgamated with* GLYNN, MILLS & CO.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912). *Singapore*, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, $1,000,000.00 ; Reserve, $1,100,000.00 ; Deposits, etc., $3,726,954.09 ; Dividend, 12 p.c. and Bonus 3 p.c.

60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, *Glasgow* (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to* No. 164.—Capital, £5,250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,300,000 ; Deposits, etc., £31,070,379 ; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.

COATES & CO. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.

66 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., *Melbourne* (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £2,860,804 (£10 Preference, fully paid ; 10s. Ordinary, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £685,000 ; Deposits, etc., £19,666,798 ; Dividend, 1924-25, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (442 Branches and Agencies.)

68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., *Edinburgh* (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3). — Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid) ; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,750,000 ; Deposits, etc., £34,716,735 ; Dividend, 1924-25, 16 p.c. on A shares, ; 10 p.c. on B shares.

68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £500,000 ; Deposits, £3,132,950.

69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., *Sydney*, N.S.W. (18, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £7,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid) ; Reserve Fund, £2,830,000 ; Deposits, etc., £36,930,963 ; Dividend, 1924-25, 20 p.c. (237 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)

70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—*Sydney*, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2 ; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2). —Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000 ; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits (General Bank), June '25, £35,155,565, (Savings Bank) £42,313,086 ; Reserve Fund, £696,608 ; Redemption Fund, £2,201,994. (79 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £53,890,226.

71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14, Rue Bergère, *Paris* (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, *Francs* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, £3,300,391 ; Deposits, etc., £164,052,472 ; Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c.

73 THOMAS COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 1841, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £200,000 ; called up, £100,000 in 200,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid ; Reserve Fund, £60,000. Deposits, etc., £2,899,744.

COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, *Perth*, W. A., and *Melbourne*.

COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

75* COUTTS & CO. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2 — Capital, £800,000 ; Reserve Fund, £800,000 ; Deposits, etc., £17,717,445.

CRÉDIT FONCIER D'ALGÉRIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, *Paris*, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Francs* 125,000,000 ; Reserves, *Francs* 22,009,875.47 ; Deposits, *Francs* 617,593,859.28.

76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, *Paris* (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (*Fr.* 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, *Fr.* 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1921) ; Reserve Fund, £1,200,000 ; Deposits etc., £21,069,155.

77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, *Lyons*, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3). — Capital, *Francs* 250,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 200,000,000 ; Deposits, *Francs* 4,585,029,835.

77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), *Genoa* and *Milan*, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, *Lire* 300,000,000 (Shares, *Lire* 500, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, *Lire* 100,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., *Lire* 4,419,768,340 ; Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c.

81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & CO. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.

82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital £9,480,000 (£15 shares, £3 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £1,750,000 ; Deposits, etc., 30/6/25, £52,020,343 ; Dividends, 1923-24, 18½ per cent.

SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, *Toronto*, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, $6,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid) ; Reserve Fund, $7,000,000 ; Deposits, etc., $91,378,285 ; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus. (117 Branches in Canada).

MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)

89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115-117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid) ; Reserve Fund, £360,000 ; Deposits, etc., £5,479,060 ; Dividend, 1922-23, 9 p.c. (10 Branches in India and East.)

91 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—

Capital, Paid up, £2,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,820,000; Deposits, etc., £25,696,754; Dividend, 1923–24, 12½ p.c., free of Income Tax. (370 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)

93A EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1871), 37, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (10, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, $23,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Surplus and Undivided Profits, $12,031,807; Deposits, $387,876,070.

93B EQUITABLE BANK, LTD. (1900), *Halifax*, Yorks (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital paid up £100,000; Reserve Fund, £150,000; Deposits, etc., £1,428,993; Dividend, 1923–24, 16 p.c. (23 Branches.)

94 ERLANGERS (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

94A FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD. (1911). 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Deposits, $159,715,468.60.

99B GILLETT BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.

100*‡ GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Child's Branch*, 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4; *Holt's Branch*, 3 & 4, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £27,838,489.

GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (*London Agents*, 75).

GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

105‡ GRINDLAY & CO., LTD. (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1.

105A GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK (1864), 140, Broadway, *New York*, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, $25,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $15,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, $6,229,296. Deposits, $528,971,656.44.

105D GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 17, College Green, Dublin.

106 GUNNER & CO. (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (*London Agents*, 30).

HAES & SONS (1790). 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange.

HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1810), *Amalgamated with* the BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARTINS.

HAMBROS BANK, LTD., *Head Office*, 41–47, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *West End Office*, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £15,807,722; Dividend, 1924–25, 18 p.c.

114 HARROD'S LTD. (1889), 87–135, Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £5,915,000; Reserve Fund, £719,096.

114A E. VON DER HEYDT & CO. (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.

115 HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £575,000; Deposits, etc., £12,842,726; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1925, 10 p.c. free of Income Tax.

HIGGINSON & CO. (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

115A CHARLES HOARE & CO. (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4. — Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,267,512.

HOHLER & CO. (1820), 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.

115D HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1865). *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3). — Capital, $20,000,000 ($125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, $26,500,000; Deposits, etc., $523,077,090; Dividend, 1923–24, £8 per share.

115E FREDERICK HUTH & CO. (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.

115F IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 132).—Capital, $7,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $7,500,000; Deposits, $92,402,110; Dividend, 1920–25, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (177 Branches.)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA (1920), *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *Madras*. (*London Office*, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3). Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 4,77,50,000. (145 Branches.)

116 IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33-36, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £420,000; Deposits, £3,916,721; Dividend, 9s. per share, 1924-25. (22 Branches in India, Iraq and Persia.)

118 INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), 60, Wall St., *New York*, U.S.A. (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, $10,000,000; Undivided Profits, $3,723,000; Deposits, etc., $82,600,000; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c., 1922, 22 p.c.

119 IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £190,000; Deposits, etc., £6,536,313; Dividend, 1924, 8 p.c.

120 IRONMONGER & CO., 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.

121 ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £96,000; Deposits, etc., £2,240,372; Dividend, 1924, 25 p.c.

ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, *Antwerp* (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.)—Capital, *Fr.*50,000,000 (*Fr.* 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 26,000,000.

J. JACKSON & SONS (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.

S. JAPHET & CO., LTD., 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.

122A JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD. (1899). Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £394,310 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc. £1,307,027. (7 Branches).

122B N. KEIZER & CO., 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.

122C A. KEYSER & CO. (1853). 31, Throgmorton St., E.C., 2.

126 KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.

129 LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD. (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,006,560; Deposits, £25,509,562; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne*.—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid).

131 LAZARD BROTHERS & Co., LTD., 11, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

LEITH (GORDON) & Co., 7 Lothbury, E.C. 2.

132* LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865), *Head Office*, 42, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; *Registered Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Eastern Department*, 14, King William St., E.C. 4; *Branches Stock Office*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; Law Courts, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. — Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1925), £338,371,354; Dividend, 1924, 16⅔ p.c. Over 1,650 Offices: *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; THE BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (*q.v.*).—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.; THE BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.

132B LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, *Paris*; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 71, Haymarket, S. W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). 17 Branches.

137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 on B Shares 5 p.c. for 1924, and 2 p.c. (Actual) July, 1925). On — Preference Shares 7 p.c.

LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

132A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,025,000; Dividend, 16¼ p.c., 1923.

M. W. MARSHALL & Co. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.— Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10*s.* paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £12,158,014; Dividend, 1924, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1925, 8 p.c. 21 Branches and Agencies.

MIDDLESEX BANKING CO LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.— Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.

164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, *Joint Managing Directors*, Frederick Hyde, Edgar W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers*, R. Richards, J. G. Buchanan, E. T. Parkes, H. A. Astbury, A. T. Jackson, R. W. Taylor. *Secretary*, F. O. Free. *Principal City Offices*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch*, 5, Princes Street, E.C. 2. — Subscribed Capital, £39,827,389, Paid up Capital, £12,571,139 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10*s.* paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10*s.* each fully paid) and 524,249 shares of £1 each fully-paid; Reserve Fund, £12,571,139; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1925), £348,359,435; Dividend, 21 years to 1924, 18 p.c. per ann. (Over 1,850 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations:* BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, Ltd., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*), THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.

MILLER BROTHERS & Co., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.

THE MOLSONS BANK (1855), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 221). — Capital, $4,000,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $5,000,000: Div., 1920–23, 12 p.c.

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, 22). — Capital, $1,498,570 ($100 Shares, $75 paid); Reserve Fund, $1,600,000; Deposits, etc., $52,256,531.

MORGAN GRENFELL & Co. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.

THOMAS MOSLEY & Co. (1829), *Gibraltar* (*London Agents*, 221) and 132.

165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, *Cork*, Ireland (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,135,000; Deposits, £25,391,429; Dividend, June, 1925, 18 p.c. free of Income Tax.

MURRIETA & Co., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.

THE MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA, LTD., *Lahore*. (*London Agents*, 221.)

168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13–17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2. — Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £33,340,893; Dividend 14*s.* per share June, 1924.

169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., *Melbourne* (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares. £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,300,000; Deposits, etc., £31,916,542; Dividend, 1923–24, to 30, Sept. 1924 (Interim) 10 p.c., Mar. 1925 (Final) 10 p.c.

170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), *Cairo*, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,425,000; Deposits, £14,986,122; Dividend, 1924, 15 p.c.

171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £2,800,000; Deposits, etc., £32,548,162; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c.

172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2. — Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10*s.* Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £1,980,000; Deposits, £10,822,911; Div. 1924–25, 12 and B. 2 p.c.

173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/1924, £31,018,368; Dividend, 1920–24, 16 p.c.

173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD., (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.2).—Capital, £2,075,500 (£7 Shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £33,967,278. (352 Branches and Agencies.)

173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909), *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople.*—Capital £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid).

173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., *New York, U.S.A.* (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, $113,149,175; Deposits, $824,201,190; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1922, 10 p.c.

174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3. — Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £2,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £26,826,096. Dividend and Bonus, 1924, "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 23 p.c.

174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD., Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.

175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), *Head Office*, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,479,416; Deposits, etc., £254,921,144; Dividend, 1924, 16 p.c. (1,125 Branches and Agencies.)

NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863), *Amsterdam* (*London Agents*, 164, 221, 189C and 204B).—Cap., *Fls.* 55,000,000; Reserve, *Fls.* 23,177,000; Deposits, etc., *Fls.* 159,309,463.13; Dividend 1924, 10 p.c.; and at *Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay* and *Calcutta*.

175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888), *Amsterdam* (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2).—Capital, £468,542 (£60 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £146,833; Deposits, etc., £1,712,839; Dividend, 1924, 5 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)

NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.

NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921), *Sandakan* (*London Agents*, 53).

176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Aberdeen* (*London Office*, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.)—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £6 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £850,000; Deposits, etc., £20,285,256; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c.

178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, 100, 30).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £15,524,588; Dividend, 1924-25, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8¾ p.c. B shares.

OTTOMAN BANK (1863), *Constantinople*, Turkey (26-27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).—Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1924 £14,000,245; Dividend 1921, 5 p.c. (paid August, 1922).

THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. *West End Branch*, 16, Cockspur St., S.W.—Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160. Reserve, £160,000; Deposits, £9,419,341. (9 Branches).

179 PARRY, MURRAY & CO. (1908), 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.

181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900), Place d'Armès, *Montreal* (*London Agents* 132).—Capital, $3,000,000 ($100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, $1,500,000; Deposits, etc., $36,064,765.24; Dividend, 1923-24, 9 p.c.

183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £16,000,000; Dividend, 1921-22, 14½ p.c.

184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872), *Brisbane* (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital subscribed £1,500,000 paid up, £1,453,551; Reserve Fund, £660,000; Deposits, etc., £7,920,653; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c.

185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.

186 REEVES, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.

186A REID, CASTRO & CO. (1850), *Funchal*, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).

187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4. — Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1925, £15,000.

188‡ RICHARDSON & CO. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.

RODOCANACHI, SONS & CO. (1830), Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

G. ROSS & CO. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.

189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805), New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.

189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1888), *Melbourne* (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £620,000; Deposits, etc., £4,677,525; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c.

190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), *Montreal* (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Capital, $24,400,000 ($100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, $24,400,000; Deposits, $578,000,000; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus.

191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836), Foster Place *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 22I). — Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £300,000; Deposits, etc., £6,817,949; Div., 1922-23, 10 p.c.

193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £2,500,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,347,393; Deposits, Oct. 24, £39,719,331. Dividend, 1924-25, 15 p.c.

194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, (1911), *Petrograd* (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2).

195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, 61 & 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.

197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910). *Paris* (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2). — Capital,

Roubles 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Rs.*26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000.

197B SAMUEL, MONTAGU & Co. (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
J. HENRY SCHRÖDER & Co. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
A. SCOTT & Co. (1855), *Rangoon*, Burma.
SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
SEYD & Co., LTD. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.

201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), *Brussels* (124, Cannon St., E.C.4).

202 SOCIETÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, *Paris* (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).
STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), *Bombay*, India.

202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), *Toronto*, Ontario (*London Agents*, 173).—Paid up Capital, $4,823,400; Reserve Fund, $2,900,000; Deposits, etc., $63,432,377; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. (226 Branches in Canada.)

203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc., £47,031,133; Dividend, 1924-25, 14 p.c.
GEORGE STEUART & Co. (1843), *Colombo*, Ceylon (*London Agents*, 30).

204A JOHN STUART & Co., LTD. (1834), *Manchester* (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), *Osaka*, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).

204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), *Basle* (99, Gresham St., E.C. 2; 11C, Regent St., S.W. 1).
B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 221).
LUKE THOMAS & Co., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.
J. C. IM THURN & SONS (1844), 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.
TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), *Valetta*, Malta (*London Agents*, 123).

206 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, *Belfast* (*Affiliated to* No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposits, etc., £21,567,007; Dividend, 1923-24, 21¼ p.c.

208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Subscribed, £10,500,000: (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,150,000; Deposits, etc., £33,995,484: Div., 1922-23, 15 p.c.

210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., *Manchester* (*London Agents* 30). *Affiliated* to Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10*s.* paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £18,840,503; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c.

211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191, Ingram St., *Glasgow*, C. 1; 64, George St., *Edinburgh* (6*a*, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £27,677,783; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.
UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11-12 Blomfield Street, E.C.

213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Issued, £2,250,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,475,000.

220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), *Perth*, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 (£1—Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £989,015; Deposits, £2,974,209; Dividends, 1924-25, 17½ p.c.
WESTERN BANK, LTD. (1919), 85-90, Dashwood House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.

221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). John Rae, *Chief General Manager*; J. J. Brown, F. W. Ingall, P. H. Mortimer, W. J. Woolrich, *Joint General Managers*; J. Harriss, E. F. Robinson, *Assistant General Managers*; E. D. Hyatt, *Registrar*; F. Mytton, *Secretary*; *Head Office*, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; J. J. Brown, *Manager*; F. Lees, *Deputy Manager*; W. W. Woodhams, *Asst. Manager*; C. C. Simpson, *Principal, Colonies & Agencies Department*; *Inscribed Stock Transfer Office*, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2; G. Paget, *Manager*; C. J. A. Knight, *Asst. Manager*; *Lombard Street Office*, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3: W. J. Woolrich, *Manager*; A. P. Milsted, *Deputy Manager*; J. Greenhill, *Assistant Manager*. *Bartholomew Lane Office*, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2: W. B. Alldritt, *Manager*; W. J. R. Cane, *Asst. Manager*. *West End Office*, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1: G. P. Fisher, *Manager*; H. E. Shipp, *Asst. Manager*. *Foreign Branch Office*, 8*a*, Cornhill, E.C. 3: D. Withers, *Manager*; F. J. Jacobs, A. J. H. Ruch, *Asst. Managers*.—Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,051,718; Deposits, etc., June 30, 1925, £269,015,340; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c. £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (926 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies.) *Affiliated Banks*, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (*q.v.*).

221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.

222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.

223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., *Manchester* (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Dividend, 1924, A Shares 13¾ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c.
WOGAU & Co. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.

225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), *Yokohama*, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 100,000,000 (*Yen* 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Yen* 83,500,000; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c.

227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1912), 2, Infirmary St., *Leeds* (27, King St., E.C.).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £29,165,012.

Country Banks, England and Wales.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 329–336. (H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town—164 (*F.*).
Abbots Bromley—30 (*M.*).
Abbots Langley—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Aberaman—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*)
Aberavon—30, 132.
Aberayron—30, 164, 175.
Abergavenny—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Aberbeeg—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Abercarn—30, 172, 164.
Abercarne—30, 164 (*W.*).
Abercarnboi—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Abercynon—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberdare—30, 132, 164.
Aberdaron—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Aberdovey—30, 164, 175.
Abergavenny—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aberkenfig—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*M.*).
Aberporth—132 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*W.*).
Abersoch—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164, 175 (*M. & F.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 164.
Abertillery—30, 132, 164, 175 (*M.*).
Abertysswg—30 (*Tu.*).
Abertridwr—30 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 132 (*M., W. & S.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Aberystwyth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Abingdon—30, 164, 221.
Accrington—82, 129, 132, 152a, 210, 227.
Ackworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ackworth Moor Top—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Acle—30, 132 (*Th.*).
Acock's Green—132, 164.
Acomb—30, 164 (*Tu. & S.*).
Adlisombe—30, 221.
Addingham—211, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Addlestone—30, 221.
Adlington—82, 152a, 223.
Adwick-le-Street—164 (*M.*).
Aigburth—211, 164, 221.
Ainsdale—82, 164 223.
Ainsworth—223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Aintree—211.
Albrighton—132 (*F.*).
Alcester—132, 164.
Aldbrough (*Yorks.*)—164 (*F.*).
Aldborough (*Norfolk*)—30 (*Th.*).
Aldeburgh (*Suffolk*)—30, 132.
Alderley Edge—82, 210, 223.
Alderney—132, 175, 221.
Aldershot—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Alford (*Line.*)—30, 132, 164.
Alfreton—164, 221.
Alfriston—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Allendale—132, 164.
Allenheads—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Allerton—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Allonby—164 (*Tu.*) Oct. to June, (*Tu. & Th.*) July-Sept.
Almondbury—175 (*F.*).
Alnmouth—211B (*Daily June 1 to Sep. 30, M., W. & F., Oct. 1 to May 31*).
Alnwick—211B, 30, 132, 164.
Alperton—*o*
Alresford—132, 175.
Alsager—82, 221.
Alston—211, 164.
Alton (*Hants*)—132, 175, 221.
Altrincham—82, 129, 132, 152a, 210, 221, 223.
Alverchurch—132.
Alverstoke—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Amble—211, 164.
Ambleside—211B, 82, 164.
Amersham—132, 175.
Amersham-on-the-Hill—30, 132, 175.
Amesbury—132, 164.
Amlwch—132, 164, 175.
Ammanford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ampthill—30, 221.
Ancoats—82.
Andover—30, 132, 164, 221.
Andoversford—132, 175 (*alt. F.*).
Angmering—30 (*S.*), 132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Annfield Plain—211B, 132.
Ansdell—82, 129, 152a, 164, 210.
Anston—175 (*F.*).
Anstey—221, 175 (*F.*).
Appleby—211B, 164.
Appledore—132 (*F.*).
Apsley—175.
Apsley End—175, 221.
Arbroath—152a, 164, 210, 223.
Argoed—30 (*W.*).
Arlesey—30 (*Th.*).
Armley—132, 164.
Arnold—164.
Arnside—211B (*M., W. & F.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Arundel—132, 221.
Ascot—30, 132.
Ash—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*T. & F.*).
Ashbourne—30, 132, 221.
Ashburton—132, 175.
Ashby (*Line.*)—30 (*Th.*), 175 (*M.*).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch—132, 164, 221.
Ashford—30, 132, 175, 221.
Ashford Market—221 (*Th.*).
Ashford (*Middlesex*)—30.
Ashington—30, 211B, 132, 164.
Ashton—221 (*F.*).
Ashtead—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Ashton-in-Makerfield—210, 221.
Ashton-on-Mersey—82.
Ashton-under-Lyne—82, 129, 152a, 210, 221, 223.
Ashwell—30 (*Th.*).
Askam-in-Furness—211B (*M. & F.*), 82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Askern—221 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu. & W.*).
Askrigg—164 (*Fair Days*).
Aspatria—211B (*W.*), 82, 164.
Astley—210 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Astley Bridge—152a, 223.
Aston—164.
Aston Clinton—175 (*F.*).
Aston Cross—30, 164.
Aston Manor—164, 175.
Aston Road—132.
Aston Street—164.
Astwood Bank—132.
Atherstone—132, 164.
Atherton—82, 129, 152a, 210, 221, 223
Attercliffe—164, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough—30, 132.
Audenshaw—164.
Audlem—82 (*M. & Th.*)
Audley—175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Aughton, Town Green—82 (*Tu.*).
Avonmouth—132, 164, 175, 221.
Axbridge—132, 221.
Axminster—132, 164, 175.
Aylesbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Aylestone Park—30, 164.
Aylsham—30.
Babbacombe—132, 164, 175
Bacup—129, 152a, 210.
Badminton—175 (*Th. & S.*).
Bagillet—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Bagshot—30.
Bakewell—30, 223.
Bala—30, 164, 175.
Balcombe—30 (*W.*).
Baldock—30, 132.
Balsall Heath—164.
Bamber Bridge—82 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bamford—223 (*Th.*), 223 (*M.*).
Bampton (*Devon*)—132 (*Fair Days*, 221 (*F.*), 175 (*F.**).
Bampton (*Oxon*)—30 (*F.*), 164 (*Except Sat.*).
Banbury—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bangor—30, 132, 164, 175.
Banks (*Southport*), 82 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 164 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Banstead—30.
Banwell—132 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Barcombe—30 (*Th.*).
Bardfield—30 (*Fr.*).
Bardney—132 (*Th.*).
Bardon Mill—164 (*F.*).
Bare—211B (*M., W. & F.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Barford—164 (*M. & F.*).
Bargoed—30, 132, 175.
Barlaston—82 (*Th.*).
Barmouth—30, 164, 175.
Barnard Castle—211B, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Barnes—30, 164.
Barnet—30, 221.
Barnetby—30 (*alt. Tu.*), 131 (*Mkt. & Sale Days*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Barnham—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Barnham Market—221 (*M. & F.*).
Barnoldswick—211B, 164, 227.
Barnsley—30, 164, 175, 227.
Barnstaple—30, 132, 164, 175.
Barnton—210, 221 (*W. & S.*).
Barrow-in-Furness—211B, 30, 82, 132, 164, 221.
Barrow-on-Humber—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Barrow-on-Soar—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Barrowford—211B (*M., W. & F.*) 152a (*M., W. & F.*).
Barry—30, 175.
Barry Docks—30, 132, 164, 175.
Barton—82a (*W. & S.*).
Barton-on-Humber—30, 164, 175.
Barwell—164, 221.
Baschurch—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Basford—175.
Basingstoke—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bastow—223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bastwell—164.
Bath—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bath, Moreland Rd.—30 (*M. W. & F.*).
Batley—129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Battle—30, 221.
Battle Carr—211B.
Bawtry—164 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Beaconsfield—30, 132, 221 (*Daily.*).
Beaminster—132, 164
Bearwood—132.
Beaufort—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Beaulieu—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beaumaris—132, 164, 175.
Beccles—30, 132, 164.
Beckenham—30, 164, 221.
Beckermet—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 & 212 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beckley—221 (*F.*).
Bedale—30, 164, 175.
Beddgelert—164 (*Th.*).
Bedford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bedlington—211B, 164.
Bedlington Station—211B, 164 (*Daily ex. W.*).
Bedlinog—132 (*Tu.*).
Bedminster (*Glos.*)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bedwas—30, 132 (*Tu. & S.*), 175.
Bedworth—30, 132, 164.
Beer—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Beeston—30, 164, 221.
Beeston Castle—30 (*M. & Special Sale Days*), 82a (*M. & Fair Days*), 164 (*Auction Day*), 175 (*M.*).
Leighton—175 (*M. & F.*).
Belford—211B, 132.
Bellingham—211B, 132.
Belmont—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Belper—164, 221, 228.

Belsay—132 (*S.*).
Belton, Doncaster—164 (*M.*).
Belvedere—30, 132.
Bembridge—132 (*Daily ex. S.*; *M., W. & F. only during Winter*).
Benenden—132, 221.
Benllech—164 (*Tu.*).
Ben Rhydding—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Bentham—218, 82, 164.
Benwell—218, 132.
Berwick—30, 132.
Berwick-on-Tweed—218, 26, 30, 40, 68, 132.
Bethesda—30 (*M. & S.*), 132, 164, 175 (*Daily*).
Betley—82 (*W. & F.*).
Bettws-y-Coed—30 (*M., F.*), 164 (*Daily*).
Beverley—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Bewdley—164.
Bexhill—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bexley & Bexley Heath—218, 30, 221.
Bicester—30, 132, 164.
Biddenden—132 (*Th.*).
Biddulph—82, 221.
Bideford—132, 164, 175.
Bidford—132 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Biggin Hill—221 (*Th.*).
Biggleswade—30, 132, 221.
Bildeston—30 (*F.*).
Billericay—30.
Billingborough—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Billingham—218, 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Billinghay—132 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Billingshurst—30, 221 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Bilston—30, 132, 164.
Binfield—164 (*Tu. F.*).
Bingham—175 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Bingley—218, 30, 164, 175, 227.
Birchington-on-Sea—132, 221.
Birkdale—218, 82, 152A, 164, 221, 223.
Birkenhead—218, 30, 82, 129, 132, 164, 168, 175, 210, 221.
Birkenshaw—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Birmingham—19-73, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Birstall—129, 164.
Birtley—218, 30, 132.
Bishop Auckland—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Bishops Castle—30, 164, 175.
Bishopston—132, 221.
Bishop Stortford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Bishops Sutton—30 (*F.*).
Bishops Waltham—30, 132.
Bispham—82 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Bitterne—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blackburn—218, 82, 129, 132, 152A, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223, 227.
Blackdown Camp—221 (*F.*).
Blackdown and Deep Cut—164 (*F.*).
Blackhall Colliery—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Blackheath (Staffs.)—30, 132, 164.
Blackhill—218, 132, 164.
Blackley—82, 210.
Blackpool—218, 82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 223, 227.
Blackrod—223 (*Th.*).
Blackwood—30, 132, 164, 175.
Blaenau Festiniog—30, 164, 175.
Blaenavon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Blaenclydach—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Blaengarw—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Blaenrhondda—132 (*M. & F.*).
Blagdon—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Blaina—132.
Blakeney (Norfolk)—30 (*Th.*).
Blakeney (Glos.)—132 (*M. & F.*).
Blakesley—175 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Blandford—132, 164, 175.
Blaydon-on-Tyne—132.
Bletchangley—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bletchley—30, 132.
Blockley—132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Blowick—132, 164.
Blundellsands—218, 82, 221.
Blyth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Blythe Bridge—82 (*M. & F.*).
Bodmin—30, 132, 164.
Bognor—30, 132, 164, 221.
Boldmere—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bollington—82, 223.
Bolsover—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Bolton—218, 82, 129, 132, 152A, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Bolton Chorley Old Rd.—152A, 223.
Bolton-on-Dearne—175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Bonsall—221 (*W.*).
Boosbeck—164 (*M.*), 175 (*W.*).
Boothen—164.
Boothstown—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bootle (Cumb.)—218, 82 (*Tu. & S.*), 164 (*S.*).
Bootle (Lancs)—218, 30, 82, 129, 164, 221.
Bootle Station (Cumb.)—218, 153 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Bordon—164.
Bordon Camp—132 (*Daily*), 221 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Boro' Green (Kent)—175 (*F.*).
Boroughbridge—164, 175.
Borrowash—164 (*M., W. & S.*), 175 (*M. & W.*).
Borth—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Boscastle—30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M.*).
Boscombe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Boston—30, 132, 164, 175.
Boston Spa (Yks.)—164, 175.
Botesdale—30 (*W.*).
Botley—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bourne—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bourne End—132.
Bournemouth—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bournville—132.
Bourton-on-the-Water—30, 132.
Bovey Tracey—132, 175.
Bow—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M.*).
Bowdon—129, 210.
Bowness—218, 30, 82, 164.
Bow Station—175 (*and M. in Month*).
Box—132 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Boxmoor—175 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Boyle—164 (*F.*).
Brackley—30, 132.
Bracknell—30, 132, 164.
Bradford—218, 30, 93B, 132, 164, 175, 210, 221, 227.
Bradford (Manchester Rd.)—164, 227.
Bradford-on-Avon—132, 164.
Brading—132 (*Th.*).
Bradninch—132 (*Th.*)
Bradshaw—82.
Bradwell—221 (*W.*), 223 (*W.*).
Brailes—164.
Braintree—30, 132, 221.
Bramhall—82, 129, 223.
Bramham—134 (*Th.*).
Bramley (Leeds)—164, 175, 227.
Bramley (Surrey)—132 (*W. & S.*).
Brampton (Cumb.)—218, 164.
Brandon—30 (*Daily ex. M.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Branksome—132.
Brasted—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Braunton—132, 175.
Brean—132 (*M. & F.*).
Brecon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bredbury—82, 152A.
Brentford—30, 221.
Brentwood—30, 164, 221.
Bretherton—82 (*Th.*), 223 (*W.*).
Brewood—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Bridestowe—132 (*M.*), 175 (*M. & Fair Days*).
Bridgend—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bridgnorth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bridgwater—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bridlington—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Bridlington Quay—30, 221.
Bridport—132, 164, 221.
Brierfield—218, 152A, 210.
Brierley Hill—30, 132, 164.
Brigg—30, 132, 164, 175.
Brighouse—218, 93B, 132, 164, 175, 210, 227.
Brightlingsea—30, 175.
Brighton—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Brimington—221 (*Tu.*).
Brinscall-in-Withnell—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*M., W. & F.*).
Bristington—132, 175.
Bristol—19, 30, 73, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Briston—30 (*W.*).
Briton Ferry—30, 132, 164.
Brixham—132, 164, 175.
Brixton—164.
Broadbottom—82 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Broadheath—129, 132, 210, 223
Broadstairs—30, 132, 175, 221.
Broadstone—132, 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Broadway (Worc.)—132, 164
Brockenhurst—132, 164.
Bromborough—164, 221.
Bromley (Kent)—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bromley Cross—152A.
Bromsgrove—30, 132, 164.
Bromyard—132, 164, 175.
Brookland—210.
Broomedge—82 (*M. & Th.*).
Broomhill—227.
Broseley—132.
Brotton—218 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu.*) 175 (*Tu.*).
Brough—218 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Brough (Yorks)—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Broughton Bridge—82, 210
Broughton-in-Furness—218, 82 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*), 164.
Brownhills—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*
Brotton—221.
Bryanmawr—30, 132, 164.
Brynsiencyn—164 (*W.*).
Bubwith—164 (*Th.*).
Buckden—30 (*F.*).
Buckfastleigh—132, 175.
Buckhurst Hill—164.
Buckingham—30, 132, 221.
Buckland—132, 175.
Buckley—132, 164, 175.
Bucklow Hill—82 (*M. & Th.*).
Bude—30, 132, 175.
Budleigh Salterton—132, 164, 175.
Bugbrooke—82.
Bugle—30 (*M. & W.*), 132 (*W.*).
Bugsworth—152A (*M. & F.*).
Builth Wells—30, 132, 164, 175.
Bulford Camp—132 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*).
Bulkington—30, 164 (*Th.*).
Bulwell—164, 175, 221.
Bunbury—30 (*F.*).
Bungay—30, 164, 175.
Buntingford—30 (*Daily*), 221 (*F.*).
Bures—30 (*F.*).
Burford—30, 132.
Burgess Hill—30, 132.
Burgh—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Burgh Heath—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Burley—132, 175 (*Th.*).
Burley in Whurfedale—218 (*M. & Th.*), 30 (*Daily ex. S.*).
Burnage—82.
Burnham (Somerset)—132, 175, 221.
Burnham (Bucks)—132 (*W. & F.*), 221 (*W. & F.*).
Burnham-on-Crouch—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Burnham Market—30 (*M. & F.*)
Burnham-on-Sea (Somerset—132, 175, 221.
Burnley—218, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 227.
Burrowgfield—164 (*M. & F.*).
Burscough—164, 175.
Burscough Bridge—82, 164, 221, 223.
Bursledon—132 (*W.*).
Burslem—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Burton—218 (*Tu.*), 82 (*Th.*).
Burton Latimer—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Burton-on-Trent—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Burwash—30 (*Daily*), 221 (*F.*).
Burwell—30 (*Th.*).
Bury (Lancs.)—218, 82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Bury St. Edmunds—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Bushey and Oxhey—30, 164, 221.
Bushey Heath—30.
Bush Hill Park—30.
Bute Docks—164, 175.
Buxted—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Buxton—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Byfield—30, 132 (*Tu.*).
Byfleet West—30, 132.

Ryker—218, 30, 132, 175.
Sadishead—82, 129, 210, 221.
Sadoxton—30, 164, 175.
Saeran—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Daily ex. S.*), 164 (*Daily ex. S.*), 175 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Saergwrle—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*W.*).
Saerleon—32, 134 (*W. & F.*).
Saerphilly—30, 132, 164, 175.
Saerwen—30 (*o*), 164 (*s*), 175 (*F. before last Tu.*).
Saerwys—164 (*last Tu. in month*), 275 (*o*).
Saistor—164 (*S.*), 175.
Saldbeck—218 (*W.*), 82 (*W. & F.*), 164 (*W.*).
Saldergbridge (Mon.)—221 (*M.*).
Saldicot—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Sallington—30, 132, 175.
Saine—132, 164.
Salstock—175 (*M.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Salverley—164.
Samberley—30, 221.
Sambo—132 (*W.*)
Samborne—30, 132, 164.
Sambridge—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Sambridge Cattle Market—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M.*), 164 (*M.*).
Samelford—30, 132, 175.
Sampden—132, 164.
Sanford Cliffs (Daily ex. Sat.)—132, 175, 221.
Sanock—132, 175.
Santerbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Santon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sapel (Surrey)—221 (*F.*).
Sardiff—30, 73, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Sardiff Docks—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Sardigan—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sark-in-Sartinel—218 (*Tu.*), 82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sarlin How—218 (*M.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Sarlisle—218, 30, 60, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Sarmarthen—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sarnarvon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sarnforth—218, 82.
Sarrington (Nottingham)—221.
Sarshalton—30, 132.
Sartmel—30 (*M.*), 82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sastle Sary—30, 221.
Sastle Donington—164.
Sastle Hedingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sastleford—218, 30, 164, 227.
Sastleton (Derbysh.)—221 (*M.*), 223 (*M.*).
Sastleton (Lanc.)—82, 164, 210.
Sastleton (Yorks.)—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Sastletown—121, 129, 221.
Saterham Valley—132, 221.
Satterick—164 (*Tu.*), 30 (*Th.*).
Saversham—30 (*daily exc. W.*), 132 (*daily ex. W.*).
Savood—164 (*F.*).
Sefn Mawr—164, 175.
Semaes—175 (*F.*).
Semaes Bay—132 (*F.*), 164 (*M.*)
Semmaes Road—30, 164 (*s*), 175
Serrig-y-druidion—30, 164.
Shadderton—82, 152A, 164, 227.
Shaddesley-Corbet—164 (*W.*).
Shadwell Heath—30, 221.
Shafford—175 (*M., W. & F.*), 132.
Shalford St. Giles—175 (*daily exc. S.*).
Shalford St. Peter—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*M.*).
Shalford—132 (*Th.*).
Shandler's Ford—132 (*Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Shapel Allerton—164.
Shapel End—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Shapel-en-le-Frith—152A, 221, 223.
Shapeltown (Paisley)—164.
Shapeltown (Sheffie d)—164, 227.
Shard—132, 175, 221.
Sharlbury—30 164.
Sharminster Road—132.
Sharmouth—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Shaselterrace—164 (*Th.*).
Shaselown—164 (*Tu.*).
Shaslutton—218, 152A, 164 (*M., Th. & F.*).
Shatham—30, 132, 164, 221.
Shatteris—30 (*daily*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*daily*).
Sheadle (Sheshire)—82, 152A, 164, 223.
Sheadle (Staff.)—30, 82.
Sheadle (Hulme)—82.
Sheadle Heath—82, 153.
Sheam—30, 132.
Sheddar—132, 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Shelford—82 (*M.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*)
Shelmsford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Sheltenham—30, 132, 164, 175, 221-23.
Shepstow—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sheriton (Kent)—132, 164, 175.
Sheriton Fitzpaine—132 (*W.*).
Shertsey—30, 221.
Shesham—132, 175, 221.
Sheshunt—164, 221.
Shester—218, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 210, 221.
Shesterfield—164, 175, 221, 223, 232-227.
Shester-le-Street—218, 30, 132.
Shesterton—132 (*Tu.& S.*), 275 (*Tu.&S.*).
Shevo Magna—221.
Shichester—30, 132, 164, 221.
Shiddlingfold—132 (*Tu & F.*), 164 (*Tu & F.*).
Shigwell—164 (*F.*).
Shingford—30, 221.
Shinley—152A, 223.
Shippenham—30, 132, 164, 175.
Shipping—3 (*F.*).
Shipping Norton—30, 164.
Shipping Ongar—30.
Shipping Sodbury—175, 221.
Shirk—164.
Shitelhurst—218.
Shitelhurst, West—218 (*daily*), 221.
Shobham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Shoppington Guide Post—30 (*Tu.& F.*)
Shopwell—218, 132.
Shorlbury—164.
Shorley—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Shorley Old Road—223.
Shorley Wood—30, 175.
Shorlton-cum-Hardy—82, 129, 152A, 210, 223.
Shorlton-upon-Medlock—223.
Shristchurch—30, 132, 164, 175.
Shuddleigh—132 (*M., Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Shudnleigh—132, 175 (*F.*, *last W. in July*).
Shurch—152A, 164.
Shurch Fenton—164 (*W.*).
Shurch Minsuliet—82 (*F.*).
Shurch Stretton—30, 132, 164.
Shurchtown—152A, 164.
Shurch Village—30 (*M.*), 132 (*W.*).
Shwilog—132 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Sinderford—132, 164.
Sirencester—30, 132, 164.
Slacton-on-Sea—30, 132, 221.
Slare—30, 132.
Slaycross—175 (*M., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M., Th., & S.*).
Slaygate—30, 221.
Slayton (Bradford)—175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Slayton (Manchester)—82.
Slayton-le-Moors—82, 152A.
Slayton West—30 (*M. & Th.*), 129 (*M. & F.*).
Sleator Moor—82, 164, 221.
Sleckheaton—129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Sleethorpes—30, 164, 175.
Sleobury Mortimer—132, 164.
Sleredon—132, 164, 175, 221.
Sleveleys—82, 129, 152A, 164.
Sley-next-Sea—30 (*Tu.*).
Slifden—168.
Sliffe (Yorks)—164 (*F.*).
Slifton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Sliftonville (Margate)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Slitheroe—218, 152A, 164.
Slowelly—175 (*F.*).
Slown—30 (*daily*), 164 (*Tu. & S.*), 175 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Slun—164.
Slydach—132, 164.
Slydach-on-Tawe—30.
Slydach Vale—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Slynderwen—30 (*Tu.&F.*), 132 (*Th.*), 164.
Slynnog—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*F.*).
Soatsville—132, 164, 221.
Sobham—30, 221.
Sockermouth—218, 82, 164, 175, 221.
Sockfield—30, 132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*)
Sockfield Station—218 (*F.*).
Sockington—132.
Sodford—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Sodford Camp—132 (*F.*).
Sodnor—164 (*Th.*), 221 (*M.*).
Soggeshall—30, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Solchester—30, 132, 164, 221.
Soleford—132, 164.
Solehill—132, 164.
Sollingham—175 (*M.*) 221 (*M.*).
Sollyhurst—129.
Solnbrook—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Soine (Lancs)—218, 129, 152A, 164, 210, *Soltishall*—30 (*Tu.*). [227.
Solwell—132, 164.
Solwyn Bay—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Solyton—132.
Sombs Down—175 (*daily*).
Sombs Martin—132 (*daily*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Sommon Edge (Marton)—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Songleton—82, 210, 221, 223.
Songresbury, 132 (*W.*), 221 (*W.*).
Sonisbro—164, 175.
Sonston—218, 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sonth's Quay—132, 164, 175.
Sounsley—218 (*F.*).
Sonsell—218, 132, 164.
Sonstantine—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Sonway—164, 175.
Sookham—132 (*F. & Th.*), 221 (*M.& F.*).
Sopmor—132 (*M., W., & S.*).
Sopplestone—132 (*last M.*), 275 (*o*).
Soppull—210, 223.
Sorbridge—218, 30, 132.
Sorby—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sordwick—129, 175.
Sornholme—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sorsham—132, 175.
Sorwen—30, 164, 175.
Sosetey—30, 132, 164 (*M. & F.*).
Sosham—132, 175.
Sotherstone—132 (*F.*), 275 *M.*
Sottenham—132 (*F.*).
Sotteridge 132.
Sottingham—164 (*daily*).
Sottingley—218 (*F.*).
Sottontree—218 (*F.*).
Soulston—30, 132, 175, 221.
Soundon—164 (*M.*).
Soventry—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Soverack—30, 132 (*Tu.*).
Sowbridge—30, 164, 175.
Sowes—132, 175, 221.
Sowgold—164 (*F.*), 221.
Sowling—164 (*Th.*), 227 (*W. & F.*).
Sozhoe—218.
Sradley—30 (*Tu. & Fri.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sradley Heath—30, 132, 164.
Sraghead—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sraig-y-Don—132, 164, 175.
Sranbrook—132, 221.
Sranleigh—132, 221.
Sraven Arms—30 (*daily exc. S.*), 132 (*daily exc. S.*), 164 (*daily exc. S.*).
Srawcrook—132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Srawley—132, 221.
Srawshawbooth—152A.
Srayford—218, 30.
Sreaton—132, 164, 175.
Sressington—221.
Sresswell—30, 221 (*M. & F.*).
Srewe—30, 82, 164, 221.
Srewkerne—132, 221.
Sriccieth—30, 164, 175.
Srick—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Srickhowell—132, 175.
Sricklade—30, 132, 164 (*M., W. & F., and 3rd Tu. in month*).
Sroesgoch—30 (*1st M. each month*), 132 (*every M.*).
Sromer—30, 132.
Sromford—132.
Srook 218, 30, 175.
Srookes—164 (*M. & W.*).

Crossens—82 (*Tu.&Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Crossgates (Leeds)—175.
Cross Hands—132 (*M. & F.*), 164.
Cross Hills—215, 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175, 227 (*Tu., Th. & F.*).
Cross Keys—30 (*M.*), 132, 164.
Croston—82 (*M. & Th.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Crowborough—30, 221.
Crowland—30.
Crowle—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Crown Hill—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Crowthorne—30 (*daily except W.*).
Croydon—30, 132 164, 175, 221.
Crumlin—30, 175.
Crymmych—30, 132 (*Tu.**), 164 (*Tu.**), 175 (*Tu.*).
Cryncant—30 (*F.*).
Cuckfield—30 (*M. & F.*).
Cudworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*).
Culcheth—82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Cullercoats, 132.
Cullingworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Culmstock—132 (*F.*).
Cullompton—132, 164, 175, 221.
Cum (Mon.)—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Cumaman—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
Cum Avon—82 (*Tu. & S.*).
Cumbran—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Cumcarn—30, 164 (*M., Th. & S.*), *Cumfelinfach*—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Cumgorse—132 (*Tu.*).
Cwmllynfell—30, 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Cwmnavor—132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M.*).
Cwmpengraig—164 (*S.*).
Cymmer—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*F.*), 164 (*W.*).
Dagenham—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Daimler (Coventry)—164.
Dalston—82 (*W.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Dalton-in-Furness—215, 82, 164.
Darlaston—132, 164.
Darley Dale—221, 223.
Darlington—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Darnall—164, 175, 227.
Dartford—210, 30, 221, 164.
Dartmouth—132, 175.
Darton—175 (*M. & F.*).
Darwen—82, 129, 132, 152A, 164.
Datchet—30.
Daubhill—210.
Davenham—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 210 (*Tu. & F.*).
Davenport—82, 223.
Daventry—132, 175.
Dawley—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Dawlish—132, 164, 175.
Deal—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Deane—223.
Debenham—30 (*F.*).
Dedham—30 (*Th.*).
Deddington—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Deep Cut Camp—221 (*F.*).
Degarwy—164, 175.
Delabole—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*S.*), 175 (*3rd Th. in month*).
Delph—152A.
Denbigh—30, 164, 175.
Denby Dale—164 (*W. & F.*).
Denholme—218 (*Tu.*).
Dent—218 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Denton—82, 152A, 223.
Denton Holme—164.
Derby—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Dere—30, 132 (*Tu.*).
Dereland—132.
Desborough—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Devizes—30, 132, 164, 175.
Devonport—30, 132, 164, 175.
Dewsbury—218, 30, 129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Didcot—30, 132 (*F.*), 221.
Didsbury—152A, 210.
Dinas Cross—30 (*F.*),164 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Dinas Mawddwy—30 (*F.**), 164 (*F.**), 175 (*F.**).
Dinas Powis—175 (*M. & F.*), 30 (*M. & F.*).
Dingle—221.
Dinnington—164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Dipton—218, 132 (*M. & F.*).
Disley—152A, 223.
Diss—30, 132, 164, 175.
Distington—82 (*M. & W.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Dobcross—152A.
Docking—30 (*F.*).
Doddington—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Dolgarrog—164 (*M., & F.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Dolgelly—30, 164, 175.
Dolton—132 (*M.*), 175 (*).
Doncaster—30, 938, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223, 227.
Donington—132 (*Th.**), 164 (*Th.**).
Dorchester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Dorking—30, 132, 164, 221.
Dorridge—164.
Douglas (Isle of Man)—30, 121 (*H.O.*), 139, 132, 221.
Doveholes—152A, 223 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Dover—30, 132, 164, 175 221,
Dovercourt—30, 132
Dowlais—30, 132, 164.
Downham Market—30, 132, 164, 175.
Downholland—223 (*F.*).
Downton—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Draycott—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Drefach—132 (*S.*), 164 (*S.*), 175 (*S.*).
Driffield—30, 164, 175, 221.
Drighlington—164, 175.
Droitwich—132, 164, 175.
Dronfield—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 223.
Drozford—175 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Droylsden—82, 152A.
Dudley—30, 132, 164, 175.
Dudley Hill—164.
Dudley Port—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Duffield—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M. & Th.*).
Dukinfield—82, 152A, 221.
Dulverton—132, 175.
Dunmow—30, 164.
Dunsfold—132 (*Th.*).
Dunstable—30, 221.
Dunster—221 (*F.*).
Dunston—218, 132.
Durdham Down—132, 221.
Durham—218, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Durnford Wilts.)—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Dursley—132, 164, 175.
Dyffryn—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Dymchurch—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Dyserth—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Eaglescliff—175 (*Th.*).
Ealing—30, 164, 221.
Eanam—129.
Earby—218, 164, 227 (*M., Th. & F.*).
Eardisley—30 (*F.*).
Earlestown—82, 221.
Earl Shilton—164, 221.
Earls Barton—30 (*F.*), 132 (*S.*), 164 (*S.*), 175 (*F.*).
Earls Colne—30 (*M. W. F. & S.*).
Earlsdon—132.
Earlsheaton—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Easington—218, 30 (*S.*), 132 (*Daily*), 164 (*M. & Th.*).
Easington Lane—30, 164.
East Ardsley—30 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
East Bergholt—30 (*F.*).
East Boldon—218, 30, 132.
East Cowes—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
East Dereham—30, 132, 164, 175.
East Grinstead—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
East Hanney—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
East Heathley—30 (*Th.*).
East Molesey—30, 221.
East Sheen—30, 221.
East Twickenham—30, 164, 221.
Eastbourne—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Eastleigh—132, 164, 175.
Easton—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Eastville—132, 221.
Eastwood (Notts.)—30, 164, 221.
Eastwood (Yorks.)—82 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Ebbw Vale—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ebenezer—132 (*M.*).
Eccles—82, 152A, 175, 221, 223.
Eccleshill—164 (*S.*).
Eccleshall—82, 175.
Eccleshill—175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Eccleston—82 (*M.*).
Eckington—30, 175.
Edale—223 (*F.*).
Edenbridge—132, 175.
Edenfield—152A.
Edgbaston—132.
Edge Hill—164.
Edgeley—82, 210, 223.
Edgware—30, 132, 221.
Edwinstowe—221 (*F.*).
Eggesford—132 (*and W. in month*), *, 175 (*and F. in month*).
Egham—30, 175, 221.
Egremont (Cumberland)—82, 164, 221.
Egremont (Cheshire)—30, 218, 82, 164.
Eldon Lane—164 (*S.*).
Elland—938, 129, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Ellesmere—132, 164, 175.
Ellesmere Port—218, 30, 82, 164, 221, 223.
Elmswell—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Elsecar—30, 175.
Elstree—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Elswick—218, 132.
Eltham—218, 30, 221.
Elton—129.
Ely—30, 132.
Emsworth—132, 221.
Enfield—30, 132, 221.
Enfield Highway—164.
Englefield Green—30.
Epping—30, 221.
Epsom—30, 132, 221.
Epworth—164 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M.&Th.*).
Erdington—30, 132, 164, 221.
Erith—30, 164, 221.
Esher—30 221.
Eskdale—82 (*Tu.*).
Eston—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Etchingham—30 (*Th.*).
Eton—30, 132, 221.
Evenwood—164 (*M.*).
Everton—164.
Evesham—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ewell—30, 221 (*Tu. Th. & F.*).
Ewhurst—132 (*F.*).
Exbourne—175 (*Tu.*).
Exeter—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Exford—132 (*T. & F.*), *, 175 (*Tu., May to Oct. 27*).
Exmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Eyam—221 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Eye—30, 164.
Eynsham—30 (*F.*).
Facit—152A.
Failsworth—164, 152A.
Fairbourne—164 (*W.*).
Fairfield—221.
Fairford—30 (*F., *, 2nd Tu. in month*), *Fakenham*—30, 132, 164, 175. [132.
Falmouth—82.
Falmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Fareham—30, 132, 175.
Faringdon—30. 132.
Farnborough—132, 164, 221.
Farnham (Surrey)—132, 164, 221.
Farnham Common—221 (*M. & Th.*).
Farningham—218 (*M. & F.*).
Farnley (Yorks)—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Farnsfield—221.
Farnworth—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 82, 152A, 210, 223.
Farrington Gurney—221 (*M.*)
Farsley—175.
Faversham—30, 132, 175, 221.
Feather Stone—30, 164 (*M.*), 227.
Felixstowe—30, 132, 175.
Felling—218, 132.
Feltham—30, 221.
Felton—218.
Feltwell—30 (*F.*), 132 (*M.*).
Fence Houses—30, 132.
Fenton—82, 132.
Ferndale—132, 164.
Ferndown—132 (*Tu., W. & F.*).
Ferrybridge.—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Ferryhill—218, 132.
Ferry Hill Village—175.
Ferry Hill Station—210 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*)
Ferryside—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*F.*), 164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M., also F June-Sept.*).

Festiniog—164.
Ffynnon Groew—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*)
Filey—30, 164, 227 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Fillongley—164 (*F.*).
Finchley—30, 164, 221.
Findon—30 (*F.*).
Finedon—132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*).
Fishguard—30, 132, 164.
Fishponds—132, 221, 164.
Five Ways (Birmingham)—164.
Flamborough—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Fleet (Hants)—30, 132.
Fleetville—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Fleetwood—30, 82, 129, 132, 152A, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Fleetwood Docks—164.
Flimby—164 (*Tu. & W.*).
Flint—164, 175.
Flitwich—30 (*F.*).
Flixton—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Fochriw—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
Foleshill—132, 164.
Folkestone—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Fordham—30 (*F.*).
Fordingbridge—132, 164.
Forest Fach—30 (*M., W., & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Forest Hall—211, 132.
Forest Row—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Formby—211, 223.
Foulridge—211 (*F. & M.*).
Foulsham—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Four Crosses,—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Four Oaks—132, 164.
Fovant—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 175.
Fowey—30, 132, 164.
Fraddon—30 (*Tu.*).
Framlingham—30, 132.
Fratton Bridge, 132.
Freckleton—82 (*Tu. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Freshfield—211, 82, 152A.
Freshwater—132, 175.
Freshwater Bay—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Frimley Green—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Frinton—30, 221.
Frizinghall—30.
Frizington—82, 164 (*M., W., & F.*).
Frodingham—175.
Frodsham—82, 221.
Froghall—221 (*Th.*).
Frome—132, 164, 175, 221.
Furness Vale—152A (*Tu. & F.*).
Gabalfa—30.
Gainford—30 (*Th.*).
Gainsborough—30, 132, 164, 175.
Gaintingay—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Garforth—164.
Gargrave—211 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Garnant—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 138 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Garstang—211, 82, 152A, 164.
Garston—211, 30, 164, 210, 221.
Gateacre—221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gateshead-on-Tyne—211B, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Gatley—82, 220.
Gerrard's Cross—30, 221.
Gildersome—164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Gilfach Goch—30 (*M. & F.*), 138 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gillingham (Dorset)—132, 175, 221.
Gillingham (Kent)—30, 132, 221.
Gisland—211, 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Girlington—30.
Gisburn—211B (*M. & W.*), 152A (*M., W. & °*).
Glanamman, 138 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu., & F.*).
Glanton—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Glastonbury—132, 164, 221.
Glemsford—30 (*Th.*).
Glenridding—211 (*M. & Th.*).
Glodwick—82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Glossop—30, 82, 152A.
Gloucester—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Glyn Ceiriog—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Glyncorrwg—30 (*W.*), 138 (*Tu.*), 164 (*W.*).
Glyn-Neath—30 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & W.*).
Gnosall—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Godalming—132, 164, 221.
Godstone—132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Golborne—210 (*Tu. Th. F & S.*), 221 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*), 223 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*).
Golcar—132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 227 (*M. & F.*).
Goldenhill (Staffs.)—30 (*W.*)
Goldthorpe—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Gomersal—129 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Goodmayes—30, 221.
Goodwick—30, 132, 164.
Goole—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Goostrey—82 (*M. & Th.*).
Gorey (Jersey)—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Goring-on-Thames—164.
Gorleston—30, 132, 164, 175.
Gorse Hill—132, 223.
Gorseinon—30, 132, 164, 168.
Gorton—152A, 223.
Gosberton—30 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Gosforth—211B, 30, 132.
Gosport—30, 132, 164, 175.
Goudhurst—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Gowerton—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132, 164.
Goxhill—164 (*W.*).
Grange-over-Sands—211B, 82 164.
Grangetown (Cardiff)—30, 175.
Grangetown (Yorks)—30, 164 (*M. & F.*).
Grantham—30, 132, 164, 175.
Grasmere—211 (*M., W. & F.*), 82, (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Grassington—211 (*Tu. & F.*), 30 (*Tu.*) 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Grasscroft—30, 132, 164, 221
Grayshott—132.
Grays (Essex)—30, 132, 164.
Great Altcar—82 (*M. & F.*).
Great Ayton—164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Great Baddow—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Great Bridge—132.
Great Crosby—211B, 82, 221.
Great Eccleston—82 (*W.*).
Great Harwood—129, 152A, 210.
Greatham—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Great Ilford—30, 227 (*Daily*).
Great Marlow—132, 175, 221.
Great Missenden—132, 175.
Great Shelford—132 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Great Wigston—See *Wigston Magna*.
Great Witley—164 (*W.*).
Great Yarmouth—See *Yarmouth*.
Greenacres—164.
Greenfield—82, 152A.
Greengates—175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Greenhill—221.
Greenock—211B (*F.*), 82 (*W.*).
Greenside—132 (*M. & F.*).
Greetland—211B, 129, 132.
Gretna—164.
Griffithstown—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Grimethorpe—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Grimsby—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Grindleford—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Groombridge—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Guernsey—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Guide Bridge—82.
Guildford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Guisborough—211B, 164, 175.
Guiseley—211B, 164.
Gunnislake—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen—30, 132.
Gwyn—164 (*F.*).
Haddenham (Bucks.)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Haddenham (Cambs.)—30, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hadfield—82 (*M., W., F. & S.*), 152A (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Hadleigh (Essex)—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M. & Th.*).
Hadleigh (Suffolk)—30, 132.
Hadley Salop—30 (*M.*).
Hadlow—175 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Hailsham—30, 221.
Hale—82, 129, 221, 210.
Halesowen—132, 164.
Halesworth—30, 132, 164.
Halifax—211B, 93B (*H.O.*), 108 (*H.O.*), 129, 132, 164, 175, 210, 219 (*H.O.*), 227.
Hallen—175.
Hall Green—30.
Halworthy—30 (*and F. in month*).
Halsall—82 (*Tu.*), 223 (*M. & F.*).
Halstead—30, 132, 221.
Halton (Camp)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Haltwhistle—211B, 132, 164, 175.
Halwill—132 (*and Th. in month*) 175 (*and Th. in month*).
Hambledon—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hampden Park (Eastbourne)—164.
Hampton—30.
Hampton Hill—30.
Hampton-in-Arden—164 (*M. & F.*).
Handsworth—82 (*M. W. & F.*).
Handsworth—132, 164.
Hanley—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Hanwell—30.
Harborne—132, 164.
Harbury—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harlech—164, 175.
Harleston—30, 132, 164.
Harle Syke—210.
Harling—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Harlington—221 (*F.*).
Harlow—30, 175, 221.
Harpenden—30, 221.
Harrington—164.
Harrogate—30, 129, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Harrold—175 (*F.*).
Harrow—30, 132, 175, 221.
Hartfield—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hartington—221 (*Daily*).
Hartland—30 (*Sat., 132 (M. & Th. & Monthly Auction 2nd Sat.*)
Hartley Wintney—221.
Hartlebury—164 (*F.*).
Hartlepool—30, 132, 164, 175.
Hartshill—82.
Harwich—30, 132.
Haslemere—132, 164, 221.
Haslingden—82, 129, 164, 210.
Haslington—82 (*Tu. & Th.*)
Hastings—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Haswell—164 (*M. & F.*).
Hatch End—30.
Hatfield—30, 221.
Hatfield (Yorks)—164 (*F.*).
Hatherleigh—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Daily*).
Hathern—221.
Hathershaw—164.
Havant—30, 132, 175.
Haverfordwest—30, 132, 164, 175.
Haverhill—30, 132, 221
Haverthwaite—82 (*W.*).
Haverton Hill—211B, 132, 164, 175.
Hawarden—132, 164.
Hawes—30, 164, 175.
Hawkhurst—132, 221.
Hawkshead—211B, 82.
Haworth—211B (*W. & F.*) 175 (*Tu. & F.*), 227 (*W. & S.*).
Haxby—30 (*F.*).
Hazey—164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M.*).
Hay (Brecon)—30, 175.
Hay (Hereford)—132, 164.
Haydock—211 (*M. & Th.*).
Haydon Bridge—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164.
Hayes—30, 164.
Hayes (Kent)—175 (*F.*).
Hayfield—152A.
Hayle—30, 132.
Hayling Island—30, 132.
Haywards Heath—30, 132.
Hazel Grove—82, 210, 223.
Heacham—30 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Headington, 30.
Headingley—30, 164.
Headley—175 (*M. & Th.*).
Heanor—30, 164, 221.
Heasham—175.
Heathfield—30, 221.
Heath Town—132.
Heatley—210.
Heaton Chapel—82, 129.
Heaton Mersey—129.
Heaton Park—82, 223.
Heavsley—82, 152A, 210.
Heavitree—175.
Hebburn—211B, 132.
Hebden Bridge—82, 129, 132, 227.
Heckington (132 *W. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Heckmondwike—129, 164, 175.
Hedge End—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hednesford—132, 164.

Hedon—164 (*W. & F.*).
Heeley—164, 175, 227.
Hellifield—218 (*Th. & alt. Tu.*), 164 (*Tu.*° & *Th.*).
Helmshore—82 (*M., W. & F.*), 152a (*M., W. & F.*).
Helmsley—30, 164, 221.
Helperby—175.
Helsby—218, 221
Helston—30, 132, 164, 175.
Hemel Hempstead—30, 132, 221.
Hemsworth—30, 164.
Henpock—132 (*M. & F.*).
Henbury—221.
Hendon—30, 164, 175.
Hendon Aerodrome—30.
Henfield—30.
Hengoed—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Henley-in-Arden—132, 164.
Henley-on-Thames—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Henllan—30(*M.*), 132(*S.*), 164(*S.*), 175(*S.*).
Heptonstall—227 (*S.*).
Hereford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Herne Bay—30, 132, 175, 221.
Herrington Burn—132 (*M. & F.*).
Hersham—30 (*M. to F.*).
Hertford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Hesketh Bank—82, 164.
Heskett (Newmarket)—218 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Hesleden—30 (*M. & F.*)
Hessle—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*), 175.
Hexrall—82, 132.
Hetton-le-Hole—218, 30, 132.
Hexham—218, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Heysham—82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Heywood—218, 82, 129, 210, 221.
High Lane—152a (*Tu. & F.*).
High Shields—132.
High Spen—132 (*M., Th. & S.*).
High Wycombe—30, 132, 164, 221.
Higham Ferrers—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 & 175 (*M. W. & F.*).
Highbridge—30, 132, 175, 221.
Highcliffe—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Higher Broughton—223.
Higher Buxton—223.
Higher Openshaw—82, 223.
Highfield (Sheffield)—164.
Highley—132.
Hightown—82.
Highworth—30, 132 (*ex. S.*).
Hilderstone—82 (*M.*).
Hillfields—164.
Hillsborough—30, 164, 175, 227.
Hinckley—30, 164, 175, 221.
Hinderwell—164 (*Tu.*).
Hindhead—132, 221.
Hindley—221, 223.
Hindley Green—223 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Hingham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hipperholme—218.
Hirwain—30, 132 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Hitchin—30, 132, 164, 221.
Hockley Heath—164 (*F.*).
Hockley Hill—164.
Hoddesdon—30, 221.
Hoddleden—152a (*M. & F.*).
Hodnet—82 (*F. & Auction Days*).
Holbeach—30, 132, 164, 175.
Hollingworth—152a.
Hollinwood—82, 152a (*M., W. & F.*), 164, 210.
Holloway—221 (*Th.*).
Holme-on-Spalding Moor—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Holmes Chapel—82, 210.
Holmfirth—129, 132, 164, 227 (*W. & S.*).
Holmrook—82.
Holmwood—132 (*Th.*).
Holneworthy—30, 132, 164, 175.
Holt (Norfolk)—30.
Holt (Wilts.)—132 (*Tu., Th. & F.*).
Holyhead—30, 132, 164, 175.
Holywell—30, 164, 175.
Honiton—30, 132, 164, 175.
Honley—129 (*F.*), 132, 164.
Hook—132 (*F.*).
Hooley Hill—164.
Hope—221 (*W.*°), 223 (*W.*).
Horbury—30, 164.
Horden Colliery—30 (*M. ½ F.*), 132 (*daily except S.*), 164.
Horeham Road—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Horfield—132, 175.
Horley—30, 132.
Hornby—82, 218 (*M. & F.*).
Horncastle—30, 132, 164.
Hornchurch—30, 221.
Horndean—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Hornsea—164.
Horrabridge—132 (*Tu.*).
Horsforth—164.
Horsham—30, 132, 164, 221.
Horwich—152a, 210, 223.
Hose Side—164.
Hotwells—132.
Houghton-le-Spring—218, 30, 132.
Hounslow—30, 164, 175, 221.
Hove—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Hovingham—164 (*W.*).
Howden—164.
Hoylake—218, 82, 164, 221.
Hoyland Common—175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Hoyland, Nether—30, 175.
Hucknall—164, 175.
Huddersfield—218, 938, 129, 132, 164, 175, 210, 227.
Hull—19, 218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 22.
Hulme—82, 129, 223.
Humshaugh—132 (*W.*).
Huncoat—152a (*M., W. & F.*).
Hungerford—132, 221.
Hunmanby—30 (*W.*), 164 (*F.*).
Hunslet—132, 164, 175, 227.
Hunstanton—30, 175.
Huntingdon—30, 132, 221.
Hursley—175 (*F.*).
Hurst Green—30 (*Th.*).
Hurstpierpoint—30, 132.
Huthwaite—221 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Hutton—30 (*W. & S.*).
Hutton Rudby—218 (*F.*), 164 (*W.*).
Huyton—82, 221.
Hyde—82, 129, 164, 210, 223.
Hylton—30.
Hythe—132, 164, 175, 221.
Hythe (Hants)—132 (*W. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Ibstock—164.
Idle—30, 132, 175, 227.
Ilford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Ilfracombe—30, 132, 164, 175.
Ilkeston—30, 164, 175, 221.
Ilkley—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Ilminster—132, 221.
Immingham—30, 164, 175.
Immingham Docks—30, 164, 175.
Ince—223.
Ingatestone—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Ingleton—218 (*F.*)*, 82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Instow—132 (*Th.*).
Ipswich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Irlam—129, 210.
Irlams-o'-th'-Height—152a, 210.
Ironbridge—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Irthlingborough—30 (*W.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164, 175.
Isleworth—30, 221.
Ivybridge—132.
Ivernemminster—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Izworth—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Jackatille and Colmor Park—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Jarrow—218, 30, 132, 175.
Jersey—30, 132, 164, 221.
Kaulby—164 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Keighworth—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Keighley—218, 30, 938, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Kelsall—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Kelvedon—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Kendal—218, 30, 82, 132, 164, 227.
Kenley Hill—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Kenilworth—132, 164.
Kenley—132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Kessingland—30 (*W.*).
Keswick—218, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Kettering—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Kettlewell—30 (*F.*).
Kew—30.
Kew Bridge—30.
Kew Gardens—30.
Keynsham—132, 175, 221.
Kibworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*)
Kidderminster—30, 132, 164.
Kidsgrove—30, 175 (*Tu.*).
Kidwelly—30 (*W. & S.*), 132 (*W. & S.*), 164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Kilgetty—30, 164 (*M.*).
Kilkhampton—30 (*S.*), 132 (*F. & 3rd S.*), 175 (*1st, 2nd & 4th F. & 3rd S.*).
Killamarsh—175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Kilnhurst—164 (*W.*).
Kimberley—30, 164.
Kimbolton—30 (*F.*).
Kineton—132, 164.
King Cross (Halifax)—218, 132.
Kingsley (Cheshire)—221 (*W.*).
Kingsley (Staffs.)—82 (*Tu.*).
King's Norton—30, 132.
Kingsbridge—30, 132, 164.
Kingston (Portsmouth)—132.
Kingston (Surrey)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Kingston Hill—30, 221.
Kingsthorpe—164.
Kingswood (Glos.)—132, 164, 221.
Kingsclere—132 (*F.*).
Kingsgate—132 (*M. & Th.*).
King's Heath—30, 132, 164.
King's Langley, 30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
King's Lynn—30, 132, 164, 175.
Kington—30, 164.
Kinver—164 (*Tu.*).
Kippax—30, 164.
Kirby Moorside—30, 164, 221.
Kirkbride—82 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Kirkburton—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Kirkby-in-Ashfield—30, 221.
Kirkby-in-Furness—218 (*W.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Kirkby Lonsdale—218, 82, 164.
Kirkby Stephen—218, 164.
Kirkby Thore—218 (*Th.*).
Kirkham—82, 164.
Kirkley—175.
Kirkoswald—164 (*Tu., W., Th. & S.*).
Kirkstall—164.
Kirton-in-Lindsey—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Kiveton Park—30 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Knaphill—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Knaresborough—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Knebworth—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Knighton—30, 132, 164.
Knott End—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*).
Knott Mill—221.
Knottingley—30 (*ex. S.*), 164.
Knowle—164.
Knutsford—82, 210, 221, 223.
Lacock—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Lady's Bridge—223.
Laindon Essex—30 (*M. & F.*).
Laisterdyke—164, 227.
Lakenheath—132 (*Th.*).
Lamberhurst—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Lampeter—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lancaster—218, 82, 152a, 164, 210, 221, 227.
Lanchester—218, 132 (*Tu. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Lancing—30 (*Tu. & S.*), 221 (*F.*).
Landport—132, 175.
Lanchawbridge—218 (*W.*).
Langley (Birm.)—132.
Langley (Bucks.—221 (*Tu.*).
Langley Mill—30, 164.
Langley Moor—30, 132.
Langley Park—218 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
Langport—132, 221.
Langton—221.
Langwathby—218 (*W.*).
Lansdowne—132.
Lanford—175 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Larkhill Camp—132 (*Tu., Th. & F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Latchford—164.
Laughtune—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*W. & F.*).
Launceston—30, 132, 175.
Lavenham—30 (*S.*), 132 (*F.*).

Laxey—121.
Laxfield—30 (*Th.*).
Layton—82, 152.*
Lazonby—218 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M., W., Th., & F.*).
Leadgate—218, 132.
Leamington—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Leamington Hastings—132 (*M.*).
Leatherhead—132, 221.
Lechlade—30, 132.
Ledbury—132, 164, 175.
Lee-on-the-Solent—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Leeds—19, 81B, 30, 73, 93B, 129, 132, 164, 175, 210, 227, 237 (*H.O.*).
Leek—82, 129, 221, 223.
Lees—82, 164, 210.
Lees and Cross Roads—227 (*M. & F.*).
Leicester—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Leigh—82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Leigh (Bedford)—221.
Leigh-on-Sea—30, 132, 175, 221.
Leighton Buzzard—30, 164, 221.
Leintwardine—164 (*W.*).
Leiston—30, 132 (*Th.*), 164.
Lelant—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Lemington—82, 129.
Lenham—132 (*F.*), 175, 221 (*F.*).
Leominster—30, 132, 164, 175.
Letchworth—30, 164, 175.
Letterston—30(*), 132, 164 (*), 175.*
Leven (Yorks)—164 (*Th.*).
Leverslaine—82, 129.
Lewes—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Leyburn—30, 164, 175 (*F.*).
Leyland—82, 152A, 164.
Leyland (Chapel Brow)—82, 164.
Leyland (Towngate)—82, 164.
Lichfield—132, 164, 175.
Lifton—132 (*W.*).
Linacre—218, 164.
Lincoln—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Lindfield—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Lindley—227 (*M. & F.*).
Lingfield—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Liphook—132, 164.
Liscard (Cheshire)—218, 164.
Liskeard—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lisse—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Listerhills—164.
Litchurch—218, 221.
Litherland—82, 221.
Littleborough—82, 129, 210, 223, 227.
Little Common Cowden—132, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Littleham—128 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Littlehampton—30, 132, 164, 221.
Littleport—30, 132.
Little Haywood—82 (*Th.*).
Little Hulton—152A, 164.
Little Lever—223.
Little Sutton—82, 221.
Liverpool—5, 17, 19, 21B (*H.O.*), 30, 32, 65, 73, 82, 105A, 126, 129, 132, 152A, 164, 168, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Liversedge—132, 164.
Lizard (The)—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*W.*).
Llanarth—30 (*Th.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*F.*).
Llanbedr—164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Llanberis—30, 164.
Llanbethy—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Llanbradach—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Llandeilo-mawr—30 (*), 164, 175 (*).
Llandilo-vi Abercarn—30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llandebie—30 (*M.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Llandilo—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llandinam—30, 132, 175.
Llandrillo—164 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llandrindod Wells—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llandudno—30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Llandudno Junction—164, 175.
Llandyssul (Cardigan)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanelly—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanerchymedd—30 (*M. & W.*), 132 (*M. & W.*), 164 (*M. & W.*), 175 (*M. & W.*).
Llanerfyl—164 (*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Llanfair Caereinion—164, 175.
Llanfairfechan—132, 164.
Llanfair-P.G.—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Llanfechell—164 (*M.*).
Llanfyllin—164, 175.
Llangadfan—164 (*W.*).
Llangadock—30, 132 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Llangammarch Wells—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Llangefni—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llangunnor—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Llangwel—164 & 175 (*W.*).
Llangollen—30, 164, 175.
Llangranog—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*W.*).
Llangwm—164 (*Alt. W.*).
Llangynog—164 (*F.*).
Llanharan, 30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*Th.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M.*).
Llanhilleth—30, 164.
Llanidloes—30, 164, 175.
Llanisken—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Llanon—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*S.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Llanrhaiadr—164.
Llanrhaidr-Mochnant—175 (*Alt. M & Tu.*).
Llanrwst—30, 164, 175.
Llansantffraid—164 (*M.*), 175 (*F.*).
Llansamlet—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132.
Llantelephan—132 (*M.*).
Llantrisant—132 (*M. & F.*).
Llantwit Fardre—132 (*W.*).
Llantwit Major—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Llanuwchllyn—30 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Llanwrda—30 (*M.*), 132, 175 (*M.*).
Llanwrtyd—30, 175.
Llanybyther—30, 132, 164, 175.
Llanymynech—164 (*F.*).
Llithfaen—164 (*M.*).
Llwynon—175 (*Tu.*), 30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Lockwood—164 (*Tu.*).
Loddon—30 (*daily*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Loftus—218, 175.
Long Ashton—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Long Buckby—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Long Eaton—30, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Long Melford—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Long Preston—218 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Long Row—221.
Long Stratton—30 (*Tu.*).
Long Sutton—30 (*daily*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175.
Longfleet—132.
Longford—30, 132, 164.
Longframlington—132 (*F.*).
Longnor Chapel—221 (*Th.*).
Longridge—82 (*M., Th. & S.*), 152A (*M., Th. & S.*), 164 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Longsight—129, 210, 221, 223.
Longton Staffs.)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Longton (Preston)—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Longtown—218, 164.
Looe—30, 132.
Lostwithiel—30, 132.
Loughborough—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Loughor—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
Loughton—164, 175.
Louth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Low Fell—218, 164.
Lower Hebington—164.
Lower Darwen—152A (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Lower Gornall—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Low Moor—221.
Lower Parkstone—221.
Lower Peover—82 (*W. & S.*).
Lowestoft—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lozells—164.
Ludlow—30, 132, 164, 175.
Luton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Lutterworth—30, 221.
Lydbrook—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Lydd—132 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Lydford—175 (*M.*).
Lydiate—82 (*M. & F.*).
Lydney—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lye—30, 132, 164.
Lyme Regis—132, 164.
Lymington—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Lymington—132, 164.
Lymm—129, 210 221.
Lympstone—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Lyndhurst—30, 132, 175.
Lynn, King's—30, 132, 164, 175.
Lynton—132.
Lytham—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Mablethorpe—30, 164.
Macclesfield—82, 129, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Machen—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Machynlleth—30, 164, 175.
Madeley (Salop)—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Madeley (Staffs)—82 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Maenclochog—30 (*Tu.*), 164.
Maentwrog—164 (*Alt. F.*)
Maesbeg—30, 132, 164, 175.
Maesycwmmer—30 (*Tu.*).
Maghull—223 (*M. & Th.*)
Magor—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
Maidenhead—30, 132, 164, 221.
Maiden Newton—132 (*F.*).
Maidstone—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Maindee—30, 132, 164, 175.
Maldon—30, 221.
Malling—175 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Malmesbury—132, 164.
Malmesbury Park—132.
Malpas—132 (*M., Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*M., Tu. & Th.*).
Malton—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Malton—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Malvern—30, 132, 164, 175.
Malvern Link—132, 164.
Malvern, West—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Manchester—14, 17, 19, 21B, 30, 39, 65, 68A, 71, 73, 82 (*H.O.*), 117, 129 (*H.O.*), 132, 152A (*H.O.*), 164, 168, 175, 204A, 210 (*H.O.*), 221, 223 (*H.O.*).
Manea—30, 132 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Manningham—218, 30, 164.
Manningtree—30.
Manor Park—164.
Mansfield—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Mansfield Woodhouse—175 (*S.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*),
Mapperley—221.
Mapplewell—175 (*M. & F.*).
Marazion—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
March—30, 132, 164, 175.
Marden—175 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Mardy—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. W. & F.*).
Margate—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Market Bosworth—164.
Market Deeping—30 (*M. & Th.*), 164 (*Tu. & S.*).
Market Drayton—30, 82, 175, 221.
Market Harboro'—30, 132, 164, 175.
Market Lavington—132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Market Rasen—30, 164, 175.
Market Weighton—30, 164.
Marlboro'—30, 132.
Marlow—132, 164, 175, 221.
Marple—82, 152A.
Marple Bridge—82 (*daily ex. S.*).
Marsden—132, 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Marshfield—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Marske-by-the-Sea—164 (*W.*).
Martham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Martock—132, 221.
Marton (Blackpool)—164.
Maryport—82, 164, 175, 221.
Masham—30, 164.
Matlock—164, 221, 223.
Matlock Bank—221.
Matlock Bath—221, 223.
Mawdesley—82 (*Tu. & Th.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Mayfield—30, 221.
Meads—30, 164, 221.
Meanygate—164 (*F.*).
Measham—164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Meifod—164.
Melbourne (Derby)—30, 164, 221.
Meldon—164 (*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Melksham—132, 164.
Mellor—152A (*Tu. & F.*).
Meltham—164.
Melton Constable—30 (*W. & F.*).

Melton Mowbray—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Menai Bridge—164, 175.
Mendlesham—132.
Menston—211, 164 (*W.*).
Meopham—30 (*F.*).
Mere—132.
Mersham—30, 132 (*W.*).
Merthyr Tydvil—30, 132, 164, 175.
Messingham—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Metheringham—132, 175 (*Tu.*).
Methley—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*M.*).
Methwold—30 (*M.*).
Mewsigsey—30, 132, 175.
Mexborough—164, 175, 227.
Mickleton—132 (*M.*, *W.* & *F.*).
Middleham—30 (*W.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Middlesbrough—211, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Middleton—152A, 210, 223.
Middleton Junction—152A, 210.
Middleton-in-Teesdale—211, 30, 132 (*S.*), 175 (*S.*).
Middlewich—30, 210, 221.
Midhurst—30, 221.
Midsomer Norton—132, 221.
Milborne Port—221.
Mildenhall—30, 132.
Miles Platting—211, 129.
Milford—132 (*W.* & *S.*).
Milford Haven—30, 132, 164, 175.
Milford-on-Sea—132.
Millbrook—30 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Mill Hill—30.
Mill Hill (Lancs.)—129.
Millom—211, 82, 164.
Milnrow—82, 164.
Milnsbridge—129, 132, 164.
Milnthorpe—211 (*daily ex. S.*), 82 & 164 (*daily ex. S.*).
Milton (Staffs.)—30 (*Tu.*, *Th.* & *S.*).
Milton (Portsmouth)—132.
Milverton—221.
Milwich—82 (*F.*).
Minchinhampton—132 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Minehead—132, 164, 175, 221.
Minster-in-Thanet—132 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Minsterley—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Mirfield—129, 132, 164, 175.
Misterton—164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Mitcham—30.
Mitcheldean—132 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Mobberley—82 (*Tu.* & *F.*)
Modbury—132, 164 (*M.* & *Th.*).
Mold—30, 164, 175.
Monkseaton—30, 132.
Monkwearmouth—211, 30, 132.
Monmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Montgomery—164, 175.
Monton—152A.
Monton Green—221.
Montpellier—30, 132, 175.
Moor Row—82 (*M.* & *Th.*).
Moorfield Branch—175 (*Tu.* & *Th.*).
Morecambe—211, 82, 164, 210, 227.
Moreton—82 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 164 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Moreton Hampstead—132, 175.
Moreton-in-Marsh—132, 164.
Morfa Nevin—164 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Morley—132, 164, 175, 227.
Morpeth—211, 30, 132, 164.
Morriston—30, 132, 164.
Morthoe—132 (*W.*).
Morton (Yorks)—30 (*F.*).
Mosborough—175 (*Tu.*).
Moseley—30, 132, 164.
Mossley—82, 152A, 210.
Moss Side—211, 82, 152A, 164, 223.
Mottingham—211 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Mottram-in-Longdendale—82 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Mount Ephraim—221
Mountain Ash—30, 132, 164.
Mountsorrel—164 (*W.* & *S.*), 221 (*W.* & *S.*).
Much Hadham—30 (*F.*).
Much Wenlock—30, 132, 164.
Muker—30 (*alt. W.*).
Mullion—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Mumbles—132, 164, 168.
Mundesley—30.
Murton Colliery—30 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 164 (*Tu.* & *S.*).
Mutley—132, 175.
Mytholmroyd—211, 132.
Nailsea—132 (*Tu.*), 221 (*Tu.*).
Nailsworth—132, 164.
Nantwich—30, 82, 221.
Nantymoel—30 (*M.*, *Tu.*, *Th.* & *F.*), 164 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Napton—164 (*F.*).
Narberth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Nayland—30 (*M.* & *F.*).
Neath—30, 132, 164, 175.
Needham Market—30, 132.
Nelson—211, 129, 152A, 210, 227.
Nelson (Glam.)—30, (*Tu.* & *F.*), 132 (*W.*).
Neotheal—211 (*F.*).
Neston—164, 221.
Netherayon—134 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Nether Stowey—221 (*F.*).
Netherfield—132, 164, 175.
Netherthorpe—164.
Netherton—30, 132.
Netley—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*Tu.* & *Th.*).
Netley Abbey—175 (*M.* & *Th.*).
Nevin—30, 164, 175 (*Th.* & *M. during Aug.*).
New Barnet—30, 221.
New Basford—164.
New Beckenham—30.
New Bridge (Mon.)—30, 132, 164.
Newbridge-on-Wye—30(*a*), 164, 175(*a*).
New Brighton—211, 30, 82, 164.
New Brompton—221.
New Clee—164.
New Ferry—164, 221.
New Hereugton—30 (*M.* & *F.*).
New Hey—221.
New Malden—30, 164, 221.
New Mills—82, 129, 152A, 210.
New Milton—30, 132.
New Quay—30, 132, 164, 175.
New Quay (Cardigan)—132, 164, 175.
New Radnor—30 (*Th.*[*a*]), 164 (*F.*[*a*]).
New Romney—132 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
New Sawley—164 (*F.*) 221 (*F.*).
New Shildon—164 (*Tu.*, *Th.* & *F.*).
New Shoreham—132.
New Southgate—30.
New Swindon—132, 164.
New Tredegar—30, 132.
Newarkhouse Trust—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Newbiggin—211 (*Tu.*), 164 (*Tu.*).
Newbiggin-by-Sea—211, 132.
Newborough—164 (*W.*).
Newburn—211, 132.
Newbury—30, 132, 164, 221.
Newcastle (Staffs)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Newcastle Emlyn—30, 132, 164, 175.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—19, 211, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Newent—132.
Newhaven—30, 221.
Newick—30 (*M.*, *W.* & *S.*).
Newlyn—30 (*M.*, *W.* & *F.*), 132 (*M.*, *W.* & *S.*), 175 (*W.* & *F.*).
Newmarket—30, 132.
Newmarket (Flints.)—164 (*M.* or *W.*[*a*]), 175 (3*rd W.* & [*a*]).
Newsham—132, 175.
Newport (Essex)—221 (*F.*).
Newport (I. of W.)—30, 132, 164, 175, 221
Newport (Mon.)—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Newport (Pem.)—30, 132, 164.
Newport Road (Cardiff—30.
Newport (Salop)—30, 132, 175.
Newport Pagnell—30, 164.
Newton Abbot—30, 132, 164, 175.
Newton Heath—152A, 223, 221.
Newton-le-Willows—129 *during*, 221 (*F.*).
Newtown (Mont.)—30, 164, 175.
Neyland—30 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 132 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 164 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Norden—210 (*M.*, *W.* & *F.*).
Norham-on-Tweed—30 (*F.*).
Normanton—30, 164, 227
North Cave—164 (*M.* & *Th.*).
North Curry—221 (*F.*).
North Evington—30, 221.
North Finchley—30, 221.
North Molton—175 (*[a]*).
North Ormesby—211.
North Petherton—132 (*Th.*), 221 (*Th.*).
North Shields—211, 30, 132, 164, 175.
North Shore, Blackpool—210.
North Tawton—132 (*Tu.*, *Th.* & *S.*[*a*]), 175 (*daily*).
North Town—175.
North Walsham—30, 132, 175.
Northallerton—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (*W.* & *S.*).
Northam—175 (*M.* & *Th.*).
Northampton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Northenden—82, 129.
Northiam—221 (*F.*).
Northfleet—30, 132 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Northleach—132.
Northwich—82, 152A, 210, 221.
Northwood—30, 221.
Norton (Malton)—30 (*M.* & *F.*), 221 (*M.* & *F.*).
Norton Bridge—82 (*alt. Tu.* & *Special Fair Days*).
Norton-on-Tees—175 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Norwich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nottingham—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nuneaton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Nutley—30 (*Th.*).
Oakamoor—82 (*W.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Oakdale—30 (*M.* & *F.*), 132 (*Tu.* & *F.*), 164 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Oakengates—30, 132.
Oakham—30, 164.
Oakworth—30, 227 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Odiham—132.
Ogmore Vale—30, 132 (*Tu.*), 164, 175 (*Tu.*).
Okehampton—132, 164, 175.
Old Basford—164.
Old Colwyn—30, 164, 175, 221, 223.
Old Hill—30, 132, 164.
Old Trafford—129.
Oldbury—30, 132.
Oldham—211, 82, 129, 152A, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223, 227.
Ollerton—221 (*F.*).
Olney—30, 175 (*M.* & *Th.*).
Ombersley—164 (*F.*).
Onchan—129 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Ongar—30.
Openshaw—82, 223.
Orgwell (Salford)—82.
Ore—132, 221.
Orford—30 (*F.*).
Ormskirk—211, 82, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Orpington—211, 221.
Orrell—223 (*Tu.* & *Th.*).
Orrell Park—82.
Orton—211 (*1st & 3rd W.*), 164 (*1st & 3rd W.*).
Osmotherley—30 (*Tu.*), 164 (*F.*).
Oswaldtwistle—82, 152A, 164.
Oswestry—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Otley—211, 30, 164, 227.
Otterburn—211 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Otters St. Mary—30, 132, 175.
Ottery St Mary, Honiton—30.
Oulton Road—227.
Oughtibridge—164 (*M.* & *F.*).
Oulton Broad—30 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Oulton (Yorks.)—164 (*M.*).
Oundle—30, 175.
Outlane—227 (*M.*).
Outwell—175 (*Tu.* & *F.*).
Overseal—30 (*F.*, *also Tu. during Season*).
Owston Ferry—164 (*Th.*).
Oxenhope—211 (*W.* & *F.*), 30 (*W.* & *S.*) 227 (*M.* & *W.*).
Oxhey—see *Bushey*.
Oxford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Oxford, East—221.
Padstow—30 (*M.*, *W.* & *F.*).
Oxted—132.
Oxton—164.
Paddock Wood—175.
Padiham—211, 152A.
Padstow—30, 132, 164, 175.
Paignton—132, 164, 175.
Painswick—132 (*Tu.*, *Th.* & *S.*).
Palmer's Green—30, 164, 221.
Pangbourne—132, 164, 175
Par—30, 132.
Parbold—82, 223.
Parkgate—164, 223 227.
Parkstone—132, 175.
Pateley Bridge—30, 164, 175 (*S.*).
Patricroft—82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Patrington—164 (*F.*).

Paulton—22I (M., W. & F.).
Peel (I. of M.)—122, 129, 132, 221.
Pelton—211 (M. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.).
Pemberton—152A (M., W. & F.), 223 (M., W. & F.).
Penbrey—132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (M. & F.).
Penbroke—30, 132, 175.
Penbroke Dock—30, 132, 175.
Pencarth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Pencader—30 (W.°), 132 (Th.°), 164 (Th.°), 175 (F.).
Penclawdd—132 (Tu.), 164 (M.).
Pencoed—30 (M. & Th.), 132 (Th.), 164 (M. & Th.), 175 (M. & F.).
Pendlebury—210, 223.
Pendleton—120, 152A, 221, 223.
Pengam—30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (daily), 175 (M., W. & F.).
Pengam Garden City—164 (M., W.&S.).
Penge—30, 221.
Penistone—164, 175.
Penketh—210.
Penkridge—30 (M. & F) 132 (M. & F.), 82 (M. & F.).
Penmachno—164 (Th.).
Penmaenmawr—132, 164, 175.
Penn—30 (M. & Th.).
Penrhiwceiber—30 (M. & F.), 132 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & S.).
Penrhyndeudraeth—30, 164.
Penrith—211, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Penryn—30, 132.
Pentraeth—132 (W.).
Pentre—30, 132, 164, 175.
Penybont—30 (°), 164.
Pen-y-graig—30, 132 M., W. & S.), 164 (M., W. & F.).
Penygroes—30, 132 (M. & Th.), 164.
Penzance—30, 132, 164, 175.
Perranporth—30 (Th.), 132 (Th. & M., July, Aug. & Sept.).
Pershore—132, 164.
Peterborough—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Peterefield—132, 164, 221.
Petworth—164, 221.
Pewsey—30, 132.
Pevensey—164.
Pickering—30, 164, 221.
Pill—221.
Pillingt—82a (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Pilswell—30 (W.).
Pinner—30, 164.
Pinxton—175 (Tu. & F.), 221 (F.).
Pitsmoor—164.
Platt Bridge—221 (M., W. & F.), 223 (M., W. & F.).
Pleasley—175 (F.), 221 (Tu.).
Plumlington—82, 164.
Plymouth—19, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Plympton—132, 175.
Pocklington—30, 164, 221.
Pokesdown—132.
Polefield—82.
Polegate, 30, 164, 175.
Polesworth—164 (M., W. & F.).
Polperro—30.
Ponders End—30.
Pontardawe—30, 132, 164.
Pontardulais—30, 132, 164.
Pontefract—211, 30, 164, 227.
Pontelund—30, 132.
Pontesbury—132 (W.), 164 (F.).
Pontlottyrraith—30 (M.), 132 (M.).
Pontlottyn—30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (M., W. & F.).
Pontnewydd—132 (M., W. & F.), 164 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Pontrhydyfen—30 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Pontrhydfendigaid—30 (F.°).
Pontrilas—132 (F.), 175 (F.).
Pontlwelly—164 (Tu.).
Pontyates—30 (Tu.), 132 (Th.), 164 (Tu.).
Pontyberem—30 (Tu.), 132 (Th.), 164 (Tu.).
Pontyclun—30 (M. & F.), 132 (W. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Pontycymmer—30, 132 (M. & F.), 164, 175 (Tu. & F.).
Pontygwaith—132 (M., W. & S.).
Pontypool—30, 132, 164, 175.
Pontypridd—30, 132, 164, 175.
Poole—30, 132, 164, 175.
Porlock—132 (M. & Th.), 221 (M., W. & F.).
Port Dinorwic—132, 164.
Port Erin—121, 129.
Port Isaac—30 (Th.).
Port St. Mary (I. of M.)—121, 221.
Port Talbot—30, 132, 164, 168, 175.
Porth—30, 132, 164.
Portgwynd—30, 132, 164, 175.
Porthcawl—30, 132, 164, 175.
Porthcothan—30.
Porthleven—30 (Th. & S.), 132 (Th.&S.), 175 (Tu.).
Portishead—132, 175.
Portland—132, 164.
Portmadoc—30, 164, 175.
Portnet—132, 175.
Portscatho—30 (F.).
Portslade—30, 132.
Portsmouth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Port Sunlight—82.
Portwood—132.
Potters Bar—30.
Potton—132.
Poulton-le-Fylde—82, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Poynton—82 (Tu. & F.).
Praze—30 (W.), 132 (W.), 175 (Th.).
Prees—30 (Th.).
Prees Heath—132 (Tu., Th. & F.), 175.
Prenton—211, 164.
Prestbury—82.
Prescot—210, 221, 223.
Prestatyn—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Prestegine—132, 164.
Preston—211, 82, 129, 132, 152A, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Preston Docks—82, 164.
Preston (Devon)—132, 164.
Preston (Sussex)—30, 221.
Prestwich—30, 164 (M. & Th.).
Prestwich—82, 210.
Princes Risborough—132.
Princetown—132 (W.)
Prittlewell—30, 175.
Prudhoe—211, 164.
Puckbridge—30 (Tu.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Pudsey—129, 164, 175.
Pudsey (Chapeltown)—164.
Pudsey (Low Town)—164, 227.
Pulboro'—30, 221.
Pulham Market—30 (Th.).
Purfleet—30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (F.).
Purley—30, 132, 175, 221.
Purton—132 (Th.).
Pwllheli—30, 132, 164, 175.
Quarry Bank—164 (Tu. & F.).
Queensbroughy—30 (F.), 221 (M. & F.).
Queensbury—175, 227 (M., W. & F.).
Queen's Ferry—132 (M., Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Quorn—164 (Tu. & F.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Radcliffe—82, 129, 152A, 210, 221.
Radcliffe-on-Trent—175 (M., Tu., Th. & F.).
Radford—30, 164, 175.
Radlett—30, 221.
Radstock—132, 221.
Rainford—164 (Tu. & F.).
Rainham (Kent)—30.
Rainham (Essex)—30 (M., W. & F.).
Rainhill—221 (M., W. & F.).
Rambottom—82, 129, 223.
Ramsbury—30 (F.), 132 (Th.).
Ramsey (Hunts)—30, 175.
Ramsey (I. of M.)—121, 129, 132, 221.
Ramsgate—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Ranmoor—164.
Rastrick—211 (M., W. & F.).
Raunds—30, 164, 175.
Ravenglass—82 (W. & F.).
Ravensthorpe—129, 164.
Ravenstonedale—211 (Tu.), 164 (Tu.).
Rawcliffe—164 (F.).
Rawdon—30, 164.
Rawtenstall—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 221.
Rayleigh—30 (M., W. & F.), 221 (Tu., Th. & S.).
Reading—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Redbourne—30 (F.).
Redcar—30, 164, 175, 227.
Redditch—82, 152A, 210.
Redditch—30, 132, 164.
Redhill—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Redland—132, 175, 221.
Red Row—211 (M., Tu. & F.).
Redruth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Reepham—30 (M. & F.), 175 (W.).
Reeth—30.
Reigate—30, 132, 164, 221.
Repton—132 (Tu. & F.), 175 (Tu. & F.).
Resolven—30 (W. & S.), 132 (M. & W.), 175 (M.).
Retford—30, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Reeve—152A.
Rhayader—30, 132, 164, 175.
Rhodes—152A, 210.
Rhos—132 (M.).
Rhos-on-Sea—132, 153, 164, 175, 221.
Rhosllanerchrugog—132 (M.), 164.
Rhosneigr—164 (F. Winter, Tu. & F. Summer), 175 (Th. Winter, M. & Th. Summer).
Rhuddlan—30 (F.), 164 (F.), 175 (F.).
Rhydlewis—132 (Tu.), 164 (W.), 175 (Tu.)
Rhyl—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Rhymney—30, 132.
Ribchester—82 (W.), 152A (W. & F.).
Riccall—30 (F.).
Richborough—175 (F.).
Richmond (Surrey)—30, 132, 164, 221.
Richmond (Yorks)—30, 132, 164, 175, 227 (S.).
Ricknansworth—30, 175, 221.
Riddings—164 (M., W. & F.).
Ringmer—30 (Th.).
Ringwood—132, 164, 175.
Ripley—30, 164, 221.
Ripley (Surrey)—132 (F.), 221 (F.).
Ripon—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Rippenden—211 (F.), 132
Risca—30, 132, 164, 175.
Risca—30, 132, 164.
Roath—30, 132, 164, 175.
Roath Park—132.
Robertsbridge—30 (M. & F.), 221 (M. & F.).
Robin Hood's Bay—30 (Th.), 164 (Th.).
Rocester—221 (F.). [227.
Rochdale—211, 82, 129, 164, 210, 223,
Roche—30 (Th.), 132 (Tu., F. & Fair Days).
Rochester—30, 132, 221.
Rochford—30, 221 (Th.).
Rock Ferry—211, 164, 221.
Rodley—164 (M. & Th.).
Rolvenden—221.
Romford—30, 132, 164, 221.
Romiley—152A, 210.
Romsey—132, 164.
Ross—132, 164, 175.
Rossett—164, 175 (F.).
Rothbury—211, 132.
Rotherfield—30. (M. W. & F.), 221
Rotherham—30, 164, 175, 223, 227.
Rothwell (Kettering)—164.
Rothwell (Leeds)—164 (Tu. & F.).
Rottingdean—221 (Tu. & F.).
Roundhay—164.
Rowlands Castle—30, 132 (Th.).
Rowland's Gill—152 (daily ex. S.).
Rowsley—223 (Tu. & F.).
Royston (Herts)—30, 132.
Royston (Barnsley)—30 (M. & F.), 175 (M. & F.).
Royton—152A, 164, 210, 223.
Ruabon—164, 175.
Ruan Minor, 30 (Tu.), 132 (W.).
Ruberry—30 (M. & F.).
Ruddington—30, 164 (Tu. & F.).
Rudgwick—30, 132 (Th.).
Rudham, East—30 (F.).
Rufford—221 (W. & S.).
Rugby—30, 132, 164, 175.
Rugeley—82, 132, 175.
Ruislip—30, 221.
Runcorn—82, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Rushden—132, 164, 175.
Rushmere—82, 223.
Ruthin—30, 164, 175.
Ryde (I. of W.)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Rye—132, 221.
Ryhope—30, 164 (Tu., W. & F.).
Ryton-on-Tyne—132.
Sacriston—132.
Saffron Walden—30, 132, 221.
St. Agnes—30 (Tu.), 132 (Tu.).

St. Albans—30, 132, 164, 221.
St. Anne's-on-Sea—21B, 129, 152A, 153, 164, 210, 223.
St. Ann's Well Road—221.
St. Asaph—30, 164, 175.
St. Athan—30 (*Tu.*).
St. Aubins—30 (*daily*), 164.
St. Austell—30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Bees—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & Th.*).
St. Blazey—30, 132.
St. Breward—30 (*Th.*).
St. Clears—30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Columb—30, 132.
St. David's—30 (*W.*), 132, 164 (*F.*)
St. Dennis—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
St. George's (Bristol)—132, 164.
St. George's (Salop)—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132
St. Germans—30 (*Th.*). [(*M.*).
St. Helens—152A, 164, 210, 223, 223.
St. Helen's (Swansea)—30, 152, 164.
St. Helier (Jersey)—30, 164.
St. Ives (Cornwall)—30, 132, 164, 175.
St. Ives (Hunts)—30, 132, 221.
St. Johns (Worksop)—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
St. John's Chapel—30.
St. Just—30, 132.
St. Keverne—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*).
St. Leonards—30, 132, 221.
St. Margarets-at-Cliffe—132, 221.
St. Mary Church—132, 175.
St. Mary Cray—21B (*M., W. & F.*).
St. Mawes—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M. & Th.*).
St. Neots—30, 132, 164, 221.
St. Peter Port (Guernsey)—30, 164.
St. Philips—132.
St. Sampson's (Guernsey—164 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*M., W., & F.*) 221 (*daily*).
St. Sidwells—175.
St. Stephens-in-Brannell—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*)
St. Thomas, Exeter—132, 175.
Salcombe—132, 164.
Sale (Cheshire)—82, 129, 132, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Sale Moor—82.
Salford—82, 129 (*Tu.*), 168, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Salisbury—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Saltaire—132, 210.
Saltash—30, 132, 164.
Saltburn—164, 175.
Salterforth—21B, 164 (*F.*).
Saltley—30, 164.
Sandbach—30, 82, 221, 223.
Sanderstead—164.
Sandgate, Shorncliffe (Camp)—132, 164.
Sandiacre—221.
Sandiway—82 (*W. & S.*).
Sandon—82 (*W.*), 175 (*W.*).
Sandown—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sandwich—30, 132, 175, 221.
Sandy—30, 132, 164.
Sarn—30 (*F.*), 164 (*F.**), 175 (*Th.*).
Saundersfoot—30 (*F.*), 164, 175 (*M.*).
Sawbridgeworth—30, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sawston—132 (*F.*), 175 (*Th.*).
Saxmundham—30, 132, 164.
Scalby—175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Scarboro'—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Scarisbrick—82 (*W. & S.*).
Scilly Islands—30, 132.
Scissett—164 (*W. & F.*).
Scitlorthorpe—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, 227.
Scucombe—21B, 164, 82, 221.
Seacroft—132 (*M., W. & S.*).
Seaford—30, 132.
Seaforth—164, 221.
Seaham Harbour—21B, 30, 164.
Sea Houses—21B.
Seamer, Scarborough—164 (*M.*), 175 (*M.*).
Seaton—30, 164, (*Th. & S.*). 164 (*M. & Th.*) 221.
Seaton (Devon)—132, 164.
Seaton Delaval—164 (*Tu. & F.*)
Sea View—132.
Sedbergh—21B, 82, 164.
Sedgefield—21B, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sedgley—30.
Sedgley Park—82.
Sefton Park—21B, 132, 164.
Selby—30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Selly Oak—30, 132, 164.
Selsey—30 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Selston—175 (*M. & Th.*).
Senghenydd—30 (*Tu., Th., F. & S.*), 132 (*M.*).
Sennybridge—30 (*W.**), 132 (*W**), 164 (*W.**), 175 (*W.*).
Settle—21B, 164.
Seven Kings—221.
Sevenoaks—30, 132, 164, 175, 221, '
Seven Sisters (Neath)—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*)
Seymour Grove—82.
Shaftesbury—132, 164, 175.
Shaldon—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu.*) & F.).
Shalesmoor—175.
Shalford—132 (*Th.*).
Shanklin—132, 164, 175.
Shap—21B (*F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*).
Sharlestone—30 (*M. & F.*). [*F.*).
Sharpness Docks—132.
Shaw—21B, 82, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
Shawford—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sheerness—30, 221.
Sheffield—30, 73, 132, 164, 175, (*H.O.*), 221, 223, 227.
Shefford—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Shepherdswell—132 (*W.*).
Shepley—164 (*Th.*).
Shepperton—30.
Shepshed—164 (*daily ex. S.*), 221
Shepton Mallet—132, 164, 221.
Sherborne—30, 164.
Sherburn Hill—132 (*M.*).
Sherburn-in-Elmet—164 (*W. & F.*), 221 *Shere*—132 (*Tu. & F.*). [(*Th.*).
Sheringham—30, 132.
Sherwood—164, 175, 221.
Shifnal—30, 132.
Shildon—30, 164.
Shiney Row—21B (*M., W. & F.*).
Shipley—21B, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Shipston-on-Stour—132, 164.
Shipton-under-Wychwood—164.
Shirebrook—164 (*M.*), 175, 221 (*M. & W.*).
Shirehampton—132 (*daily ex. S.*), 175 (*daily ex. S.*).
Shirley—132.
Shirley (Warwick)—132.
Shoeburyness—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Shoreham—21B (*Th.*), 30, 132, 164, 221.
Shorncliffe—132, 164, 221.
Short Heath—30.
Shotley Bridge—21B, 132.
Shottermill—132.
Shotton (Flint)—82, 132, 164, 175.
Shotton Colliery—164 (*M. & F.*).
Shrewsbury—30, 132, 164, 175.
Shrewton—132 (*M. & F.*).
Shudehill—21B, 129.
Sidcup—21B, 221.
Sidmouth—30, 132, 175.
Sileby—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*daily except S.*), 221.
Silecroft—21B (*W.*), 82 (*Th.*).
Silksworth—30 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Silloth—82, 164.
Silsden—21B, 175, 227 (*Tu. & F.*).
Silverdale (Lanc.)—82 (*M., W. & F.*).
Silverdale (Staffs.)—82 (*Tu & F.*).
Silverhill—132, 221.
Simm's Cross—221 (*daily ex. S.*).
Sinnington—164 (*F.*).
Sittingbourne—30, 21B, 164, 221.
Six Ways, Birmingham—164.
Skegness—30, 132, 164, 175.
Skelmanthorpe—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Skelmersdale—164, 221, 223.
Skelton—175 (*S.*).
Sketty—132 (*M., W.& F.*), 164 (*M., W.& F.*).
Skewen—30, 132, 164, 175.
Skipsea—164 (*M.*).
Skipton—21B, 30, 164, 175, 227.
Slaithwaite—164 (*M., W. & F.*), 132.
Sleaford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Slough—30, 164, 221.
Smallbridge—129.
Small Heath—132, 164, 175.
Smallthorne—30 (*W.*), 82 (*W.*).
Smethwick—30, 132, 164, 175.
Snainton—30 (*F.*).
Snaith—30 (*Th.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Sneinton—164, 175, 221.
Snettisham—30 (*M. & F.*).
Snodland—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Soham—30, 132 (*Daily*).
Solihull—30, 132.
Solva—132 (*W.*).
Somercotes—164 (*M.& Th.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Somersham—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Somerton—132, 221.
South Hank—30, 132, 164, 227. [*F.*).
South Brent—30 (*W.*), 132, 164 (*M., W. & S.*).
South Cave—164.
South Cliff—164.
South Elmsall—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*), 223 (*M., W. & S.*).
South Hetton—30 (*M. & Th.*).
South Kirkby—164 (*M. & F.*).
South Milford—164 (*F.*).
South Molton—30, 132, 164, 175.
South Moor—21B, 132 (*M. & F.*).
South Normanton—221 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
South Petherton—221.
South Shields—21B, 30, 132, 164, 175.
South Shore (Blackpool)—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 223.
South Wigston—164, 175, 221.
South Zeal—175 (*W. & F.*).
Southall—30, 164.
Southam—132, 164.
Southampton—8, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Southampton Docks—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Southborough—132, 175, 221
Southend—30, 132, 175, 221.
Southfields—164.
Southminster—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Southport—21B, 82, 129, 164, 152A, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Southsea—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
South Teddington—30.
Southwell—175, 221.
Southwick—21B, 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Southwick (Sussex)—30.
Southwold—30, 132.
Sowerby Bridge—21B, 93B, 129, 132, 164, 227.
Spalding—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sparkford—30 (*M. & Th.*), 132 (*M., Th. & S.*), 221 (*M., W. & S.*).
Sparkbrook—132, 164.
Sparkhill—30, 132, 164.
Spennymoor—21B, 132, 175.
Spilsby—30, 132, 164.
Spittal—21B (*daily except S.*), 30 (*M., F. & S.*).
Splott—30, 132.
Spofforth—164 (*F.*).
Spreyton—132 (*mkt. days*), 175 (*3rd M.*).
Stacksteads—129, 152A.
Stafford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Staincross—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Staindrop—30 (*Th.*).
Staines—30, 175, 221.
Stainland—21B, 129 (*M. & F.*).
Stairfoot—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stalthes—164 (*F.*).
Stalybridge—30, 132 (*Tu. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu. & Statham*—30, 175. [*F.*).
Stalmine—82 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Stalybridge—82, 129, 152A, 210, 221, 227.
Stamford—30, 132, 164, 175.
Stamfordham—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*).
Standish—221 (*W. & S.*), 223 (*M., W. & S.*).
Stanford-le-Hope—30.
Stanhope—30, 164 (*daily*).
Stanley—21B, 30, 132.
Stanmore—30.
Stanningley—30, 164.
Stanton Hill—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Stansted—30.
Stanstead Abbotts—30, 221 (*F.*).
Stapleford—30, 164, 221.
Staplehurst—221 (*Th.*).
Staple Hill—132.
Starbeck—30, 221.
Starcross—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Staveley—21B (*M., W. & F.*), 82 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & S.*).
Steeton—21B (*Th.*), 164 (*M. & F.*).
Stevenage—30, 132, 221.

Steyning—30, 132.
Stirchley—132.
Stockbridge—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*W.*).
Stockingford—164 (*W. & S.*).
Stockport—82, 129, 152A, 164, 175, 210, 221, 223.
Stocksbridge—164, 175.
Stocksfield—211 (*W. & F.*).
Stockton-on-Tees—211, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Stockton Heath—82, 221.
Stogumber—221 (*Th.*).
Stoke—132.
Stoke Ferry—30 (*M. & F.*).
Stoke-sub-Hamdon—132 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Stoke-upon-Trent—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Stokes Croft—132, 175, 221.
Stokesley—211, 164, 175.
Stone (*Staffs*)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Stonesclough—210.
Stonehouse (*Devon*)—30, 132.
Stonehouse (*Glos.*)—132 (*M. W. & F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Stoney Middleton—221 (*Th.*), 223 (*Th.*).
Stony Stratford—132, 221.
Storrington—132 (*M., W. & F.*) 221 (*daily*)
Stotfold—30 (*Th.*).
Stourbridge—30, 132, 164.
Stourport—132, 164.
Stowmarket—30, 132.
Stow-on-the-Wold—30, 132, 175.
Stradbroke—30 (*F.*).
Stratford-on-Avon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Stratton—30 (*Tu.*), 132 (*Tu.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Street—132, 164, 221.
Strensall Camp—164 (*Th. during Training Season*).
Stretford—82, 164, 223.
Strood—30, 132, 221.
Stroud—30, 132, 164, 175.
Studley—211, 164 (*ex. Sx.*).
Sturminster—132, 175.
Sturry—132 (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Styal—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sudbury (*Middlesex*)—30, 221.
Sudbury (*Suffolk*)—30, 132, 164, 221.
Sully—164 (*F.*).
Summerfield—132.
Summit—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Sunbury Common—30, 175.
Sunbury-on-Thames—30.
Sunderland—211B, 30, 73, 132, 164, 175.
Sunningdale—30, 221.
Sunninghill—30.
Surbiton—30, 164, 221.
Surbiton Hill—30.
Sutton (*Cambs.*)—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Sutton (*Lancs*)—221 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Sutton (*Surrey*)—30, 161, 175, 221.
Sutton (*Yorks*)—227 (*M. & F.*), 223 (*daily*)
Sutton-in-Ashfield—30, 175, 221.
Sutton-on-Sea—30 (*M. & F.*), 132, 164 (*M. & F.*).
Sutton Bridge (*Lincoln*)—30 (*daily*), 132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Sutton Coldfield—30, 132, 164, 175.
Sutton St. James—132 (*W.*).
Sutton Scotney—175 (*F.*).
Sutton Veney—132 (*daily*).
Swadlincote—132, 164.
Swaffham—30, 175.
Swallownest—223 (*M. & F.*).
Swalwell—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Swanage—132, 175, 221.
Swanley—30 (*daily*).
Swansea—30, 132, 164, 168, 175, 221.
Swansea Docks—30, 132, 164, 168.
Swanwick—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F., daily June & July*).
Sway—132 (*W.*).
Swindon—30, 132, 164, 175.
Swinton (*Lancs*)—129, 223.
Swinton (*nr. Rotherham*)—175, 227 (*ex. F.*).
Syston—30 (*daily*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tadcaster—30, 164, 221.
Tadworth—30 (*daily ex. Tu.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Taff's Well—175.
Talgarth—30, 132, 164, 175.
Talsarnau—164 (*W. & Fair days*).
Talybont—30 (*Th.*), 164, 175 (*Th.*).
Talybont-on-Usk—30 (*M.*), 132 (*alt. M.*), 164 (*Mkt. days*), 175 (*M., & Fair Days*).
Talysarn—164 (*daily*).
Tamworth—132, 164, 175.
Tantobie—211B, 132 (*W.*).
Tarleton—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 223 (*M. & Th.*).
Tarporley—82, 164, 175.
Tarvin—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Tattenhall—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Taunton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tavistock—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tean—82 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Tebay—211B (*W.*), 164 (*W.*).
Teddington—30, 132, 221.
Teignmouth—3C, 132, 164, 175.
Tenbury—132.
Tenbury Wells—30.
Tenby—30, 132, 175.
Tenterden—132, 221.
Terrington St. Clement—30, 132 (*F.*).
Tetbury—132, 164.
Tewkesbury—132, 164, 175.
Thame—30, 132, 221.
Thames Ditton—30, 164.
Thatcham—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Thaxted—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Theale—30 (*F.*).
Thelnetham—175 (*1st W. in month*).
Thetford—30, 132.
Theydon Bois—30 (*F.*).
Thirsk—30, 132, 164, 175 (*daily*), 227 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Thomastown—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & F.*).
Thornaby-on-Tees—30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
Thornbury—175, 221.
Thorne—30, 164 (*daily ex. S.*), 221, 227.
Thorner—175 (*M. & F.*).
Thorney—30 (*F.*).
Thornhill Lees—164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Thornton—211B (*M., Tu., F., & S.*), 30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Thornton (*Bradford*)—30.
Thornton (*Fleetwood*)—164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Thornton Dale—30 (*Tu. June to Sept. also F.*), 221 (*W. & F.*).
Thorpe Bay—30, 164.
Thorpe-le-Soken—82 (*Tu. & F.*).
Thorpe Bay—30.
Thorverton—132 (*Th.*).
Thrapston—30, 164, 175.
Thrislington—164 (*Th. & S.*).
Thurlstone—164 (*M. & F.*).
Thurmaston—164 (*M. & F.*).
Thurnscoe, East—164 (*M. & F.*).
Tibshelf—221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Ticehurst—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tickhill—164 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*).
Tideswell—152A.
Tidworth—132, 164, 221.
Tidworth Barracks—164, 221
Tilbury Docks—30, 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Timperley—152A.
Tingewick—164.
Tinsley—30 (*daily ex. S.*), 175 (*daily except Sat.*)
Tintagel—30 (*F. only*), 132 (*F. Oct.-March, Tu. & F. April-Sept.*), 175 (*M. until* 1 *Oct.*).
Tipton—30, 132, 164.
Tiptree—82 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*W. & F.*).
Tisbury—132 (*M. & Th.*), 175 (*M. & Th.*).
Tiverton—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Toddington—30 (*Th.*).
Todmorden—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 227.
Tollesbury—30 (*M. & Th.*).
Tonbridge—30, 132, 175, 221
Tondu—164 (*Tu.*).
Tonypandy—30, 132, 164, 175
Tonyrefail—30, 132.
Topsham—132, 175.
Torpoint—30, 132.
Torquay—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Torre—132.
Torrington—30, 132, 164, 175.
Totland—175.
Totland Bay—132.
Totnes—30, 132, 164, 175.
Totterdown—132, 221.
Tottington—129 (*M., W. & F.*).
Tottou—132, 175 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Towcester—164, 175.
Towiaw—211B, 30.
Town Green—223 (*Tu.*).
Towyn—164, 175.
Trafford Park—82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Tranmere—211B, 164.
Trawden—221.
Trawsfynydd—30 (*Tu. F. & Fair Days*), 164 (*daily*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Trecastle—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Tredegar—30, 132, 164.
Trefriw—30 (*W.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Tregaron—30, 132, 164 (*1st Tu.*), 175.
Treharris—30, 132, 164.
Treharbert—30, 132 (*daily ex. Th.*), 164 (*daily*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Tretech-ar-Bettws—132 (*W.*).
Treorchy—30, 132, 164, 175. [*F.*).
Tre-Thomas—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*M. & Tresor*—30 (*Tu.*), 175 (*F.*).
Trimdon—30 (*M.*).
Trimdon Grange—164 (*W.*).
Trinsaran—132 (*M.*).
Tring—30, 164, 175.
Troedyrhiw—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Troutbeck—211B, 82 (*Th.*). *Penrith.* 211B, (*Auction Days*).
Trowbridge—30, 132, 164, 175
Truro—30, 132, 164, 175.
Tumble—132, 164 (*M. & F.*).
Tunbridge Wells—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Tunstall—30, 82, 164, 175.
Turton—223.
Tutbury—30, 132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tuxford—164 (*M.*), 221 (*M.*).
Twickenham—30, 164, 221.
Twyford—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*Tu. & F.*).
Twyford (*Heants.*)—175 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Tycroes—30 (*M.*), 132 (*W.*), 175 (*F.*).
Tyldesley—152A, 210, 221.
Tylorstown—30 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Tyne Dock—211B, 132.
Tynemouth—132.
Tynewydd—30 (*Tu. & S.*), 175 (*Tu. & S.*).
Tysoley—132, 164.
Uckfield—30, 132, 221.
Ufficulme—132 (*W. & S.*), 221 (*F.*).
Ulverston—30 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Ulverston—211B, 82, 164.
Upholland—82 (*F.*), 221 (*M.*)
Upminster—30, 221.
Upper Bangor—164, 175.
Upper Brighton (*Cheshire*)—221.
Upper Hall—82, 152A, 210.
Upper Parkstone—132, 221.
Upper Pontnewydd—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Uppingham—30, 164.
Upton—211B, 82 (*M., Th. & S.*), 164 (*Tu., & F.*).
Upton-on-Severn—132, 164.
Upwell—30 (*F. ; Tu. & F. July & Aug.*), 132 (*F.*).
Urmston—129, 223.
Ushaw Moor—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Usk—30, 132, 164, 175.
Uttoxeter—30, 132, 221.
Uxbridge—30, 132, 164, 221.
Ventnor—132, 164, 175.
Verwood—132 (*F.*), 175 (*Tu.*).
Vickerstown—211B (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 82 (*M., W. & S.*).
Wadebridge—30, 132, 164.
Wadhurst—132, 221.
Wainfleet—30 (*daily*), 132 (*daily*).
Wainhouse Corner—30, 132 (*S.*).
Wakefield—30, 129 (*W.*), 164, 175, 227.
Walcot—211B, 152A, 210 223.
Walker—211B.
Walkley—164, 227.
Wallasey—221B.
Wallasey, Hoseside—164.
Wallingford—30, 132, 221.
Wallington—30, 132, 221.
Wallington, Stafford Rd.—30.
Wallsend—221B, 30, 132, 164.
Walmer—132, 175.
Walsall—30, 132, 164, 175.
Walsall Wood—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Walsden—82, (*W. & F.*).
Walsham-le-Willows—30 (*F.*), 132 (*Tu.*
Walsingham—30 (*Tu.*). [*& S.*)
Waltham Abbey—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*daily*).

Waltham Cross—264, 221.
Walton (Liverpool)—218, 30, 164, 221.
Walton Village, Liverpool—30.
Walton le Dale—82 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Walton-on-Thames—30, 132, 221.
Walton-on-the-Hill—132 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
Walton-on-the-Naze—30, 221.
Wanstead—221.
Wantage—30, 132, 221.
Warboys—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F.*).
Wardle—154 (*Th.*).
Ware—30, 221.
Wareham—132, 275.
Wargrave—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 175 (*W. & S.*).
Wark—218 (*W.*), 132 (*W. & Mkt. days*).
Warkworth—218.
Warley—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Warlingham—175 (*daily ex. S.*).
Warminster—30, 132, 164, 175.
Warrington—82, 129, 164, 175, 210, 221.
Warsop—275, 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Warwick—30, 132, 164.
Washford—221 (*F.**).
Washington—132.
Washington Station—132 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Watchet—132, 221.
Waterbeach—132 (*F.*).
Waterfoot—129, 152A, 210.
Waterhead—210.
Waterhouses—30.
Waterloo (Liverpool)—218, 82, 164, 221.
Waterlooville—132, 164.
Watford—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Watford Junction—30, 221.
Wath-on-Dearne—164, 175, 227 (*M. W., F. & S.*).
Wattington—132.
Watton (Norfolk)—30, 132, 175 (*W.*).
Watton at Stone—221 (*F.*).
Wattsville—164 (*M. & Th.*).
Wavertree—218, 221.
Weaidstone—30, 132.
Wearhead—218, 30.
Weaste—152A, 210, 221.
Weaverham—82 (*M. & Th.*), 210 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*M. & Th.*).
Wednesbury—132, 164.
Wednore—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Weedon—132 (*Th.*), 175 (*S.*).
Week St. Mary—30 (*Tu.*), 132, 175 (*3rd Tu.*).
Weeton—82 (*F.*), 152A (*F.*), 164 (*Th.*).
Welling, 218, 30.
Wellesbourne—30 (*daily ex. S.*), 132 (*Tu. & F.*), 164 (*daily except S.*).
Wellingboro'—30, 132, 164, 175.
Wellington (Salop)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Wellington College Station (Berks)—30
Wellington (Somerset)—132 (*H.O.*), 164, 175, 221.
Wells (Norfolk)—30.
Wells (Somerset)—132, 164, 221.
Wellswood—132.
Welshpool—30, 132, 164, 175.
Welwyn Garden City—30, 164.
Wem—30, 175.
Wembley—30.
Wendover—275.
Weobley—218, 132.
Werneth—82.
Wesham—82, 164.
West Auckland—164 (*Tu. & S.*).
West Bognor—30.
West Bowling—132.
West Bridgford—164, 275.
West Bromwich—30, 132, 164.
West Butterwick—164 (*Th.*).
West Cornforth—218.
West Didsbury—82, 129, 223.
West Drayton—30.
West Gorton—221.
West Hartlepool—218, 30, 132, 164, 175, 227.
West Harptree—221 (*W. & S.*).
West Kirby—218, 164, 221.
West Lavington—132 (*F.*).
West Malling—175 (*M., Tu., Th. & S.*), 221 (*Tu., F. & *.*).
West Melton—164 (*Tu. & S.*).
West Meon—175 (*M. & F.*).
West Mersea—30 (*Tu., F. & S.*).
West Moors—132 (*M., Th. & S.*), 275 (*M. & Th.*).
West Pelton—132 (*M. & Th.*)
West Southborne—30, 132, 175, 221.
West Thurrock—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 132 (*M., W. & F.*).
West Wickham—221 (*daily*).
West Worthing—30, 132, 175, 221.
Westbourne—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Westbury (Wilts)—30, 132.
Westbury-on-Trym—132, 175, 221.
Westcliff-on-Sea—30, 132, 175, 221.
Westcott—132 (*F.*).
Westerham—221.
Westgate-on-Sea—132, 221.
Westham, Pevensey—30.
Westhoughton—152A, 210, 221.
Weston-super-Mare—30, 132, 164, 175.
Weston-under-Lizard—132, [221.
Wetherall—82 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Wetherby—164, 275.
Weybridge—30, 132, 221.
Weymouth—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Whaley Bridge—82, 152A, 223.
Whalley—218, 152A.
Whalley Range—129.
Wheathampstead—30 (*Th.*).
Whetley—30 (*M. & F.*).
Whetley Hill—30 (*Tu. & S.*).
Whetstone—30.
Whickham—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Whitby—30, 164, 175, 227.
Whitchurch (Glam.)—30, 132.
Whitchurch (Hants)—132 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M., W. & F.*).
Whitchurch (Salop)—30, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Whitefield—129, 152A.
Whitehaven—30, 60, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Whitewell Bottom—129 (*M., W. & F.*), 152A (*M., W. & F.*).
Whitland—30, 132, 164, 175.
Whitley Bay—218, 30, 132, 164, 175.
Whitstable—132, 221.
Whittington Barracks—175 (*F.*).
Whittington Moor—221 (*Th.*).
Whittlesea—30, 175.
Whittle-le-Woods—82 (*W. & S.*), 223 (*Tu. & F.*).
Whitwell—175 (*M. & F.*).
Whitwick—164 (*daily ex. S.*), 221 (*daily ex. S.*).
Whitworth—82, 210.
Whyteleafe—132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Wibsey—175 (*M., W. & F.*).
Wicker—164.
Wickersley—164 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 175 (*Tu., Th. & S.*).
Wickford—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 164 (*M. & Th.*), 275 (*M. & F.*).
Wickham (Hants)—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu. & F., Mkt. on W.*).
Wickhambrook—132 (*F.*).
Wickham Market—30 (*W.*), 132 (*W.*).
Widnes—129, 164, 210, 221.
Wigan—82, 129, 152A, 164, 210, 221, 223.
Wigton—218, 82, 132, 164.
Wigston Magna—30, 164.
Wigston, South—164.
Willaston—30 (*F.*), 164 (*W.*).
Willenhall—132, 164.
Willingham—30 (*F.*), 132 (*F., also Tu. (June-Oct.)*).
Willington—218, 164.
Willington Quay—132, 164.
Williton—221.
Wilmslow—82, 164, 210, 223
Wilpshire—132.
Wilsden—30 (*M., W. & F.*).
Wilton—132, 164.
Wimborne—132, 164, 175.
Wincanton—132, 221.
Winchcomb—132.
Winchelsea—132 (*F.*), 221 (*Th.*).
Winchester—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wincobank—227 (*M., W., F. & S.*).
Windermere—218, 82, 164.
Windsor—30, 164, 175, 221.
Winewall—227 (*S.*).
Winford—221 (*alt. Tu. & Fair days*).
Wingate—30 (*Tu. & F.*), 132 (*Tu., Th. & S.*), 164 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wingham—132 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wingrave—218.
Winkleigh—132 (*M. & F.*), 175 (*W. & F.*).
Winlaton—132 (*M., Th. & S.*).
Winscombe—132 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M.*
Winsford (Cheshire)—210, 221, (*& F.*).
Winsford (Somerset)—175 (*Tu.*).
Winslow—132.
Winstanley (W. & S.).
Winteringham—164 (*Tu.*).
Winterton—164 (*W. & S.*).
Winton—30, 132, 175, 221.
Wirksworth—132, 221.
Wisbech—30, 132, 164, 175.
Witham—30, 132, 164.
Witham, Hall—164, 175.
Witheridge—132 (*W. & F.*), 175 (*3rd W. in month*).
Withernsea—164.
Withington—82, 152A, 210, 223.
Withy Grove—82, 129.
Witley—132 (*M. & Th.*), 221 (*F.*).
Witney, Bozen—30, 132, 164.
Witton—164.
Wiveliscombe—132, 175, 221.
Wivenhoe—221 (*W.*).
Woburn—30 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Woburn Sands—30 (*M., W. & F.*), 221 (*M., W. & F.*).
Woking—132, 164, 221.
Woking Village—132 (*M. & Th.*).
Wokingham—30, 164, 221.
Wollaston—132 (*S.*), 164 (*F.*), 175 (*F.*).
Wolsingham—218, 30, 164.
Wolstanton—30 (*M. & F.*), 82 (*M. & F.*).
Wolverhampton—30, 132, 164, 175.
Wolverhampton (Salop)—30.
Wombwell—30, 175, 227 (*M., Tu. & F.*).
Woburn Green—221 (*F.*).
Woodbridge—30, 132.
Woodburn—218 (*Th.*), 132 (*Th.*).
Woodford—30, 164, 221.
Woodford Halse—30 (*Tu.*).
Woodhall—164.
Woodhall Spa—30 (*M., Tu., Th. & F.*) 132, 164.
Woodhouse—164.
Woodhouse Eaves—164 (*W. & F.*), 221 (*W. & F.*).
Woodley—210 (*M., W. & F.*).
Woodseats—164.
Woodside (Surrey)—30.
Woodstock—30, 175.
Woodville—132 (*F.*), 164 (*F.*).
Woolacombe—132 (*Oct.-June, Th., July-Sept., M. & Th.*).
Wooler—218, 40.
Woolston—132.
Wootton—218.
Wolwich—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Woore—82 (*F.*), 221 (*F.*)
Wootton Bassett—132, 164, 175.
Worcester—30, 132, 164, 175.
Worcester Park—132.
Wordsley—164.
Worksop—218, 60, 82, 132, 164, 175.
Worksop—30, 164, 175, 221, 227, [221.
Worle—132 (*Tu. & F.*), 221 (*Tu. & F.*).
Worthing—30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wotton-under-Edge—132, 175.
Wragby—164 (*).
Wren Green—82 (*M. & F.*).
Wrekenton—218 (*M. & F.*).
Wrenbury (Cheshire)—30 (*alt. Tu. & S.*), 82 (*Tu. & S.*).
Wrentham—30 (*Tu. & F.*).
Wrexham—218, 30, 82, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Wrington—132 (*Tu. & F., 221 Tu. & Wrotham*—221 (*F.*). [*F.*).
Wroxham—30 (*M. & F.*).
Wyke—218.
Wylam—30.
Wymondham—30, 132 (*M. & Th.*), 164.
Wyre—132.
Wyre Dock (Fleetwood—82, 152A, 164, 223.
Wyvenhoe—30 (*W. & F.*), 221 (*W.*).
Yarm—175 (*M., F. & *.*).
Yarmouth (Norfolk)—30, 132, 164, 175.
Yarmouth (I. of W.)—132, [221.
Yate—175 (*Tu.*).
Yatton—132 (*M. & F.*), 221 (*M. & F.*).
Yeadon—30, 221.

Yealmpton—132 (4th *M. monthly*).
Yeldham—30 (*M.*).
Yeoford—275 (*).
Yeovil—30, 132, 164, 275, 221.
Ynysddw—30 (*Tu.*).
Ynyshir—30 (*M., Tu., F. & S.*), 132 (*M. & F.*), 164 (*M., Tu., F. & S.*).
Ynysybwl—30 (*W. & S.*).
York—30, 129 (*Th.*), 132, 164, 275, 221, [227.
York Town (Surrey)—30.
Yoxford—30 (*M. & F.*), 132 (*M. & F.*).
Ystalyfera—30, 132, 164.
Ystradfelfinfach—164 (*Market days*).
Ystradgynlais—30, 132, 164.
Ystrad-Mynach—30, 132, 175.

Scottish Banks.

Aberchirder—176.
Aberdeen—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176 (*H.O.*), 193, 211.
Aberdour—68, 173 (*daily*).
Aberfeldy—26, 60, 68, 211.
Aberfoyle—26.
Aberlour—176, 211.
Abington—68.
Aboyne—176.
Airdrie—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Alexandria—26, 40, 60, 68.
Alford—176.
Alloa—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Alness—68.
Alva—60, 68, 211.
Alyth—176, 193.
Annan—26, 40, 68, 193.
Anstruther—60, 68, 173, 176
Arbroath—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Ardgay—26.
Ardrishaig—60, 211.
Ardrossan—26, 60, 193, 211.
Armadale (*Linlithgowshire*) —68, 193.
Auchinblae—176.
Auchinleck—60, 193.
Auchterarder—26, 211.
Auchtermuchty—26, 211.
Avienore—26.
Avoch—26.
Ayr—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Ayton—68, 193.
Baillieston—60.
Balfron—40.
Ballachulish—193 (*W. & F.*).
Ballantrae—68.
Ballater—176, 211.
Banchory—176, 211.
Banff—68, 173, 176, 211.
Bannockburn—173.
Barrhead—26, 60, 173, 211.
Barrhill—211.
Bathgate—68, 173, 193, 211.
Bearsden—26.
Beauly—26, 68.
Beith—60, 68, 211.
Bellshill—26, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Bervie—176.
Berwick-on-Tweed—211, 26, 30, 40, 68, *Biggar*—68, 173, 193. [173.
Bishopbriggs (*Glasgow*)—68.
Blackford—26.
Blair Athole—211.
Blairgowrie—26, 68, 176, 193, 211.
Blantyre—60, 68.
Bonar Bridge—26.
Bo'ness—26, 40, 60, 193, 211.
Bonhill—68.
Bonnybridge—26, 68.
Bonnyrigg—26, 68.
Bothwell—26, 60.
Bowling—60.
Bowmore—193.
Braemar—211.
Brechin—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Bridgend—173.
Bridge of Allan—176, 211.
Bridge of Weir—60.
Broadford—26.
Brodick—26, 193.
Brora—176.
Broughty Ferry—176, 193.
Broxburn—40, 68.
Bruichladdich—173 (*Tu.*).
Bruntsfield (*Edinburgh*)—68.
Buckhaven—26, 211.
Buckie—26, 60, 68, 176, 193, 211.
Burghead—26.
Burnbank—60.
Burntisland—68, 173.
Callander—26, 68.
Cambuslang—60, 68, 173.
Cameron—26, 60.
Campbeltown—26, 60, 68, 193, 211.
Campsie—193.
Cardenden—193.
Carluke—40, 173.
Carnoustie—26, 173, 176.
Carnwath—68.
Castle Douglas—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, *Castletown*—68, 176. [211.
Cathcart—26, 60, 193.
Catrine—193.
Cellardyke—173.
Chirnside—68.
Chryston—60 (*M. W. & F.*).
Clarkston—40.
Clydebank—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Coatbridge—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, *Cockenzie*—193. [211.
Coldingham—68 (*F.*), 193 (*Tu.*).
Coldstream—26, 40.
Colintraive—68.
Colinton—68.
Colmonell—68 (*M. & Th.*), 211(*W. & F.*)
Comrie—68.
Corstorphine—26.
Cougar Angus—26, 173, 211.
Cowdenbeath—60, 68, 173, 193.
Craigellachie—176.
Crail—60, 68.
Crieff—26, 40, 60, 68, 176, 211.
Cromarty—26, 68.
Cruden Bay—176.
Cullen—176, 211.
Cults—176.
Cumbernauld—193.
Cumnestown—176.
Cumnock—26, 60, 68, 193.
Cupar—26, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Dalbeattie—60, 68, 211.
Dalkeith—60, 68, 173, 193.
Dalmally—68 (*Th.*).
Dalmellington—193.
Dalmuir—40, 193.
Dalry (*Ayrshire*)—40, 60, 173.
Dalry (*Galloway*)—211.
Darvel—60, 211.
Denny—26, 60, 68.
Dingwall—26, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Dollar—60.
Dorate—68, 176.
Dornoch—26, 176.
Douglas (*Lanark*)—68.
Doune—68, 211.
Dreghorn—60.
Drymen—193.
Dufftown—68, 176.
Dumbarton—26, 40, 60, 68, 211.
Dumfries—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Dunbar—26, 40, 68.
Dunblane—26, 68, 211.
Dundee—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Dunfermline—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, *Dunkeld*—26, 211. [193, 211.
Dunlop—60.
Dunning—211.
Dunoon—40, 60, 211.
Duns—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Dunvegan—173.
Durno (*Pitcaple*)—176.
Dysart—26.
Eaglesham—60 (*Tu. & Th.*).
Earlston—68.
East Kilbride—60.
East Linton—173.
Eastriggs—68.
Ecclefechan—193.
Echt—176.
Edinburgh—5, 26 (*H.O.*), 39A 40 (*H.O.*), 60, 68 (*H.O.*), 73, 173 (*H.O.*), 176, 193 (*H.O.*), 211 (*H.O.*).
Edzell—173, 211.
Elgin—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Elie—60, 173.
Ellon—176, 211.
Errol—211.
Eskbank—26.
Eyemouth—68, 193.
Fairlie—193 (*F.*).
Falkirk—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Falkland—40.
Faulkhouse—173.
Fetterairn—176.
Fife-Keith—176.
Findochty—176.
Fochabers—176, 211.
Forfar—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Forres—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Fortrose—26.
Fort Augustus—26.
Fort William—26, 40, 173, 193.
Fraserburgh—26, 60, 68, 176, 211
Freuchie—40 (*W.*).
Friockheim—176.
Fywie—176.
Gairloch—26.
Galashiels—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Galston—40, 211.
Gardenstown—68, 176
Garlieston—60.
Garmouth—26.
Gatehouse—26, 211.
Gifnock—60, 68.
Girvan—26, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Glamis—193.
Glasgow—5, 26, 40, 60 (*H.O.*), 68, 73 (*H.O.*), 173, 176, 193, 211 (*H.O.*).
Glengarnoch—60, 173.
Glenlivet—176.
Glenluce—173.
Glen-Urquhart—26.
Golspie—40, 176.
Gorebridge—26.
Gourock—40, 60, 173, 211.
Govan—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Grahamstown—26, 68.
Grangemouth—26, 40, 60, 68, 193, 211.
Grangepans—60.
Granton—193.
Grantown-on-Spey—26, 173, 193.
Greenlaw—193. [211.
Greenock—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, *Greenock, West End*—26, 68, 173, 193.
Gretna Green—60, 68.
Gullane—26.
Haddington—26, 40, 68, 193, 211.
Hallrik—26.
Hamilton—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Hawick—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Helensburgh—26, 60, 61, 173, 193, 211.
Helmsdale—40.
Holytown—60.
Hopeman—26.
Hopeman (*Moray*)—176.
Huntly—68, 176, 193, 211.
Inerallan—60.
Innerleithen—26, 40.
Insch—68, 176.
Inshavanagy—173, 211.
Invergarry—26.
Invergordon—60, 68, 176.
Inverkeithing—60, 173.
Inverness—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Inverurie—68, 176, 211. [211.
Irvine—40, 60, 68, 193, 211.
Jedburgh—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Johnstone—40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Juniper Green—68.
Keith—68, 176, 193, 211.
Kelso—26, 40, 68, 173, 193.
Kelty—68, 193.
Kennay—176.
Kilbarchan—60.
Kilbirnie—60, 173.
Kildrummy—176.
Killearn—40 (*Tu. & F.*).
Killin—26, 211.
Kilmacolm—68, 193.
Kilmarnock—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kilmarnock (*Riccarton*)—68, 211.
Kilsyth—173, 193.
Kiltwinning—60, 68, 193.
Kincardine—211.
Kinghorn—40 (*M., W. & F.*).
Kinglassie—211 (*Tu.*).
Kingussie—26, 40.

Kinlochleven—193 (*W.*).
Kinross—40, 60, 193.
Kintore—176.
Kirkcaldy—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirkconnel—40 (*M. & F.*).
Kirkcudbright—26, 68, 173.
Kirkintilloch—68, 173, 193.
Kirkwall—26, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Kirn—40 (*Tu. & F.*), 60 (*Tu. & F.*).
Kirriemuir—26, 40, 173, 211.
Kyle—26, 68.
Ladybank—68, 211.
Lairg—26.
Lamlash—26.
Lanark—40, 60, 68, 193.
Langholm—40, 173.
Larbert—60, 68.
Largo—173.
Largs—40, 193, 211.
Larkhall—193, 211.
Lasswade—26.
Lauder—26.
Laurencekirk—68, 176.
Leith—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Leith Walk—26, 40, 60, 173, 193, 211.
Lenzie—68, 173.
Lerwick—68, 176, 211.
Leslie—211.
Lesmahagow—40, 193.
Leven—40, 68, 173, 193.
Linlithgow—40, 68.
Loanhead—40.
Lochboisdale—68.
Lochcarron—26.
Lochee—176, 193.
Lochgelly—68, 211.
Lochgilphead—60, 211.
Lochinver—68.
Lochmaben—173.
Lochmaddy—26.
Lochwinnoch—173.
Lockerbie—26, 60, 68, 193.
Longside—176.
Lonmay—176.
Lossiemouth—26, 68, 176.
Lumphanan—176.
Lybster—68, 176.
Macduff—26, 176, 211.
Mallaig—26, 173 (*Tu.*).
Markinch—68, 193.
Maryhill—40, 193, 211.
Mauchline—68.
Maud—68, 176.
Maxwelltown—60.
Maybole—68, 193, 211.
Mearns—211 (*M., W. & F.*).
Meigle—193.
Melrose—40, 68, 193.
Methil—40, 68, 173, 193.
Methlick—176.
Midcalder—60.
Millport—211.
Milnathort—40 (*M.*), 60, 68.
Milngavie—26, 193.
Mintlaw—176.
Moffat—26, 40, 211.
Moniaive—211.
Monifieth—193.
Montrose—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Motherwell—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Muir of Ord—26, 38.
Muirkirk—60.
Munlochy—193.
Musselburgh—68, 173, 193.
Nairn—26, 40, 173, 176, 193.
Neilston—60.
New Aberdour—211 (*Tu. & F.*).
Newburgh (*Aberdeen*)—176.
Newburgh (*Fife*)—68, 176.
Newcastleton—40.
New Cumnock—26, 68.
New Deer—176.
New Galloway—60.
Newhaven (*Edin.*)—193.
Newmains—60.
Newmill—176.
Newmilns—60, 68, 193.
New Pitsligo—68, 211.
Newport—60.
Newtonmore—26 (*June-Oct.*), 40 (*F.*), (*also June-Oct.*).
Newton-Stewart—40, 60, 68, 173, 193.
Newtown St. Boswells—40, 68 (*alt. M. & special sale days*), 193.
North Berwick—40, 60, 68.
Oban—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Old Deer—176.
Old Kilpatrick—60.
Old Meldrum—176.
Paisley—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Partick—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Pathhead—68, 173.
Peebles—26, 42, 63.
Penicuik—60.
Perth—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Peterhead—60, 68, 173, 176, 211.
Pillochry—26, 68, 211.
Pittenweem—60, 173.
Pollokshaws—40, 60, 68.
Polmont—40.
Port Ellen—193.
Port Glasgow—26, 60, 193, 211.
Portgordon—176.
Port William—40.
Portknockie—176, 211.
Portobello—60, 68, 173, 193.
Portpatrick—40 (*Th.*), 193 (*W.*).
Portree—26, 173, 176.
Portsoy—176, 211.
Prestonpans—68, 193.
Prestwick—26, 60.
Renfrew—40, 68, 193, 211.
Renton—60 (*ex. S.*).
Rhynie—176.
Rosehearty—211.
Rosyth—26, 60.
Rothes—26, 176.
Rothesay—26, 40, 60, 193.
Rothie-Norman—176.
Rutherglen—60, 68, 173, 193.
St. Abb's—68 (*Th.*), 193 (*Tu.*).
St. Andrews—26, 40, 60, 68, 193. [*& S.*)
St. Boswells—40, 173, 193 (*Tu., & Th.*
St. Margaret's Hope—211.
St. Monance—60, 173.
Saltcoats—26, 173, 193.
Sandbank—60 (*F.*).
Sanquhar—40, 193.
Sauchen—176.
Scalloway—68 (*Tu. & F.*), 211 (*Tu. & F.*).
Scolston—26.
Selkirk—40, 68, 173, 193.
Shettleston—211.
Shotts—68, 173.
Skelmorlie—60.
Slamannan—26.
South Queensferry—60.
Stenhousemuir—60, 68.
Stevenston—26, 40, 60, 193.
Stewarton—60, 193, 211.
Stirling—26, 40, 60, 63, 173, 176, 193, 211.
Stonehaven—26, 68, 176.
Stonehouse—211.
Stornoway—26, 40, 173.
Strachur—211 (*Th.*).
Stranraer—40, 60, 68, 173, 193, 211.
Strathaven—26, 193, 211.
Strathdon—176.
Strathmiglo—26.
Strathpeffer—26 (*June-Sept.*), 68 (*daily June-Sept., M. & F. Oct.-May*).
Strichen—68, 176.
Stromness—68, 173, 211.
Strone—60 (*W.*).
Stronsay—211 (*during Season*).
Tain—26, 40, 68, 176.
Tarbert—60, 211.
Tarbert (*Harris*)—26.
Tarland—176, 211.
Tarves—176.
Tayport—176.
Thornhill—40, 211.
Thornton—211 (*M.*), *Fife*—68 (*daily*).
Thurso—26, 40, 68, 173, 176, 193.
Tighnabruaich—193.
Tillicoultry—40, 60, 211.
Tobermory—60, 176.
Tollcross—60, 173, 211.
Tomintoul—68, 176.
Torphins—176.
Tranent—68, 193.
Troon—40, 60, 68, 211.
Turriff—68, 176, 211.
Uddingston—26, 40.
Uday—176.
Uig—26.
Ullapool—173.
Uphall—40, 68.
Wemyss Bay—60.
West Calder—68.
West Kilbride—60, 68.
West Linton—26.
Withburn—68.
Whiteinch—40, 60.
Whithorn—60, 173.
Whiting Bay—26, 193.
Wick—26, 40, 68, 176, 211.
Wigtown—40, 60, 173.
Wishaw—26, 40, 60, 68, 173, 176, 193
Yoker—68.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—*Bank of England* and the *Exchequer*: January 1, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day, and Boxing Day. The *Stock Exchange* is closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays, and on May 1, and November 1.

SCOTLAND.—New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day; there are also Spring and Autumn holidays in Edinburgh and Glasgow.

SCOTLAND has special *Term* (*Quarter*) *Days*:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the *Removal Terms* are May 28 and Nov. 28.

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent.

Month.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	%	%	%	%	%
January	4·35	5	3	4	4
February	3	4·76	3	4	4
March	3	4½	3	4	4·87
April	3	4·2	3	4	5
May	3	4	3	4	5
June	3	3·73	3	4	5
July	3·19	3·19	3·84	4	5
August	5·87	3	4	4	4·58
September ...	5	3	4	4	4
October	5	3	4	4	4
November ...	5	3	4	4	
December ...	5	3	4	4	
Year	4·03	3·69	3·49	4·00	4·545

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column, and those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1924.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 23½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is less Income Tax except where marked (G)—gross.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables $H^m(^5)$ and $O^m(^5)$ which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and $O^m(^5)$ tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, *1s. 6d.*

Household goods therein, usually *2s.*

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from *2s.*

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from *2s.*

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from *2s. 6d.*

Most fire insurance companies transact accident and miscellaneous business, and if a strong company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of *5s.* per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1925.				Valuation.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1883	P I O	Abstainers & General*	1,872,557	226,472	23·08	5 11 4	O^{m}, H^{m} & Eng. No. 3	3 & 3½
1824	P O	Alliance*	18,943,709	1,299,117	9·93	5 1 0(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1808	P O	Atlas	4,297,030	501,030	12·93	5 11 9	O^{m}(5)	3 & 3½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	50,909,659	4,248,304	13·01	5 9 4	H^{m}&Carlisle & Gov. 1884	3 0 0
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)	3,893,578	652,051	15·00	5 3 9	O^{m}	3 0 0
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,503,156	137,349	17·92	4 15 6(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1904	P O	British General	311,092	100,110	10·00	5 11 2(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1805	P O	Caledonian	5,038,494	475,580	13·50	5 11 3	O^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1847 1902	P	Canada Life (C)	20,440,519	3,292,260	28·96	5 19 0	O^{m}(5)	3 & 3½
1824	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	8,464,681	672,332	14·38	4 15 4	O^{m}(5)	2 10 0
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C)	6,656,116	774,760	25·56	5 4 1	O^{m}	3 10 0
1861	P O	Commercial Union*	11,696,199	1,261,154	11·48	5 7 6	O^{m}	3 0 0
1871	P	Confederation (C)	8,184,573	1,432,478	27·90	5 17 11	O^{m}(5) & Brit. Office '93.	3 & 3½
1867	P	Co-operative	2,208,692	1,007,314	11·23	4 10 0(G)	H^{m}	3 10 0
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	14,267,609	1,108,576	14·08	4 12 11	O^{m}	3 & 3½
1762	M	Equitable (e)	5,478,101	344,442	6·48	4 15 11(G)	O^{m}	2 10 0
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,948,155	708,127	9·15	5 5 10(G)	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1832	M	Friends' Provident & Century	4,618 844	530,540	16·30	5 14 3(G)	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1837	P	General	2,177,495	211,582	23·89	4 7 9	O^{m} H^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1885*	P O	General Accident	603,765	103,395	17·50	5 3 0(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1848	P	Gresham	6,263,909	852,897	23·99	4 8 6	H^{m}	3 10 0
1821	P O	Guardian	5,001,257	469,369	13·55	4 7 9	O^{m} Carl. O$^{(am)}$ & O$^{(af)}$	3 0 0
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock	9,355,814	729,256	16·50	4 12 1	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	Legal & General	15,418,057	1,368,836	14·74	5 0 1(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	6,153,512	497,943	16·66	5 10 5(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	6,517,513	657,972	10·0	4 18 5	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)	2 15 0
1862	P O	London & Scottish*	4,689,501	494,978	24·20	4 12 7(G)	O^{m}	3 10 0
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	1,949,895	425,348	14·96	5 0 9	O^{m}	3 0 0
1720	P O	London Assurance	3,972,501	472,822	13·99	4 18 3(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1806	M	London Life (e)*	9,283,677	1,195,021	5·35	4 9 3	O^{m}(5)	3 & 2½*
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	10,518,160	2,384,750	28·5	6 2 2	H^{m}, American, &c.	3 10 0
1852	M	Marine & General	2,756,692	225,785	16·95	4 10 5	O^{m}	3 0 0
1835	M	Metropolitan (e)*	2,472,634	188,939	7·11	4 6 11	O^{m}(5)	3 0 0
1906	P O	Motor Union	134,623	29,127	14·96	4 3 0	O^{m}	3 0 0
1886	P	Mu.&Citizens'(C)(Ord.)	11,989,507	990,746	13·84	5 5 1	H^{m} & Gov. 1883	3 0 0
1830	M	National Mutual	4,106,744	336,050	16·77	4 11 3	O^{m} & Carlisle	3 0 0
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	20,365,160	2,155,375	14·07	5 8 2	H^{m}	3 10 0
1835	M	National Provident	8,467,977	787,611	11·06	5 7 8(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	22,090,562	1,774,590	16·24	5 9 8	O^{m}	3 0 0
1836	P O	Northern	5,593,570	394,131	12·13	5 11 2(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	23,369,546	2,910,406	15·97	5 1 4	O^{m}	2 10 0
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	15,867,670	2,910,948	11·79	4 13 11	H^{m}	3 0 0
1782	P O	Phœnix	12,627,038	1,122,442	12·08	4 18 10	O^{m}	3 0 0
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	1,422,055	197,874	14·59	4 16 10	O^{m}	2 10 0
1840	M	Provident Mutual	4,701,807	631,555	15·33	5 0 3(G)	O^{m}	3 0 0
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	72,595,918	10,012,236	12·50	4 15 10	H^{m}	3 0 0
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary)	20,004,401	2,931,570	16·27	4 13 2	H^{m}	3 0 0
1845	P O	Royal	16,477,520	1,485,842	12·99	5 3 9	O^{m} & O^{m}(5)*	3 0 0

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—*continued.*

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	Annual Accounts Published in 1925. Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Valuation. Mortality Table.	Interest % Assumed.
			£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1720	P O	Royal Exchange	6,452,623	640,958	17·07	4 17 4	O^m	3 0 0
1861	P I	Royal London (Ord.)	2,731,357	632,319	21·59	4 19 9	O^m	3 10 0
1867	P I	Salvation Army	1,195,196	181,876	13·74	...	H^m	3 & 3½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable	8,447,240	658,307	12·57	4 19 9	$O^m(^5)$*	3 0 0
1831	M	Scottish Equitable	7,353,174	682,178	12·11	5 6 0(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1877	P O	Scottish Insurance	701,782	86,749	15·57	5 3 4(G)	$O^m(^5)$ & Carlisle	3 0 0
1881	P O	Scottish Life	4,111,739	458,487	13·94	5 0 6(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1837	M	Scottish Provident	17,915,124	1,120,784	15·44	5 5 5(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1883	P	Scottish Temperance	4,342,691	528,231	12·67	5 4 7(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Nat.*	9,323,268	674,744	19·52	5 10 1(G)	O^m	3 0 0
1815	M	Scottish Widows'	24,754,187	1,694,035	11·76	5 5 3(G)	$O^m(^5)$*	3 0 0
1891	P	Southern LifeAssociatn.	3,333,435	436,352	21·94	5 8 9(G)	$O^m(^5)$	3 5 0
1825	P	Standard	14,332,648	916,238	20·49	5 12 3(G)	$O^m(^5)$	2 10 0
1810	P	Sun Life	15,844,839	2,102,215	16·35	4 18 1(G)	O^m	3 0 0*
1865	P	Sun Life of Canada (C).	54,203,056	7,887,496	27·48	6 4 0	$O^m(^5)$	3 & 3½
1915	P O	United British	45,557	6,199	14·75	4 1 9	O^m	3 0 0
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov.	13,704,877	1,212,600	13·28	5 10 1(G)	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2 10 0
1825	P	University Life	1,109,039	77,121	8·43	5 3 6(G)	$O^m(^5)$	3 5 0
1841	M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	2,967,238	426,157	18·46	4 12 3	O^m	3† & 3‡
1824	P O	Yorkshire	4,609,982	425,779	14·20	5 9 2(G)	O^m & $O^m(^5)$	2½ & 3
		INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.						
1866	P	Britannic	5,260,030	1,971,505	40·16	5 8 3	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
1859	P	London & Manchester	3,133,659	1,359,662	41·83	4 18 9	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1864	P	Pearl	15,341,314	5,291,725	38·10	4 18 4	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
1848	P	Prudential	86,784,737	15,210,290	27·86	4 18 10	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1864	P	Refuge	7,886,093	3,754,386	39·68	4 15 8	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
1850	M	Royal Liver Friendly	9,756,708	2,491,344	37·53	4 18 7	(Own Exp. O^m & H^m)	3‡ & 3
1861	P	Royal London	9,189,009	2,845,262	44·46	4 13 10	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0
1867	P	Salvation Army	1,793,060	569,277	38·67	4 16 10	Eng. No. 3	3‡
1841	M	Wesleyan & General	3,014,708	1,141,664	45·21	5 0 1	E. L. No. 6	3 10 0

C = Colonial Office.
c = Does not pay Commission.
* Abstainers and General. Industrial now merged in Ordinary.
* Alliance. Including funds of acquired businesses.
* Commercial Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.
* Equity and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.
* General Accident. Life business commenced 1906.
* London and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Metropolitan business.
* London Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus Policies.
* Metropolitan. Includes Investment Reserve.
* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.
* Phœnix. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.
* Royal. O^m and $O^m(^5)$ in conjunction with O^m select net premiums.
* Scottish Amicable. Combined with O^m net premiums.
* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.
* Scottish Widows. $O^m(^5)$ in conjunction with O^m net premiums.
* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses £4 per cent.
* Wesleyan and General. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.
* Yorkshire. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID.

Where an allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which the tax is actually charged—the first £225 of the taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax; the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made in the premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The *Repayments of Income Tax on account of Life Insurance Premiums* are shown for a series of years on p. 355

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially, that the last Valuation included part of the War period, when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims, &c., some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, whilst others declared no Bonus at all. At the next Valuation, however, these Offices should resume their pre-War rate at least, but intending Assurers would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Abstainers and General	1923*	£1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Alliance	1923	£1 18*s.* 8*d.*		£1 14*s.* compound
Atlas	1922*	30*s.* compound for 1920-1-2		36*s.* compound
Australian Mutual	1924A	£3 12*s.*	£2 14*s.* 10*d.*	—
Britannic	1924A	£2		—
British Equitable	1924*	Gen. Sec.: £1 12*s.*; Absrs. Sec.: £1 17*s.*		£1 5*s.*
British General	1923A	£1 12*s.* compound		Death: £1 5*s.* compound; Survivance: £1 12*s.* compound
Caledonian	1922	£1 13*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Canada Life*	1922	£1 16*s.* 4*d.*	£1 18*s.* 9*d.*	According to age, &c.
Clerical, Medical and General	1921*	£1 17*s.* 4*d.*	£1 18*s.* 2*d.*	Whole Life—28% premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1916. Endowment at death. ½ Whole Life. By survival—1921 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1924A	£3 5*s.*		—
Commercial Union	1922	£1 11*s.* 9*d.*		Full rate
Confederation	1924	£1 10*s.* 6*d.*	£1 11*s.* 6*d.*	According to age, &c.
Co-operative	1920	£1.		£1
Eagle, Star and British Dominions	1921	£1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Equitable	1921*	£1 19*s.*	£1 10*s.*	At death—26*s.* to 58*s.* By survival—30*s.* compound plus 5*s.* simple
Equity and Law	1924	£2 6*s.* 3*d.*	£2 5*s.*	£1 15*s.*
Friends Provident and Century	1924*	1918—Nil. £1 16*s.* increasing to £3 5*s.* 10*d.* according to number of years in force		£1 16*s.* compound
General	1922	Present series—25*s.* compound		—
General Accident	1920	10*s.*		10*s.*
Gresham	1924	£1 15*s.* and £1 18*s.*		Not stated
Guardian	1924	£2 4*s.* 10*d.*	£2 6*s.* 4*d.*	At rate last declared.
Law Union and Rock	1924	£2 11*s.* 8*d.*	£2 11*s.* 8*d.*	£1 15*s.* simple.
Legal and General	1921	£2 5*s.* 7*d.*		At death—30*s.* By maturity—full rate
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1924*	£2 10*s.* simple from April, 1921		£1 15*s.*
Liverpool and London and Globe	1923	£1 15*s.*		Policies of 5 years' duration—35*s.*
London and Scottish	1922	£1		15*s.* on ordinary Endowment £1 on Deferred Bonus Endowmt.
London and Manchester	1925A*	£2		—
London Assurance	1920	No Bonus declared		£1 5*s.* compound
London Life	1924A	£1 16*s.*		—
Manufacturers Life	1924	£1 5*s.* 10*d.**	£1 6*s.**	—
Marine and General	1924	£2		£2
Metropolitan	1924A	Profits applied to reduce premiums		—
Motor Union	1922	£1 10*s.*		£1 10*s.*
Mutual Life	1924A	£3 17*s.* 6*d.*	£2 9*s.*	Granted—but not stated
National Mutual of Australasia	1924A	£2 15*s.* 4*d.*	£2 11*s.*	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual	1924A	£2 10*s.*		£2 2*s.* compound
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3*s.*	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mercantile	1922*	For years 1921-22 £3 10*s.* (Special Bonus.)		£1 5*s.*

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Northern	1923	£2 15s. for 1921, 22, 23*		£2
Norwich Union	1920*	£1	15s.	Whole Life—From £2 1s. to £3 9s. Endowment—£1 16s.
Pearl	1924A	£2		—
Phœnix	1920	No Bonus declared		From £1 to £1 10s.
Provident Association of London	1924A	£2		—
Provident Mutual	1922	£1 5s.		£1 10s.
Prudential	1924A	£2		—
Refuge	1924A	£2		—
Royal Exchange	1920	No Bonus declared		1921–22—25s. Subsequently—30s.
Royal	1924	£1 10s.		£1 13s.
Royal London	1920*	1915–19, £1	1920, £1 5s.	£1 5s
Salvation Army	1923A	£2		—
Scottish Amicable	1920	£1 15s. 5d.		£1 10s. compound 1921 23. £2 compound 1924 5.
Scottish Equitable	1923*	From £1 10s.		£1 10s.
Scottish Insurance	1923*	Tem. Sec. £1 15s.	Gen. £1 10s.	£1 10s.
Scottish Life	1920	£1		20s. for years 1921-22 40s. for years 1923-4-5
Scottish Provident	1923	£1 10s.	£1 18s.	Whole Life—£1 5s. Endowment—£1 16s.
Scottish Temperance	1922	£1 12s compound	£1 12s. simple	Whole Life—25s. compound Endowment at death—25s. simple By survival—32s. simple
Scottish Union	1922*	£1 10s. simple		£1 10s.
Scottish Widows	1923	£1 15s.		£1 15s.
Southern Life Assoc.	1923*	£1 12s.	£1 12s.	£1 12s.
Standard	1923*	£1 15s.		£1 15s.
Sun Life	1921	£1 12s. 5d.		At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Sun Life of Canada	1925A	£1 13s.	£1 19s.	—
United British	1922	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
United Kingdom	1923	35s. to 54s.		Whole Life—38s. to 35s. Endowment—37s. to 35s.
University Life	1925	£2 10s.		Policies 5 years in force—30s.
Wesleyan and General	1924A	£2		—
Yorkshire	1924*	£1 16s.		£1 16s.

* Note.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.
A.—Annual Valuation.
Abstainers and General.—Three years ended December 31, 1923.
Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.
British Equitable.—Five years ending January 31, 1924.
Canada Life.—Anticipated Specimen Bonuses payable during 1928.
Clerical, Medical and General.—Five years ending June 30, 1921.
Equitable.—Two years ending December 31, 1921.
Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending April 5, 1924.
London and Manchester.—One year ending March 24, 1925.
Manufacturers Life.—Abstainers Section.
National Provident.—Five years ending November 20, 1922.
North British and Mercantile.—Two years ending December 31, 1922.
Northern.—Three years ended December 31, 1923. These were special Bonuses and must not be regarded as normal.
Norwich Union.—Four and a half years ending December 31, 1920.
Royal London.—Four years ending December 31, 1920.
Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1923.
Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Scottish Union.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.
Southern Life—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Standard.—Three years ending November 15, 1923.
United Kingdom.—Three years ending Dec. 31, 1923.
Yorkshire.—Four years ending January 1, 1924.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

(*See also* p. 353.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1911-12 to 1921-22 are shown below. These amounts *repaid* are additional to the *allowances* made on assessment (*see* p. 353).

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£			£
1912–13	24,489	122,423	1918–19	37,920	551,073
1913–14	24,691	128,767	1919–20	38,787	585,637
1914–15	24,942	144,185	1920–21	—	679,337
1915–16	25,005	279,678	1921–22	83,981	784,433
1916–17	32,902	343,189	1922–23	83,886	610,464
1917–18	37,929	537,761	1923–24	—	633,997

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price" system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
a Abstainers' Gen.	1	13	9	1	16	2	2	0	11	2	7	3	2	15	10	3	7	4	4	2	3	5	2	11	6	11	4
Alliance	2	0	4	2	3	5	2	9	1	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	16	5	4	10	10	5	9	5	6	16	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	15	5	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	5	8	0	6	14	3
Australian Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	15	4	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	5	12	2	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	15	0	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	5	11	11	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	15	11	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	5	12	0	6	19	4
British General	2	0	4	2	3	11	2	9	5	2	16	2	3	4	10	3	15	8	4	10	7	5	10	4	6	18	0
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	15	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	5	9	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
Clerical, Medical & General	1	18	8	2	2	1	2	7	6	2	15	3	3	5	2	3	18	1	4	14	10	5	16	11	7	5	11
Colonial Mutual	1	18	5	2	2	7	2	8	9	2	16	0	3	5	1	3	15	11	4	9	10	5	11	11	7	1	1
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Confederation	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Co-operative Ins.	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	4	2	14	4	3	3	1	3	14	9	4	10	1	5	10	7	6	18	7
†Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	17	0	3	6	3	3	18	2	4	13	8	5	13	7	6	19	1
Edinburgh	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	15	4	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	5	14	0	7	2	0
Equitable	2	4	0	2	8	0	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	8	0	3	18	0	4	12	0	5	8	0	6	8	0
Equity and Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	15	10	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	5	12	6	7	2	5
Friends' Provident & Century	1	19	0	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	15	2	3	4	3	3	15	2	4	9	9	5	9	4	6	16	0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 50.			Age 55.			Age 60.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
General	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	16	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	5	11	8	6	18	0
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	16	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	5	10	7	6	16	1
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	14	3	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	5	7	5	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	16	7	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	5	3	4	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	15	2	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	5	10	6	6	16	0
‡Legal & General	2	3	1	2	7	1	2	13	2	3	0	8	3	10	0	4	1	9	4	16	8	5	15	9	7	0	5
Life Assoc. of Scot	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	16	1	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	5	10	9	6	16	10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	16	10	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	5	12	4	6	18	8
London & Scottish	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	15	10	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	11	4	6	17	8
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	8	5	6	14	11
¶London Life	1	18	6	2	1	10	2	7	0	2	13	6	3	1	8	3	12	0	4	5	4	5	2	7	6	5	0
Manufacturers	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	15	11	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	5	16	2	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	11	6	5	11	1	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	17	5	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	5	14	0	7	0	0
Motor Union	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6	—	—	—
Mutual and Citizens'	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	16	1	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	5	11	6	7	0	10
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	14	11	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	5	9	4	6	16	2
National Mut. of Aust.	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	17	5	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	5	8	8	6	11	10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	17	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	5	11	2	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	15	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	5	10	8	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	5	12	6	7	3	0
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	5	12	10	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	15	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	5	10	3	6	10	6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2	1	8	2	5	7	2	11	7	2	19	1	3	8	5	4	0	2	4	15	7	5	17	5	7	6	4
Provident Mutual	1	19	0	2	3	0	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	8	3	16	0	4	10	4	5	9	0	6	13	4
*Prudential	1	17	8	2	1	2	2	7	0	2	14	11	3	4	6	3	16	2	4	11	2	5	12	1	7	1	4
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	16	6	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	5	15	2	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	9	8	5	6	8	6	8	8
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	16	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	5	9	11	6	16	4
Salvation Army	1	17	11	2	1	9	2	7	7	2	15	0	3	4	4	3	16	3	4	11	9	5	11	9	6	18	1
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	1	5	11	0	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	0	2	5	0	2	10	6	2	18	0	3	5	6	3	16	6	4	10	6	5	10	0	6	16	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	14	8	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	5	9	7	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	16	1	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	5	10	6	6	16	6
**Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	8	6	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	5	2	3	6	6	9
Scot. Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	15	3	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	5	9	8	6	16	10
Scottish Union & Nat.	2	0	8	2	4	8	2	10	0	2	17	0	3	5	8	3	17	0	4	12	0	5	11	0	6	15	8
Scottish Widows	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	18	2	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	5	13	8	7	4	9
Southern Life	1	18	6	2	1	6	2	6	8	2	13	3	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	5	9	1	6	18	10
Standard	1	18	10	2	2	8	2	8	5	2	15	8	3	4	4	3	15	10	4	10	1	5	8	11	6	17	8
††Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	16	8	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	5	14	10	7	0	10
¶Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	15	10	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	5	15	11	7	5	4
United British	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	15	7	3	4	11	3	16	6	4	11	6	5	10	6	—	—	—
United King. Temp.	2	0	10	2	4	6	2	10	3	2	17	4	3	6	7	3	18	1	4	12	7	5	11	4	6	17	0
‡‡University Life	2	2	7	2	6	6	2	12	4	2	19	8	3	8	9	4	0	2	4	14	10	5	13	7	6	17	11
§§Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	16	1	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	5	15	11	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	15	11	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	5	12	0	6	19	11
Post Office (without profits)	1	13	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	9	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	5	4	0	6	10	6

a Abstainers' rates. † Eagle, Star & British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Select Abstainers' Section."
‡ Legal & General—With guaranteed Bonus of 50 per cent. per annum. Ordinary with-profit policies are not now issued.
§ London Life—These rates are for "age not exceeding," that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary bonus plan.
* Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000.
** Scottish Provident—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
¶ Sun Life of Canada—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
†† Sun Life—Reductions granted to local Assurers.—Non-medical business is also transacted.
‡‡ University Life—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30 per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.
§§ Wesleyan and General—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

Endowment Assurances.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.															Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.													
	Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35			Age 40.			Age 45.			Age 25.			Age 30.			Age 35.			Age 40.			Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers&Genrl.†B	3	2	13	16	6	4	18	0	6	14	9	...				...			3	4	23	19	25	1	06	18	4			
Ailiance	I	3	6	6	4	1	25	3	26	19	6	...				2	17	9	3	8	6	4	3	75	6	07	2	10			
Atlas	I	3	5	7	4	0	55	2	11	7	0	8	...			2	17	5	3	8	3	4	3	55	6	47	5	2			
Australian Mutual	I	3	3	4	3	17	9	4	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	3	6	4	1	25	3	16	18	10			
Britannic	I	3	5	9	4	0	7	5	4	3	7	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	9	3	7	9	4	3	1	5	7	2	7	4	11
British Equitable	B	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	0	3	7	0	4	2	3	5	5	0	7	2	7
British General		3	5	8	3	19	6	5	0	3	6	15	1	10	6	4	2	17	3	3	7	7	4	1	9	5	3	2	6	18	9
Caledonian	I	3	3	1	3	17	10	4	19	8	6	15	7	...			2	14	7	3	5	6	4	0	6	5	2	9	6	19	10
Canada Life	I	3	3	11	3	19	0	5	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6	...			3	6	4	4	2	0	5	5	9	7	5	0
Clerical, Med.&Gen.	B	3	7	3	4	4	15	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	17	4	3	9	4	4	6	9	5	13	3	7	17	8	
Colonial Mutual	I	3	3	3	3	17	7	4	18	9	6	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	8	3	6	3	4	1	0	5	2	11	6	18	8
Commercial Union	I	3	6	14	2	4	5	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1	
Confederation	I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2	...			3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Co-operative		3	4	2	3	18	9	5	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	9	4	1	6	5	6	1	7	6	0
*Eagle, Star&B. D'm.	I	3	6	11	4	2	5	5	6	1	7	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	1	4	5	1	5	9	3	7	8	1
Edinburgh	I	3	6	1	4	2	4	5	4	7	2	7	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	8	3	8	9	4	5	5	5	10	8	7	13	1
Equitable		3	6	0	4	0	5	2	0	6	18	0	...				2	16	0	3	6	0	4	1	0	5	4	0	7	2	0
Equity and Law		3	5	3	4	0	4	5	3	1	7	0	10	0	...		2	16	8	3	7	9	4	3	2	5	6	4	7	5	2
Friends' Prov.&Cent.	I	3	6	2	4	0	7	5	2	0	6	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	7	3	8	2	4	2	11	5	4	10	7	0	6
General	I	3	5	7	4	1	10	5	6	4	7	7	2	11	8	11	2	18	4	3	10	0	4	5	9	5	9	6	7	11	0
General Accident	I	3	4	5	3	19	0	5	1	3	6	18	9	...			2	16	0	3	6	6	4	1	6	5	4	3	7	3	6
Gresham	B	3	2	4	3	16	6	4	18	3	6	14	9	...			2	14	2	3	4	4	3	19	0	5	1	2	6	18	3
Guardian	B	3	4	5	3	17	10	5	1	7	7	1	0	...			2	17	0	3	6	9	4	0	10	5	5	0	7	5	6
Law Union & Rock	I	3	5	0	4	0	0	5	2	8	6	19	1	...			2	16	6	3	7	6	4	3	0	5	5	6	7	3	6
Life Assoc. of Scotland	B	3	4	9	3	19	5	5			16	6	17	10	10	9	11	2	16	0	3	7	4	4	2	2	5	4	8	7	1	6
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	I	3	7	1	4	1	9	5	3	7	7	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	5	3	9	2	4	4	2	5	7	0	7	4	11
London & Scottish	I	3	6	3	4	1	15	3	2	6	19	9	10	12	1	2	2	17	3	3	8	4	4	3	6	5	6	2	7	3	2
London Assurance	I	3	4	11	3	19	6	5	1	2	6	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	1	3	7	2	4	2	2	5	4	5	7	0	2
‡London Life		3	2	6	3	17	2	4	18	8	6	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	6	3	4	5	3	19	6	5	1	5	6	16	8
Manufacturers	I	3	4	5	3	19	11	5	1	1	6	19	4	10	16	2	...			3	7	0	4	2	10	5	4	6	7	3	8
Marine and General	I	3	5	4	3	19	11	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	9	3	7	5	4	2	4	5	5	0	7	2	7
Metropolitan		3	7	4	4	3	5	5	6	11	7	4	5	...			2	17	11	3	9	11	4	6	4	5	10	3	7	8	7
Motor Union		3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	...			2	17	4	3	7	7	4	2	0	5	4	6	7	1	2
Mutual & Citizens'	B	3	1	11	3	16	8	4	18	9	6	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	8	3	4	4	3	19	3	5	1	6	6	18	8
National Mutual	I	3	4	9	3	18	8	5	0	1	6	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	4	3	6	4	4	0	10	5	3	1	7	0	1
Nat. Mutual of Aust.	I	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	18	9	5	1	4	6	18	4
National Provident	B	3	6	4	4	1	2	5	3	2	6	19	1	...			2	18	8	3	9	11	4	5	4	5	7	10	7	4	3
North Brit & Mercan.	I	3	6	2	4	1	15	3	0	6	18	10	...				2	17	6	3	8	8	4	3	9	5	6	1	7	2	11
Northern	I	3	5	8	3	19	8	5	1	1	6	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	2	3	7	4	4	1	11	5	4	1	7	0	8
Norwich Union		3	4	4	3	17	5	4	19	4	6	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	7	3	6	7	4	1	3	5	3	0	7	0	6
Pearl	I	3	6	14	1	9	5	5	7	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	4	3	8	10	4	5	1	5	9	5	7	9	9		
Phœnix	B	3	6	4	4	0	5	5	1	9	6	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	9	3	8	0	4	2	8	5	4	8	7	1	8
Prov. Assoc. of Lon.	I	3	9	10	4	5	4	5	8	5	7	6	6	...			3	0	8	3	12	0	4	7	11	5	11	5	7	9	11
Provident Mutual	B	3	5	8	4	0	4	5	2	0	6	18	4	10	10	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	4	0	5	5	0	7	1	8
*Prudential	I	3	7	9	4	4	3	5	7	10	7	9	5	...			...			3	10	5	4	7	8	5	10	10	7	12	9
Refuge	I	3	6	4	3	4	0	8	5	5	2	7	6	2	...		2	14	10	3	6	9	4	4	0	5	8	6	7	10	4
Royal	I	3	5	8	4	0	0	5	1	8	6	17	4	10	12	0	2	17	0	3	7	8	4	4	0	5	8	4	8	7	0	8
Royal Exchange	I	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	4	7	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	3	3	7	11	4	4	2	10	5	5	2	7	3	10

Name of Office.	Sum Assured Payable at Age 55 or at Previous Death.										Sum Assured Payable at Age 60 or at Previous Death.									
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Salvation Army	3	5 2	4	1 0	5	4 1	7	3 5	10	14 5	...		3	7 3	4	3 8	5	7 2	7	6 11
Scottish Amicable ...I	3	7 10	4	2 2	5	3 4	7	0 8	10	14 5	2	19 6	3	10 0	4	4 7	5	6 3	7	3 10
Scottish Equitable...I	3	6 0	4	0 0	5	1 6	6	17 6	...		2	17 6	3	8 0	4	2 6	5	4 0	7	0 6
Scottish Insurance I	3	3 10	3	18 8	5	1 2	6	18 7	10	13 6	2	14 11	3	5 9	4	1 5	4	0 7	7	2 0
Scottish Life.....	3	7 3	4	1 10	5	3 2	7	1 2	...		2	18 4	3	9 2	4	2 5	5	1 5	10	7 4 2
†Scottish Provident I	3	9 0	4	3 2	5	4 5	6	19 8	...		3	0 5	3	10 11	4	5 5	5	5 7	2	7 11
Scottish Temp. ...a B	3	4 11	3	19 7	5	1 10	6	19 4	10	17 0	2	16 7	3	7 3	4	3 4	2	3 5	4	11 7 3 6
Scottish Un. & Nat. B	3	6 6	4	1 0	5	3 2	6	19 8	...		2	17 8	3	8 8	4	3 6	5	6 5	0	7 3 2
Scottish Widows' ...I	3	6 6	4	1 1	5	2 10	7	0 0	...		2	17 7	3	8 5	4	3 5	8	5 5	8	7 3 1
Southern Life	3	0 10	3	15 11	4	18 3	6	15 0	10	5 8	2	12 6	3	3 3	4	6 3	10	9 5	1	4 6 18 4
Standard	3	5 8	4	0 6	5	2 3	6	18 3	...		2	16 11	3	7 9	4	2 10	5	5 3	7	1 7
Sun Life	3	4 9	3	19 9	5	2 1	6	19 2	10	11 8	2	16 4	3	7 6	4	3 0	5	6 4	7	3 11
‡‡Sun of Canada ...I	3	5 10	4	0 5	5	2 0	7	0 8	10	19 7	2	16 10	3	8 2	4	3 3	5	5 6	7	5 0
United British	3	5 9	3	19 9	5	0 10	6	16 11	...		2	17 4	3	7 8	4	2 0	5	4 6	7	1 2
United King. Temp. I	3	7 10	4	2 5	5	4 3	7	0 1	...		2	18 9	3	9 11	4	4 11	5	7 2	7	3 6
¶University Life	3	9 10	4	4 8	5	6 8	7	3 0	10	14 9	3	1 0	3	11 11	4	7 1	5	9 7	7	6 4
**Wesleyan & Gen. I	3	5 3	4	1 4	5	5 8	7	7 1	...		2	16 3	3	7 10	4	4 3	5	9 0	7	11 1
Yorkshire.....B	3	5 6	4	0 2	5	2 7	7	0 1	10	15 8	2	16 8	3	7 3	4	2 5	5	5 6	7	3 10
Post Office (without profits).....	2	17 6	3	11 0	4	10 6	6	2 6	9	3 6	2	9 6	2	19 6	3	13 6	4	13 6	6	6 6

a Abstainers' Rates.
B Matures on birthday of assured. I Matures on anniversary of issue.
* Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
† London Life Rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary Bonus plan.
° Prudential. A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
†† Scottish Provident. Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
‖ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non medical business also transacted.
‡‡ Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
¶ University Life. Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s. per cent. per annum for first seven years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter.
** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	Ordinary Life Companies.		Industrial Life Companies.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses).....	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	734,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,087	1,529,965	80,519,449

	Ordinary Life Assurances.		Industrial Life Assurances	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
		£		£
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,233,771	869,738,964	38,004,956	433,900,645

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.

THIS Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to *day of death*. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.								FEMALES.							
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 50.		Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
Alliance	7 9 11		8 11 4		10 0 4		12 0 2		6 1 7		6 13 0		7 9 4		8 13 3		10 8 3	
Atlas	7 16 6		8 18 8		10 9 0		12 12 0		6 7 6		6 19 4		7 15 10		8 19 8		10 15 10	
*Australian Mutual	7 9 8		8 13 4		10 5 5		12 9 8		5 19 10		6 12 9		7 11 1		8 17 10		10 16 11	
*Britannic	7 14 4		8 17 8		10 9 9		12 12 8		6 7 8		7 0 8		7 19 0		9 6 0		11 5 8	
British General	8 7 2		9 11 8		11 5 0		13 11 4		6 19 8		7 13 0		8 12 2		10 0 0		12 2 4	
Canada Life	8 13 5		9 19 4		11 15 0		14 4 11		7 4 4		7 18 6		8 13 9		10 8 10		12 13 6	
Clerical, Med., & Gen.	7 12 0		8 13 6		10 3 10		12 7 0		6 3 10		6 15 4		7 11 4		8 15 4		10 10 8	
*Colonial Mutual	7 16 8		9 0 4		10 12 8		12 17 0		6 10 0		7 3 0		8 1 8		9 9 0		11 9 4	
Commercial Union	7 15 1		8 16 8		10 5 9		12 6 9		6 6 10		6 18 4		7 14 5		8 17 7		10 11 5	
Confederation	8 8 7		9 14 7		11 9 9		13 13 7		6 16 8		7 12 8		8 15 1		10 5 6		12 8 1	
Co-operative Ins.	7 10 2		8 10 4		9 19 6		12 1 8		6 2 6		6 13 6		7 9 0		8 12 4		10 6 2	
Eagle, Star & British Dominions	7 17 2		8 19 0		10 8 8		12 10 10		6 8 10		7 0 6		7 16 6		8 19 10		10 14 6	
Edinburgh	7 11 6		8 15 2		10 7 6		12 11 10		6 1 0		6 15 2		7 14 8		9 1 6		10 19 4	
Equitable	8 0 0		9 2 0		10 12 0		12 14 0		6 10 0		7 2 0		7 18 0		9 2 0		10 18 0	
Equity & Law	7 17 6		8 19 8		10 8 0		12 12 11		6 8 6		7 0 3		7 16 10		9 0 8		10 15 10	
Friends' Prov. & Cent.	8 0 0		9 1 8		10 11 2		12 12 3		6 11 8		7 3 2		7 19 2		9 2 4		10 16 10	
General	7 14 0		8 16 2		10 5 6		12 7 0		6 6 2		6 18 4		7 14 0		8 17 0		10 11 0	
Gresham	7 19 0		9 3 4		10 16 7		13 2 4		6 11 8		7 5 0		8 4 1		9 12 4		11 13 9	
Guardian	7 19 0		9 3 4		10 16 6		12 19 0		6 11 6		7 5 0		8 4 2		9 12 4		11 11 8	
Law Union and Rock	7 19 2		9 3 6		10 16 8		13 2 8		6 11 8		7 5 2		8 4 4		9 12 6		11 14 0	
Legal and General	7 14 4		8 16 4		10 6 0		12 8 8		6 6 0		6 17 4		7 13 8		8 17 0		10 11 8	
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7 16 8		8 18 8		10 9 0		12 12 0		6 5 4		6 19 4		7 16 0		8 19 10		10 15 0	
Liv'pool&Lond.&Globe	7 16 6		8 19 0		10 10 2		12 12 3		6 8 6		7 3		7 19 4		9 3 6		11 1 6	
London Assurance	7 16 8		8 18 10		10 10 9		12 12 0		6 7 8		7 0 0		7 17 4		9 3 6		11 1 6	
London and Scottish	7 14 10		8 16 6		10 6 0		12 8 8		...		6 19 4		7 16 0		8 19 10		10 15 0	
†London Life	7 19 4		9 0 11		10 10 0		12 8 12		6 16 2		6 17 10		7 14 0		8 17 4		10 11 11	
Marine and General	7 11 8		8 15 0		10 6 4		12 9 2		6 11 2		7 2 6		7 18 6		9 1 8		10 15 11	
Metropolitan	8 9 10		9 14 6		11 8 6		13 15 4		6 5 4		6 18 4		7 16 8		9 3 6		11 2 6	
Motor Union	7 17 0		9 0 8		10 12 8		12 17 2		6 7 2		6 19 4		7 17 4		9 5 8		11 4 2	
*Mutual and Citizens'	7 10 4		8 14 4		10 6 4		12 11 0		6 3 4		6 16 8		7 15 8		9 3 0		11 3 4	
La Nationale	8 7 2		9 10 7		11 4 0		13 12 2		7 10 5		8 7 2		9 10 7		11 4 0		13 12 2	
National Mutual	7 11 0		8 15 2		10 8 2		12 13 0		6 3 8		6 17 2		7 16 4		9 4 4		11 5 2	
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7 19 10		9 4 4		10 17 8		13 3 8		6 12 2		7 5 10		8 5 0		9 13 4		11 14 10	
National Provident	7 15 2		8 16 8		10 5 10		12 6 10		6 6 10		6 18 4		7 14 6		8 17 8		10 11 6	
N. Brit. & Mercantile	7 16 6		8 18 8		10 9 0		12 12 0		6 7 6		6 19 4		7 15 10		8 19 8		10 15 0	
Northern	7 18 4		9 0 2		10 9 10		12 11 8		6 6 5		6 17 10		7 14 0		8 17 4		10 11 11	
Norwich Union Life	7 16 7		8 18 9		10 9 9		1 12 12		6 5 8		6 19 4		7 15 11		8 19 9		10 15 0	
Pearl	7 13 2		8 14 8		10 4 2		12 5 10		6 5 2		6 16 4		7 12 4		8 15 6		10 9 8	
Phœnix	7 16 6		8 18 8		10 9 0		12 12 0		6 7 8		6 19 4		7 15 10		8 19 8		10 15 0	
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	8 10 0		9 14 4		11 7 6		13 13 8		7 2 6		7 15 10		8 14 10		10 3 0		12 4 6	
Provident Mutual	7 7 9		8 9 2		9 18 4		11 19 3		5 19 5		6 11 0		7 7 3		8 10 4		10 4 3	
Prudential	7 11 6		8 12 6		10 1 2		12 2 10		6 4 2		6 15 2		7 10 10		8 13 4		10 6 8	
Refuge	7 5 5		8 8 2		9 18 11		12 1 0		5 19 6		6 12 4		7 10 4		8 16 8		10 14 11	
Royal	8 10 0		9 10 4		11 0 17		13 8 7		7 1 8		7 14 8		8 12 4		9 17 8		11 13 0	
Royal Exchange	7 15 0		8 17 0		10 6 11		12 9 6		6 6 4		6 18 0		7 14 4		8 18 0		10 12 10	
Salvation Army	7 16 8		9 0 8		10 13 2		12 16 8		6 7 4		7 2 4		8 3 2		9 12 8		11 15 8	
Scottish Equitable	7 9 10		8 11 6		10 1 2		12 3 2		6 1 4		6 13 0		7 9 2		8 12 6		10 7 0	
Scottish Insurance	7 12 8		8 17 0		10 10 4		12 16 4		6 5 0		6 18 8		7 17 10		9 6 2		11 7 8	
Scottish Life	7 17 8		9 2 8		10 16 8		13 3 6		6 6 8		7 0 10		7 19 0		9 4 8		11 3 2	
Scottish Provident	7 16 7		8 18 9		10 8 8		11 12 12		6 5 7		6 19 4		7 15 11		8 19 9		10 15 0	
Scottish Temperance	8 1 10		9 5 7		10 17 10		13 2 9		6 15 2		7 8 2		8 6 8		9 14 2		11 14 7	
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 16 2		9 0 8		10 13 10		12 19 8		6 4 8		6 19 4		7 19 4		9 7 2		11 6 2	
Scottish Widows'	7 16 8		8 18 10		10 9 0		12 12 0		6 7 8		6 19 4		7 16 0		8 19 10		10 15 0	
Southern Life Assoc.	8 9 10		9 14 6		11 8 6		13 15 6		7 1 8		7 15 4		8 14 10		10 3 6		12 5 10	
Standard	8 7 7		9 10 9		11 2 8		13 8 5		6 17 6		7 9 7		8 6 8		9 11 7		11 8 9	
Sun Life	7 10 0		8 10 6		9 18 4		11 17 6		6 5 2		6 16 8		7 12 10		8 16 2		10 11 0	
Sun Life of Canada	8 3 5		9 5 2		...		...		6 14 5		7 6 2		8 2 7		...		...	
United British	7 17 0		9 0 8		10 12 8		12 17 2		6 7 6		6 19 8		7 19 8		9 5 8		11 4 2	
United Kingdom	7 12 0		8 13 6		10 2 10		12 2 4		6 3 10		6 7 4		7 11 4		8 14 6		10 8 8	
Wesleyan & General	7 16 0		8 17 0		10 16 0		12 16 0		6 8 6		6 16 6		7 15 0		8 17 8		10 11 6	
Yorkshire	7 19 4		9 0 10		10 10 2		12 12 0		6 11 2		7 2 6		7 18 6		9 1 8		10 15 10	
Post Office	These rates vary according to prices of Consols.																	

* Australian Mutual, Britannic, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.
† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are approximated for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS.—A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation Claims); Av=Aviation; Bo=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Machinery; M=Marine; Mo=Mortgage; Mc=Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Reinsurances; V=Various classes.

NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1883	L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A, Pu	Abstainers and General	142, Edmund-street, *Birmingham*; Insurance House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1824	All classes	Alliance	Bartholomew-lane, E.C. 2.
1920	All cl. ex. L	Allied Traders	1, Gordon-place, W.C. 1.
1904	All cl. ex. L	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly-circus, W. 1.
1918	All classes	Atlantic	36–37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	F L, A, Bu, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	*Sydney*; 73–76, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1919	All cl. ex. L.	Autocar, Fire and Accident	83–84, Queen-street, E.C. 4.
1919	Av, A, F, Bu, Mc, M, &c.	Aviation and General	56, St. James-street, S.W. 1.
1905	F, Bu	Baptist Fire	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic	Coopers-buildings, Church-street, *Liverpool*.
1866	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, *Birmingham*; 44–46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St., *Lpool*; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1898	A	British Employers' Mutual	St. Thomas-street, *Sunderland*.
1878	Bo, &c.	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., *Manchester*; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	L, F, A, Bu, Mc, P	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	F, A, Bu, G, Mc, Bo, &c.	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal Life	2, Basil-street, Sloane-street, S.W. 3.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, *Glasgow*.
1908	All cl. ex. L	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	M, F & V	British Standard Fire and Gen.	52–54, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M	Caledonian	19, George-st., *Edin.*; (Temporary address), 51, Colman-st., E.C. 2.
1847	L	Canada Life	2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	A, Ma, Bu, Mc, F, V	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899 1906	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1885	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.*; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1909	F, M, A, Re	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C., 2.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24–26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	*Toronto*; Bush house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1907	F, Bu, A, Bo, &c.	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, *Bradford*.
1903	L & Re all cl.	Consolidated	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-street, *Manchester*; Clare-house, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	A, F, Mc, P, Pu, Re, V	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807 1906	F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1908	F, Bu, A, P, Pu, Mc, G	Dominion	10, Stafford-street, *Edinburgh*.
1909	A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1
1807	All classes	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	M, F L, A, Pu, Bu, Mc	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1823	All classes (exc. Marine)	Edinburgh	26, George-st., *Edin.*; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	All classes	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.
1898	Pu, A, G, F	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, *Edinburgh*; Regent-house, 89, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1762	L	Equitable	19 Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	28, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk	56–62, New Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1894	All cl. ex. L	Excess	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1900	F, A, H, &c	Farmers' Fire and Accident	County Insurance-buildings, *York*.
1896	F	Federated British	10, St. James-street, S.W. 1.
1904	A, V	Federated Employers'	8, King-street, *Manchester*; and 15–16, George-street, E.C. 4.
1890	A, V ex. L	Fine Art and General	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.; 18, Charlotte-sq., *Edin.* *Perth*; General-buildings, Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1885	A, L, F G, V	General Accident	
1837	L	General Life	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1848	L	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1910	A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma, P, Mc & Pu, V	Gresham Fire and Accident	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society	19. Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	F, A, L, Bu, M, G, P	Guardian	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak	40-44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	F, A, G, Mc	Hibernian	48 & 49, Dame-st., *Dublin.*
1878	Ca, A & F.	Imperial Live Stock & Gen.	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish-square, W. 1.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1907	F Ca, A	Lancashire and General	8, Bucklersbury, E.C. 3.
1892 1907	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1845 1907	F, A, V	Law Fire	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	All classes except Life	Legal	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2
1836	All classes	Legal and General	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	All classes except Life	Licences and General	24–28, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	82, Princes-st., *Edinb.*; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G. Ma, P, V	L'pool & London & Globe	1, Dale-street, *Liverpool*; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	P	L'pool & London Plate Glass	14. Dale-street, *Liverpool.*
1918	M, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.	Liverpool Marine and General	Exchange-buildings, *Liverpool*; 7, Angel-court, E.C. 2.
1843	Indus, L	Liverpool Victoria	St. Andrew's-street, Holborn-circus, E.C. 4.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Mc, V, M.	London and Scottish	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	P	London & Manch. Plate Glass	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance	1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	L, F, Mc	London General	158–160, City-road, E.C. 1.
1869	All classes except Life	London Guarantee and Accident	20–22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
1806	L	London Life	(Tempy. address): 5, Mansion House-st., E.C. 4.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users	9, Mount-street, *Manchester.*
1887	L	Manufacturers'	*Toronto*; British Columbia House, 1, Regent-street, S.W.
1836	M	Marine	30, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L, M	Marine and General	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime	Brown's Bldngs, *Liverpool*: 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3.
1884	A, L	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1908	All classes except Life	Medway	79, High-street, *Chatham.*
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36–38, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass	200, Wolverhampton-street, *Dudley.*
1919	M, &c.	Motor Transport	12–14, Adelphi, W.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1906	Mc, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	26, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1899	A, F, P, &c.	Mutual Property	159–165, Great Portland-street, W. 1.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	*Manchester*; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1914	A, F, &c.	National Employers' Mutual	1–2, George-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	*Glasgow*; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guaran.& Suretyship	*Edinburgh*; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1894	F, V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	37–41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 4.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1830	L	La Nationale	*Paris*; 22bA, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C. 2,
1909	All classes except L & A	North and South	1, Tithebarn-street, *Liverpool*.
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	64, Princes-street, *Edinburgh*; 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., *Aberdeen*; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M, V	Norwich Union Fire	*Norwich*; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	*Norwich*; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	A, G, Bu, F, Mc, Bo, &c.	Ocean Accident	Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	L, F, Bu, A, Mc, P, Pu	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phœnix	Phœnix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, *Liverpool*.
1865	L	Post Office Savings	Blythe-road, West Kensington, W. 14.
1866	F, A	Primitive Methodist	*York*.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25–31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	A Bu, Ca, Mc Pu, F, G. P. V	Provident Accident and Guarantee	61–62, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	*Kendal*; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	F, M, A, &c.	Queensland	22, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	A, Bu, Ca, G, Mc, P, Pu, V	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Mc, A, P	Red Star Association	50–51, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., *Manchester*; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	F, A, Bu	Reliance Fire and Accident	Lennard's-bldgs., Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	M, F	Reliance Marine	*Liverpool*; 63, Old Broad-street, E.C. 3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	All classes except Life	Road Transport and General	20, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	*Liverpool*; 24–28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L	Royal Liver	*Liverpool*.
1861	L, F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	*Glasgow*; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	All cl. ex. L	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	*Glasgow*; 1, Lombard-court, E.C. 3.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	*Glasgow*; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., *Edinb.*; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L (Ind.)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, *Glasgow*; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	Reversions, &c.	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, *Edinburgh*.
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., *Glasg.*; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	33, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 5 Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., *Edinb.*; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M, F	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., *Liverpl.*; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	2, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3
1891	L	Southern Life	Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., *Edinb.*; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1871	M	Standard Marine	40, Brown's-buildings, *Liverpool.*
1891	F, A, M	State	*Liverpool*; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu, Ca, G, M, Mc, P, Pu	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	L	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	*Montreal*; Sun of Canada House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	*Liverpool*; 13, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1887	Trustees & Executors	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	Ann-street, *Belfast.*
1714 1907	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1863	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., *Liverpool*; 124, Old Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1915	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1919	F, M	United Fire and Marine	3, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1902	A, G, Bu, V, Bo, Ca, G, Ma, P	United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	196, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	All cl. ex. L	Universal Automobile	11 & 13, Elizabeth-street, S.W. 1.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	Lombard Ho., George-yd., Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1859	Bo, V	Vulcan	*Manchester*; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1911	L, F, A, Bu, V	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	*Cardiff*; 66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	*Birmingham*; 20 & 23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1912	F, L, M, A, Bu	Western Australian	36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1832	A, L	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, *Glasgow.*
1885	F, Bu, A	West of Scotland	*Glasgow*; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1717 1906	All classes except L&M	Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1919	F, M	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1854	M, F	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, *York*; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.
1872	A, Pu, Mc	Zurich General Acc. and Liab.	33A, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

(*a*) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
(*b*) " " —With limited number of payments.
(*c*) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*d*) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
(*e*) " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
(*f*) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
(*g*) "*Non-Medical*" Insurances.

For full official information *see* the Post Office Guide, price 1*s.*, published in January and July.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is.

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz. ..... 1½*d.*
For every additional 2 oz., or less ..... ½*d.*
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft, or if in the form of a roll, 30 in. length × 4 in. Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1*d.*; *reply postcards*, 2*d.* (p. 366).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters.*

Printed papers bearing ½*d.* stamp only are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz. ..... 1*d.*
For every additional 6 oz., or less ..... ½*d.*
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters.*

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. ..... 6*d.*
" " 5 lb. ..... 9*d.*
" " 8 lb. ..... 1*s.* 0*d.*
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) ...1*s.* 3*d.*
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged *double postage* on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, *double the deficiency.*

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-*registered* free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice for re-direction of *letters*, &c., must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1*s.* for second, 1*s.* third, and 5*s.* each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams.*

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken.* Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3*d.* exclusive of postage. With a further 3*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6*d.* late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, etc., over 10*s.* in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3*d.*), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for *compensation inclusive of registration* are:—Fee 3*d.*, compensation up to £5; 4*d.*, £20; and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 11*d.* for £400. *Compensation* up to £2 is given on (*a*) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (*b*) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of *money* of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered *Letter* Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (*see* next page); the maximum compensation for *coin* is £5. Compensation for *jewellery, watches, &c.*, is only given on *registered* packets; for *glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables* only when sent as *parcels.* Compensation is not given for *damage* to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than parcels, unless "*Fragile, with care*" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING unregistered parcels, free; other unregistered postal packets, ½*d.*

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, *which must be prepaid*, in cash or by stamps, 6*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, with 1*d.* on each *separate* packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3*d.* on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. Packets must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram *gratis.* (2) By special messenger after transmission by post: (*a*) from the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6*d.*); or *if so marked*, (*b*) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (*c*) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." Packets must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6*d.* per mile for one packet, and 1*d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (4) *see* p. 374. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges). (*see* p. 374). Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.* for Sundays and Holidays, *see* p. 374, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4*d.* extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, *whether on week-days or Sundays*, an unregistered

letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded by the next available train or steamship, and passed on from one company to another. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (*except on Sundays*) delivered as an Express Letter under Service 2*a* (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service 1.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of* 1*d. or more*, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding* 1*d.* are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. *Foreign letters, &c., undelivered in Britain*, are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; but for *parcels see* p. 362.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—Correspondence of any kind may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-Offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Poste Restante letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (*see* above), unless during a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified *shorter* period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (*see* p. 365).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d.* The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (minimum size 4 × 2¾ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland (maximum size 5½ × 3½ in.) and abroad (5⅞ × 4⅛). Reply postage, 2*d.*

Printed Papers Post (*see* p. 365).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other *written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter*, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile), together with anything necessary for the safe transmission of the packet. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document; Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. For full conditions see the official Guide. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, *i.e.*, without breaking, tearing, ungumming, or cutting.

Newspaper Post (*see* p. 365).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (*see* p. 365). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; the sender must, except in last case, declare contents when posting. 6*d.* customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Is. delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 1 lb., 1*d.*; 5 lb., 3*d.*; 6½ lb. (maximum), 2*d.* Maximum size, 2 × 1 × 1 ft. or if a roll 30 × 4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—*for list of latter see p.* 381) are sold of the respective values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* Books of 6 1*d.*, and 6 ½*d.* stamps, together with (*a*) 18 1½*d.* stamps, 3*s.*, or (*b*) 10 1½*d.* stamps, 2*s.* Rolls of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.* and 2*d.* stamps (480, 960, 500 or 1000 in a roll) are also sold at 1*d.*, 2*d.* and 4*d.* extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry ½*d.*, 1*d.*, and 1½*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a 4½*d.* embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: **F.** 5¼ in. × 3⅝ in., 5*d.* each; **G.** 6⅛ in. × 3¼ in., 5½*d.* each: **H.** 8 in. × 5 in., 6*d.* each; **K**, 11½ in. × 6 in., 6½*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 1½*d.* stamp, one 2*d.*; 2, 3½*d.*; 5, 9*d.*

POST CARDS with impressed stamp: *Inland*: Single: thin—one, 1¼*d.*; 2, 2½*d.*; 5, 5½*d.*; 11, 1*s.*; stout—one, 1½*d.*; 5, 6*d.*; 10, 1*s.*; reply—1, 2½*d.*; 4, 8¾*d.*; 11, 2*s.*; *Foreign*: Single—one, 1¾*d.*, 4, 7*d.*, 7, 1*s.*; reply—one, 3½*d.*; 5, 1*s.* 4*d.*; 10, 2*s.* 8*d.*

EMBOSSED ENVELOPES (*a*) with 1½*d.* stamp: "A" (4⅜ × 3⅛ in.)—1, 1¾*d.*; 3, 5*d.*; 5, 8½*d.*; 11, 1*s.* 6*d.*; "Commercial" (5⅛ in. × 3⅛ in.)—1, 1¾*d.*; 2, 3½*d.*; 5, 8*d.*; (*b*) with ½*d.* stamp, ungummed "Commercial" size ("N"): 1, ¾*d.*; 2, 1¼*d.*; 5, 3*d.*

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS with ½*d.* stamp : 1, ¾*d.* ; 2, 1¼*d.* ; 3, 1¾*d.* ; 7, 4*d.* ; with 1*d.* stamp : 1, 1¼*d.* ; 2, 2¼*d.* ; 5, 5½*d.* ; 8, 8¾*d.* ; 11, 1*s.*

Embossed or impressed postage stamps (except of Queen Victoria's reign) cut out of envelopes, post-cards, letter-cards, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams respectively, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Metropolis is divided for postal (not telegraphic) purposes into eight Head Districts, each comprising the number of Delivery Districts indicated below :—

East Central (E.C.)	4	North Western (N.W.)	10
West Central (W.C.)	2	South Eastern (S.E.)	27
Eastern (E.)	17	South Western (S.W.)	20
Northern (N.)	22	Western (W.)	14

To avoid delay in delivery, the initials of the Head District, and the number of the proper delivery office should appear in the address of all *postal* packets. Each Head District has a Head Office (addresses given on p. 208), Branch Offices, and others, the total number of offices in the London Postal Area being about a thousand.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MAILS (latest times for posting without late fee on week-days at G.P.O.).—LETTERS : *European :* (*a*) Europe generally, 7.30 a.m. daily ; (*b*) Norway, 8.30 a.m., Tu., Th., Sat. ; (*c*) France, Italy, 9.0 a.m. daily ; (*d*) Belgium, Germany, Russia, Baltic States, Switzerland, Italy, 12.0 noon daily ; (*e*) Europe generally, 6.0 p.m. daily. *Extra-European :* (*f*) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine (*viâ* Brindisi, Supplementary) 9.0 a.m. Wed. ; (*g*) Africa (S., S.W., S.E.), Madeira, Mauritius, 11.30 a.m. Fri. ; (*h*) India, Egypt, E. Africa, Far East (exc. Japan), Australia and New Zealand (*viâ* Suez) 6.0 p.m. Th. ; (*i*) Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine (*viâ* Brindisi) 6.0 p.m. Tu. ; (*k*) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (*viâ* Europe) 6.0 p.m., frequently ; (*l*) Brazil, Argentine, etc. (by sea direct) 8.0 p.m., frequently ; (*m*) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A. and thence to Central and Northern S. America, West Indies, etc., and Japan, 6.0 p.m. frequently ; (*n*) West Africa, 2.0 a.m. about weekly. PARCELS (less frequent in general) : (*x*) Europe generally (except mails under (*a*) below) 1.15 p.m. (Sat. 12.30 p.m.) ; (*z*) 8.30 a.m. to Greece and Turkey by all-sea routes, Denmark, Portugal, Bulgaria and Malta ; (*y*) Wed. 1.15 p.m. to Gibraltar, Morocco, Egypt, Cyprus, Palestine, Syria, Persia, Iraq, E. Africa, Seychelles, India ; (*4*) Th. 1.15 p.m. to W. Africa, Madeira ; (*5*) 1.15 p.m. *viâ* P. & O. to Malta, Ceylon, Singapore, Far East, Australia, New Zealand ; (*6*) 1.15 p.m. to Ascension, St. Helena, Mauritius (from Thames), Nyasaland, Port E. Africa, Rhodesia *viâ* Beira ; (*7*) 8.30 a.m. to (*a*) Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand, *viâ* Orient Line ; (*b*) Mauritius, *viâ* Birkenhead or Marseilles ; (*c*) Canada, Newfoundland, U.S.A., China, Japan, Fiji, Philippines, Panama Canal ; (*d*) Colombia, Ecuador, Panama Rep., Nicaragua, Salvador, Peru (exc. Loreto) ; (*e*) Jamaica, Costa Rica ; (*f*) New Zealand direct ; (*8*) 11.0 a.m. (*a*) Newfoundland, Fiji, *viâ* Southampton ; (*b*) Canaries, W. Africa ; (*c*) Bahamas, Bermudas, West Indies and Guiana (exc. French), Central America (exc. countries under (*7*) (*d*) above), S. America, Falklands. REGISTERED LETTERS must be posted half-an-hour earlier (but for (*m*) and (*n*), 8.45 p.m the previous evening). INTER-OFFICE mails can be posted earlier ; those stamped ¾*d.* only, before 4.30 p.m.

INLAND MAILS.—For *Letters and Postcards* the latest time of posting for Provincial Night Mails, at G.P.O. and Head District Head Offices, Charing Cross, Paddington (London St.), and certain E.C. Offices, is 6 p.m., elsewhere in Head Districts, 5.30 p.m. ; for *Registered Letters* half-an-hour earlier ; for *Newspapers*, E.C. and W.C., 5.30, the other District Head Offices, 5.0 p.m.

LATE FEES.—Correspondence, other than parcels, bearing extra stamps, if posted in special boxes at chief offices or the appropriate railway terminus after the ordinary hour of collection but up to the times given below, is included in the mails :—FOREIGN MAILS : *At G.P.O.* : Unregistered :—Mail (*d*) of earlier paragraph, Fee 1*d.*, up to 12.30 p.m. ; Mail (*e*) 1*d.*, 7.0 p.m. (Havre only : 1*d.*, 8.0 p.m.) ; (*g*) 2*d.*, noon ; (*h*) 2*d.*, 7.0 p.m. ; 4*d.*, 8.0 p.m. ; (*j*) and (*k*) 3*d.*, 7.0 p.m. ; 6*d.*, 8.0 p.m. Registered : (*d*) 2*d.*, noon ; (*e*) 2*d.*, 6.30 ; 4*d.*, 7.0 p.m. (Havre only : 2*d.*, 7.30 p.m.) ; (*g*) 4*d.*, 11.30 a.m. ; (*h*) (*j*) and (*k*) 4*d.*, 6.30 : 8*d.*, 7.0 p.m. ; (*l*) 4*d.*, 8.30 p.m. *At Railway Termini* : Unregistered :—Mails (exc. Sat.) to France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis and Malta : at Holborn Viaduct, 2*d.*, 8.10 p.m. (if registered, 1*s.* 6*d.*), and at Victoria (L.B. & S.C.), 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m. ; Daily mails from Liverpool Street to Holland, Germany, Denmark, E. Europe and Scandinavia (except Norway, Sat. only), 2*d.*, 8.15 p.m., and to Belgium, 2*d.*, 8.25 p.m. ; Mail (*g*) Waterloo, 6*d.*, 1.15 p.m. ; and with fee 6*d.* up to 10 min. before departure of final boat train : at Waterloo for mails (*l*), (*m*) *viâ* Southampton, New Zealand *viâ* Panama, at Euston for mail (*m*) *viâ* Liverpool. INLAND MAILS (late Fee ½*d.* unless otherwise mentioned) : *At Post Offices* : Letters and postcards up to 7.30 p.m. at G.P.O. and District Head Offices, 7.0 p.m. at Charing Cross and some E.C. offices, 6.30 p.m. elsewhere in Head Districts. Newspapers (at G.P.O. only) ½*d.* up to 6.45, ¾*d.* up to 7.15 p.m. Registered packets : G.P.O., Charing Cross, some E.C. and District Head Offices : 3*d.*, to 6.0 p.m. ; 6*d.*, 6.30 ; 9*d.*, 6.55 (G.P.O., 7.0) and (G.P.O. only), 1*s.* 6*d.* up to 7.30 p.m. *At Railway Termini* (box on platform or sorting carriage) : *Cannon St.* : 11.49 p.m. (Kent, E. Surrey, E. Sussex) ; *Liverpool St.* : 5.0 a.m. (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), 10.12 p.m. (Herts, Cambs, Norfolk) ; *King's +* : 4.45 a.m. (E., Mid. & N. England, part of Scotland), 8.25 p.m. (Towns on E. Coast route in England, S.E. Scotland) ; *Euston* : 5.0 a.m. (Midlands, N. Wales), 8.15 a.m. (N. Wales, Ireland *viâ* Holyhead), *r* 8.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, Mid. Wales, Ireland *viâ* Stranraer), *r* 8.50 p.m. (N. Wales, Ireland *viâ* Holyhead), 9.30 p.m. (N.W. & Mid. England, N. & Mid. Wales) ; *Paddington* : 5.30 a.m. and 10.10 p.m. (West of England, S. Wales) ; *Waterloo* : 5.40 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Dorset, Hants, I. of Wight). Registered letters can be received in the Sorting Carriages up to the same times on payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* late fee, and those for the Euston trains marked *r* above can also be posted at Euston Square Post Office between 5.0 p.m. and 8.0 p.m. at fees varying from 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.* according to lateness.

SUNDAY MAILS, &c., *see* p. 374. AIR MAILS, *see* p. 370.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL POST.

N.B.—For times of despatch *see* "London Postal Arrangements" above.

Letters.

The letter rate *from* Great Britain to British Dominions generally, to countries outside the Postal Union,† and to Egypt, Tangiers, Dubai and Wei-hai-wei, to the United States and Territories (incl. Hawaii but not Panama zone or island Dependencies), as well as to H.M. Forces on the Rhine, and H.M. Ships in Foreign Waters (address c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. 1) is 1½*d.* the first ounce and 1*d.* for each succeeding ounce or fraction. The charge to *all other destinations*, including Palestine and Iraq, is 2½*d.* the first ounce and 1½*d.* per ounce afterwards. Limits of size : to Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,† except Egypt, 1½×1½×1½ ft. ; elsewhere, 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft. ; but if in form of a roll, limits in all cases 30 in. × 4 in. in diameter. Max. weight 4 lb.

Post Cards.

Postage 1½*d.* single, 3*d.* reply. (*See also p.* 366.)

Reply Post-Cards must have the heading "Carte Postale avec réponse payée," on first half, and on the second half (available only to the country of origin) "Carte Postale —réponse."

Reply Coupons.

For the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, coupons (3*d.* each) may be bought at any Money Order Office in this country. Each coupon is exchangeable in any country in the Postal Union† for stamps representing a minimum letter postage from that country to another, but must be exchanged within 6 months.

Books, Newspapers, Samples, &c.

(*a*) PRINTED PAPERS : Newspapers, Books, Catalogues, Photographs, Engravings, Music, and other wholly printed matter, ½*d.* per 2 oz. For *Literature for the Blind*, in other respects considered as a Printed Paper, the rates abroad are : up to 2 lb., ½*d.* ; 4 lb., 1*d.* ; 6½ lb. (max.), 1½*d.*

† Afghanistan, Bahrein, Friendly Is. (Tonga), Johore, Muscat, Nigeria, N. Rhodesia, Pitcairn I., Trengganu, are not in the Postal Union.

(*b*) SPECIAL MAGAZINE POST for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to CANADA *by direct packet*, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, if properly registered for such post (or for Newspaper post in the United Kingdom) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 366. These packets cannot be registered. Rate: 2–6 oz., 1*d.*; 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; and ½*d.* per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5*d.*

(*c*) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½*d.*

(*d*) SAMPLES, Patterns (*bond fide*), and Scientific Specimens, keys, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½*d.* per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1*d.*

To the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union,* the limits are: Size, (●), (*b*) and (*c*) 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Union: Size, (*a*) and (*c*) 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft., (*d*) 18 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (*a*) and (*c*) 4 lb., (*d*) 1lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (*a*) and (*c*) 30 × 4 in., (*d*) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid; wholly unpaid packets are *stopped*. Double the deficit (minimum, 1*d.*) is charged on underpaid packets from abroad. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6*d.* fee, if any are levied) must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., *must* be) *insured* for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to *Customs*, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. *Packing must be substantial*, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are *prohibited*; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns, post offices, stations, or customs houses, whence addressee, who is notified of the arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. From most countries abroad, an *undeliverable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, unless, when posting,* he instructed *either* its abandonment *or* its delivery to some other address or person in the country. Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

Limits:—Maximum weight usually 11 lb.; to some countries (*c*, in list) 5 lb. only. Parcels over 11 lbs. are only accepted at Head and other important offices. Maximum length generally 3½ ft., length and girth combined 6 ft.; but to *Paraguay, Portuguese Timor*: length 2 ft., length and girth 4 ft.; *China*, other than about 1100 chief P.O., the same, except that if not more than 8 in. across a parcel may be 3 ft. 3 in. long, and that for Sinkiang Province no parcel may exceed 1 × 1 × 1 ft. *For Italy*, length 2 ft., but if girth be not more than 2 ft., length may be 3 ft. 3 in.

* See note †, p. 367.

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates.

Abyssinia (Adis-Ababa, Diré-Dawa, Harrar only; from France *a*), *a* 3/-, *c* 5 3, *d* 5/9; *Aden* (28 d., Wed.), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5 3, *f* 8/6; *Albania* (5-8 d., daily), *a* 3 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6; *Algeria* (daily), *a* 1 9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/-; *Argentine* (23 d., 6 *m*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 6, *e* 9 3; *Ascension* (14 d., 1 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3; *Australia* (36-45 d., about 4 *m*), *x* 1/4, *y* -/6; *Austria* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 9, *e* 5 3; *Azores* (2-3 *w.*, From Portugal *a*), *b* 3 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 3; *Bahamas* (from New York *ev.* 14 d.), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/-; *Balearic Is.* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-; *Barbados* (14-18 d. 3-4 *m*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3/-, *d* 4 3; *Belgian Congo*: (*a*) (23 d., *via* Antwerp 1-2 *m*), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 3, *e* 6 9; (*b*) Katanga Province only (*i*) *via* Beira (over 6 *w.*, irregular), *b* 4 9, *c* 6 9, *d* 9 3; (*ii*) *via* Cape (over 22 d., 4 *m*), *b* 5 9, *c* 10 9, *d* 16 -; (*c*) Kutanga and Eastern Prov. only (*via* Aden, Wed.), *a* 5 3, *d* 7/-; *Belgium* (daily), *b* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4/-; *Bermuda* (18 d., from New York 4 *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/-; *Bismarck Archipelago* (2 *m.*, *via* Sydney *o*), *x* 1 4, *y* -10; *Bolivia* (7 *w.*, *via* Chile *o*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 5 3; *Brazil* (3 *w.*, irregular), *b* 3 3, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 3; *British Guiana* (3 *w.*, *a* 3 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4 3; *British Honduras*: (*i*) (Harrison Line *s w.*, 1 *m*), *b* 1 6, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/9; (*ii*) (5-5 *w.*, 1 *m*, Belize *o*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 6; *British Somaliland* (*vid* Aden *o*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/9; *Brunei* (*vid* Singapore), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 6; *Bulgaria* (3 *w.*, irregular), *b* 2/-, *c* 2/9, *d* 3 3; *Cameroons* (27 d., 2 *m*): (*a*) British sphere, *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9; (*b*) French sphere, *b* 1 6, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 3; *Canada* (20-26 d., about 9 *m*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3 3, *d* 6 -; *Canary Is.* (8-10 d., 4 *m*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 9; *Cape Verde Is.* (*vid* Lisbon), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6; *Caroline Is.*, same as Coren; *Cayman Is.*, same as Jamaica; *Ceylon* (25 d., 4 *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5 3, *e* 8/-; *Chile*: (*i*) (*vid* P.S.N.L., 38 d., irregular), *b* 3 3, *c* 4 6, *d* 5 6; (*ii*) except Punta Arenas (*vid* Argentine, 26d., 6 *m*), *b* 5/-, *c* 5 3, *d* 7 6; *China*: (*a*) Chinese P.O. (*i*) except Yunnan (*a*) *vid* Suez (over 6 *w.*, 2 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 3, *e* 7/-; (*b*) *vid* U.S.A. (over 4 *w.*, 4 *m*), *b* 3 3, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 3, *e* 10 3; (*ii*) Yunnan (*vid* Hong Kong, over 38 d., 2 *m*), *a* 3/-, *c* 4 3, *d* 5/-; (*b*) British Agency (Wei-hai-wei), same as (*a*) above; (*c*) Japanese Agencies and Kwantung, same as Japan; (*b*) Macao, *q.v.*; *Colombia*: (*a*) Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, Narino Depts. (22 d., *vid* Colon, irregular), *b* 3/6, *c* 4/9, *d* 5/9; (*b*) elsewhere (25 d., *vid* Pto. Colombia, 3-4 *m*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-; *Cocos* (Keeling), same as Japan; *Corsica* (*a*), *b* 1 6, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/-; *Costa Rica* (28 d., 2 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 4 -, *d* 5 6; *Cuba*: (*i*) *vid* France (4-8 *w.*, 2 *m*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6; (*ii*) *vid* Germany (4-5 *w.*, 4 *m*), *a* 3 3, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/-; *Cyprus* (*vid* Egypt), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 -; *Czecho-Slovakia* (daily), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/-; *Dahomey* (5 *w.*, 2 *m*), *b* 1 6, *c* 2 6, *d* 3 3; *Danzig* (daily), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6 3; *Denmark* (Tu., Wed. to Revel, 3 *m*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3/-, *d* 3 6, *e* 5 6; *Falkland Is.* (4 *m*), *x* 1/9, *y* 3 3, *d* 4 6; *Faroe Is.* (3 d., *o*), *a* 1 6, *c* 2 3, *d* 3/-; *Fiji Is.* (from Canada, 1 *m*), *b* 2 6, *c* 5/-, *d* 7/-; *Finland* (6 d., 4 *m*), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 3; *France* (*ex.* Corsica) (daily), *a* 1/6, *c* 2 3, *d* 2 9, *e* 4 3; *French Equatorial Africa* (4-5 *w.*, from France *a*), *a* 2 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 6; *French Guiana* (*ex d.*, from France *a*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 6, *e* 7 3; *French Oceania* (18 d. to Conakry, 2 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3; *French Indo-China* (from Singapore 3 *m*), *a* 2 6, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-; *French Settlements of Oceania* (2-3 *m.*, *vid* New Zealand service (*l*), and thence, 1 *m*), (*p*) *b* 3 6, *c* 4 9, *d* 6 9, (*q*) *b* 5 3, *c* 6 3, *d* 8 9; *French Somali Coast* (from France *o*), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/9, *d* 4/-, *e* 6 6; *French W. Indies* (25 d., from France *a*), *a* 2 3, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 9; *Gambia* (4 *w.*, 3 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9; *Germany* (*vid* Ostend daily, or direct Tu., Th., Sat.), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/-; Do. (British Army of the Rhine), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 6, *d* 3/-, *e* 4 6; *Gibraltar* (6 d., Wed.), *b* 1 6, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 9, *e* 6 6; *Gilbert & Ellice Is.* (2-3 *m.*, *vid* Sydney *o*), *x* 1 4, *y* -10; *Gold Coast* (17-19 d. to Accra, 3-4 *m*), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4 9; *Greece*: (*a*) all parts (*l*) direct

a = for the first 2 lb.; *b* = for the first 3 lb.; *c* = up to 7 lb.; *d* = between 7 and 11 lb.
e = between 11 and 22 lb. } see *Limits* above.
f = between 11 and 20 lb. }
n = approximate number of mails per month.
o = as opportunity offers.
p = rates for parcels not over 4 ft. in length and girth combined.
q = rates for parcels between 4 and 6 ft. in length and girth combined.
x = for the first lb.
y = for each further lb up to 11 lb.

(3 w., about 4 *m*), b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/-; (iii) from France every 3rd Wed. (11 d.), *a* 3, *c* 4, *b*, *d* 5/-; (n) Corfu only (*viâ* Italy *o*), *a* 4/3, *c* 5/-, *d* 5 6; *Greenland* (*viâ* Denmark), *a* 1/6, *c* 2, *d* 3/-; *Grenada* (3 w., 3-4 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/3, *d* 5/-; *Guatemala* (5 w., 1 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9; *Hawaii*, *see* United S.A.; *Hayti* (*viâ* France), *a* 3/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6; *Holland* (daily), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/-; *Honduras Rep.*: (a) Pacific side (*viâ* France *o*), *a* 3/9, *c* 5/-, *d* 5/6; (n) Atlantic side (3 w., 2 *m*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9; *Hong Kong* (38 d., alternate Wed.), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9; *Hungary* (daily), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 3/9; *Iceland* (direct, *a* *m*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/-; *India** (22 d. to Bombay, Wed.), *b* 2-, *c* 3 and 5/3, *f* 8/6; *Iraq* and Kowit (*viâ* Bombay), *b* 3/6, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/6; *Italian Somaliland* (*viâ* Italy *o*), *a* 5/3, *c* 5/9, *d* 6 3; *Italy* (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/-; *Ivory Coast* (3 w., 2-3 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3; *Jamaica* (16 d., 4 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/-; *Japan* (with Corea, Formosa, and Jap. Saghalien): (i) *viâ* Hong Kong (50 d. to Yokohama, alternate Wed.), *b* 2/-, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9; (ii) *viâ* U.S.A. (x *m.*, 4 *m*), *b* 3/9, *c* 6/6, *d* 9/9; (iii) *viâ* Canada (4 w. from Canada *o*), *b* 4/9, *c* 8/9, *d* 13/6; *Kenya and Uganda* (*viâ* Aden, Wed.), *b* 2/9, *c* 4/6, *d* 6/3; *Leeward Is.*, W. Indies (from New York x *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/9, *d* 5/-; *Letonia* (Latvia) (8 d. to Libau, 4 *m*), *a* 4/-, *c* 5/-, *d* 5/6, *e* 6/6; *Liberia* (3-3 w., 3 *m*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/-; *Libya* (*viâ* Italy *o*), *a* 3/9, *c* 4 3, *d* 4/9; *Lithuania* (7 d. to Memel, 4 *m*), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/6, *e* 5/6; *Luxemburg* (daily), *a* 1/3, *c* 2/-, *d* 2/6, *e* 4/-; *Macao* (*viâ* Hong Kong), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/6; *Madagascar*, Comoro and dependencies (3-4 w., from France *o*), *a* 3/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/6; *Madeira* (5 d., Th.), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/6; *Malay States* (federated and Unfederated (*viâ* Straits Settlements), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/6; *Malta* (10 d., 4 *m*), *b* 1/3, *c* 2/6, *d* 3/3; *Marian Is.*: (a) Guam, same as Samoa (Pago-Pago); (n) elsewhere, same as Japan; *Marshall Is.*: (a) Nauru, same as New Hebrides: (n) elsewhere, same as Japan; *Mauritania* (*viâ* France *o*), *a* 2/8, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/6, *e* 6/6; *Mauritius* (*viâ* France), (i) from Cape Town (*o*), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9; (ii) *viâ* France, alternate Th., *a* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5 3; *Mexico*: (i) direct (3½ w., 2-2 *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3/6, *d* 5/-, *e* 7/3; (ii) *viâ* U.S.A. (12 d., 9 *m*), *b* 4/-, *c* 7/3, *d* 11/-; *Montenegro*, see Yugo-Slavia; *Morocco*: (a) Tangier (*b*, *viâ* Gibraltar), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/6; (n) French Zone, Casafaa P.O. (*viâ* France *o*), *a* 3/-, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/6, *e* 8/-; (c) Spanish P.O. (daily), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-; (n) British P.O. agencies in French and Spanish Zones † (7-11 *d.*, *viâ* Gibraltar), *b* 1/9, *c* 3 3, *d* 4/9; *New Caledonia* (from Australia 3 *m*), *b* 3/-, *c* 5 3, *d* 7/6; *New Foundland* (12 d., 8 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/3, *d* 5/9; *New Guinea Territory* (except Kaitch) (3 *m.*, *viâ* Brisbane *o*), *a* 1/4, *y* -/10; *New Hebrides* (3-3 *m.*, *viâ* Sydney *o*), *x* 1/4, *y* -/10; *New Zealand*: (i) (6 w., 2 *m*), (p) *b* 2/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/-, (q) *b* 4/-, *c* 5/9, *d* 7/6, *e* 11/9; (ii) *viâ* Australia, *b* 2/3, *c* 4/-, *d* 6 3, *e* 9 6; *Nicaragua* (4½ w., *viâ* Panama), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/6; *Niger* (5 w., 2 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/6, *d* 3 3; *Nigeria* (12-30 d. to Lagos, 3-5 w. to interior, 3-4 *m*), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9; *North Borneo* (*viâ* Straits Settlements), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/6; *Norway* (3-5 d., M., Wed., Th., Fr.), *a* 1 9, *c* 2 9, *d* 3 6; *Nyasaland Prot.* (over 6 w., *viâ* Beira, 2 *m*), *b* 3/6, *c* 4/9, *d* 6/9.

Palestine (*viâ* Egypt), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/3; *Panama*: (a) Republic (20-23 d., *o*), *b* 2/9, *c* 4/-, *d* 5/-; (n) Canal Zone (*viâ* U.S.A.), *b* 3/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/6; *Papua*, same as New Guinea Territory; *Paraguay* (5-6 w., *viâ* Argentine), *b* 3 -, *c* 4 3, *d* 5/6; *Persia* † (5 w., *viâ* Bombay) *b* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 6 -; *Peru*: (a) Loreto Dept. (8 w., 1 *m*), *b* 4/-, *c* 5/-, *d* 6/-, *e* 10/-; (n) elsewhere, *b* 3/3, *c* 4 6, *d* 5/6, *e* 9/-; *Philippine Is.* (*viâ* U.S.A.), *b* 3/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/6; *Pitcairn*, (5-6 w., 8-9 times yearly), (p) *b* 1/6, *c* 2/9, *d* 3/9, (q) *b* 3/-, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/9; *Poland* (6 d. to Danzig, 4 *m*), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 3 3, *e* 5/3; *Portugal* (6 d., 4 *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 2/6, *d* 2 9; *Portuguese E. Africa* (6 w. to Beira, 2 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3 3, *d* 3 6; *Portuguese India* (*viâ* Bombay), *b* 2 9, *c* 4 3, *d* 6/-; *Portuguese Timor* (*viâ* Str. Settlements), *b* 3/6, *c* 4 3, *d* 6 3; *Portuguese W. Africa* (5-6 w., *viâ* Portugal *o*), Angola, *b* 3 9, *c* 4 3, *d* 6/9 and Guinea, *b* 3 -, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-; (c) S. Thomé & Principe, *b* 3/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4 3; *Reunion* (4 w., *viâ* France *o*), *a* 2/9, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/-, *e* 8/-; *Rhodes* (*viâ* Italy *o*), *a* 4/-, *c* 4 9, *d* 5/-; *Roumania* (daily), *a* 2/3, *c* 3 6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6 3; *Russia-in-Europe* (*viâ* Lettonia), *a* 3/6, *c* 4/-, *d* 4/6, *e* 6/9; *Russia-in-Asia* (*viâ* Lettonia), *a* 6 3, *c* 5/9, *d* 6 3, *e* 9 3.

St. Helena (21 d., 1 *m*), *b* 1/9, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3; *St. Lucia* (23 d., 3-4 *m*), *b* 1 9, *c* 3 3, *d* 5/-; *St. Pierre & Miquelon* (2-4 w., *viâ* Canada *o*), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/3, *d* 5/3; *St. Vincent* (3 w., 3-4 *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/6; *Salvador* (4 w., *viâ* Panama), *b* 3/-, *c* 4/-, *d* 5 3, *e* 8/-; *Samoa*: (a) Apia (3 *m.*), same as N. Zealand (i), but limit of weight 11 lbs.; (n) Pago-Pago (*viâ* U.S.A.), *b* 3/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/6; *Sarawak* (*viâ* Str. Settlements), *b* 1 9, *c* 3/3, *d* 4/6; *Sarre Territ.* (daily), *a* 1/9, *c* 2/6, *d* 3 -, *e* 4 9; *Senegal*, Fr. Soudan & Up. Volta (12 d. to Dakar, 2-3 *m*), *b* 1/6, *c* 2/6, *d* 3 3; *Seychelles* (*viâ* India *o*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5/3; *Siam* (*viâ* Str. Settlements), *b* 3/6, *c* 4/9, *d* 5/9; *Sierra Leone* (13-14 d., 3-4 *m*), *b* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/9, *e* 7/3; *Solomon Is.*, same as New Hebrides; *South Africa*: (a) Union (with Basutoland, Swaziland, and British Bechuanaland) to Cape Town, Th., *x* -/9, *y* -/9; (n) Bechuanland Protectorate and S.W. Africa (*viâ* Cape Town), *x* 3/-, *y* 1/-; (c) S. Rhodesia (i) *viâ* Cape (23 d. to Bulawayo), *x* 1/4, *y* 1/4; (ii) 6 w. to Beira, 2 *m*), *b* 3/6, *c* 4/6, *d* 5/6; (d) N. Rhodesia (i) *viâ* Cape (24 d. to Livingstone), *x* 1/8, *y* 1/8; (ii) *viâ* Beira, *b* 4/-, *c* 5/6, *d* 8/-; *S. Georgia*, same as Falkland Is.; *Spain* (*viâ* France), *a* 2/3, *c* 3/3, *d* 3/9; *Spitzbergen* (summer only), same as Norway; *Straits Settlements* (Malacca, Penang, Prov. Wellesley, Singapore, Labuan, Christmas and Cocos Is.) (22 d. to Singapore, alternate Wed.), *b* 1/9, *c* 2/9, *d* 4/-, *e* 8 -; *Sudan* (Anglo-Egyptian), *viâ* Egypt, *b* 2 6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4 3; *Sweden* (4 d. to Gothenburg, M., Th., Fr.), *b* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 4/3; *Switzerland* and Liechtenstein (daily), *a* 2/-, *c* 3/-, *d* 3/3, *e* 5/3; *Syria* (*viâ* Egypt), *a* 2/6, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/6.

Tanganyika Territory: (a) Lake Victoria Area (*viâ* Kenya), *b* 3 9, *c* 6/3, *d* 8 6; (n) elsewhere, same as Kenya; *Togoland*: (a) British, same as Gold Coast; (n) French (*viâ* France *o*), *a* 2 6, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 6, *e* 6 9; *Tonga* (3 *m.*, *viâ* N. Zealand *o*), (p) *b* 2 9, *c* 4 3, *d* 5 9, (q) *b* 4 6, *c* 6 -, *d* 7 9; *Trans-Jordania* (*viâ* Egypt), *b* 3 -, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 9; *Trinidad & Tobago* (2-3 w., 3-4 *m*), *b* 1 9, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 9; *Tunis* (*viâ* France 17 *m*), *a* 2, *c* 3 9, *d* 4 -, *e* 6 3; *Turkey-in-Europe*: (i) (by sea direct, *a* *m*), *b* 2 3, *c* 3 -, *d* 3 6 (and Stamboul, Pera, Galata *only*, *e* 5 6); (ii) by land, daily, *a* 4 3, *c* 5 9, *d* 6 -; *Turkey-in-Asia*, *c* 6 more than for Turkey-in-Europe; *Turks & Caicos Is.* (*viâ* New York, *x* *m*), *b* 2/-, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 -; *United States of America* (including Alaska and Hawaii) (9 d. to New York, 15 d. to S. Francisco; about twice a week), *b* 2 -, *c* 3 9, *d* 5 -; *Uruguay* (22 d. to Montevideo, 6 *m*), *b* 2 6, *c* 3 3, *d* 4 3; *Venezuela* (9 w. to La Guayra, 3-4 *m*), *b* 4/-, *c* 5/3, *d* 6/6; *Yugo-Slavia* (daily), *a* 2 9, *c* 3/6, *d* 4/-, *e* 6/3; *Zanzibar* (*viâ* Aden), *b* 2/3, *c* 3/9, *d* 5 6.

[For notes, *see* p. 368.]

General Regulations: Postage Abroad.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES, except to some countries, must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3d. Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (*see* † *p.* 367), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates:—5*d.* for £12; and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 11*d.* for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20*s.* (32*s.* if over 11 lb.) is also given on *uninsured* parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Only packets containing nothing but valuable papers (banknotes, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, etc.) can be insured as *letters*; *other* valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not letters, valuable paper, or commercial papers except an open invoice) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mails to Argentine, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Danzig, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland. Postage 2*d.* per 3oz. (minimum fee); maximum weight 2 lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between Great Britain and various Overseas Dominions, Colonies and

* Including French India, Andamans, and agencies in Tibet (Gyangtse, Phanjong, Yatung-Chumbi), on Persian Gulf (Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat), and Baluchistan (Gwadur, Pasni).

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Rabat, Saffi in French, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone.

‡ Rate to Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mohammerah, Douzdap.

[For other notes, *see* p. 368.]

Protectorates, and certain Foreign Countries. Fees for collection: 4½*d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with 2½*d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is £50 (£100 in some countries (*e.g.* U.S.A.) or £30. Addresses has generally also to pay on delivery, besides Customs if any, 4*d.* (as in U.K.) to 9*d.* fee (not prepayable). If Trade Charge cannot be collected the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (locally including parcels up to 11 lb.) to or from certain countries (*e.g.* West and Central Europe, except Spain, and Union of S. Africa), or certain towns in the same, has now been arranged. 6*d.* is paid by the sender, the rest by addressee.

AIR MAIL SERVICES change frequently; latest informal tion should therefore always be obtained from the nearest Head Office. Their general scope, however, may be gathered from the following notes, showing services which have been in operation at one time or another during 1925; most of them have been discontinued during the winter. The hour of closing of mail at G.P.O., London, is given; and relative time of delivery is shown after each destination.

AIR MAILS (packets other than parcels) every week-day unless otherwise shown:—(1) *11 a.m. *London–Paris* (same evening) [onward by night mail (trains to France, Spain, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Yugo-Slavia, Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey). (2) *6.15 a.m. *London–Paris* (same aft.)–*Bâle-Zurich* (both same evening if express) [rest of France, Switzerland, Italy by night mails]. (3) *6.15 a.m. *London–Brussels* (same aft.)–*Cologne* (same aft.) [Antwerp same even., rest of Belgium, Germany by night mails]. (4a)* 6.15 a.m. *London–Amsterdam* & Rotterdam (both same aft.)–*Hanover* (same aft. if express)–*Berlin* (do.) [rest of Holland, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Poland, Danzig, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia by night mails]. (4b) Continuation of 4a from *Königsberg* (for Memel, Riga, Reval next even.)–*Helsingfors-Moscow* (both 3rd morn.) [rest of E. Baltic States (3rd morn.), Russia, Finland]. Saving: 2–3 days. (5) 6.15 a.m. *London–Amsterdam–Hamburg* (same aft.)–*Copenhagen* (same even.)–*Malmö* for Stockholm (next morn.), Oslo (next even.) [rest of Denmark and Scandinavia]. (6) 6.0 p.m. exc Sats. *Rotterdam–Hamburg** (next aft.) –*Copenhagen* (next even.), Stockholm (3rd morn.), Oslo (3rd even.) [etc. as in (5)]. (7a) 6.0. p.m. *Toulouse-Casablanca* (3rd even.) for Tangier (do.) and Morocco-*Oran* (3rd even. or 4th morn.) for Algiers (4th morn.) & Algeria. Packets must be plainly marked "Par avion de Toulouse" just below "Air Mail." (7b) 6.15 a.m. Same as 7a but arrives 24 hrs. earlier. (8) 6.0 p.m. alternate Thurs. *Cairo-Baghdad* (about 9 days) for Iraq and Persia (N. & W.—Teheran, Ispahan, etc., as far as Bushire). Saving: up to 26 days. Packets must be marked "Cairo-Baghdad" below "Air Mail." Normally 2 a.m. Wed. and Sat. *New York-Chicago* for 1st zone (about 8 days)–*Cheyenne* (9 days) for 2nd zone –*San Francisco* (9 days) for 3rd zone [serving Bellefonte, *Pa.*, and the States from *Ohio, Ky., Tenn., Miss. westward*]. Saving: 1–2 days.

It should be noted that for the mails or places marked *, where ordinary mails are frequent, and the air passage short, time is saved by air mail only if packet reaches G.P.O., London, after the closing of the preceding ordinary mail (*see* p. 367); "Air Mail" letters which would arrive sooner by ordinary mail are so forwarded unless specially marked otherwise.

The Air Fee *per ounce* (extra to ordinary postage) is 2*d.* except as follows: (a) 3*d.* to Austria, uncoupled Germany, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Danzig, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Poland, Iraq, Persia: 4*d.* to Denmark, Scandinavia; 6*d.* to E. Baltic States, Finland; 8*d.* to Russia. (b) Routes 7A, 7B above: ½ oz., 3*d.*; 3½ oz., 6*d.*; each further 3½ oz., 3*d.* (c) Route 9 above: 1st zone, 5*d.*; 2nd zone, 10*d.*; 3rd zone, 1/2. Except parcels (*see* below), any kind of packet can be sent by Air Mail, registered or unregistered, but cannot be insured. "By Air Mail" must be very prominently marked (preferably the special labels obtainable *gratis* should be used), and the Air Fee *prepaid*, as well as (if any) the express fee 6*d.* (*see* preceding section).

AIR PARCELS up to 11 lbs. are accepted for (1) *Paris only* (not the rest of France), delivery by Imperial Airways Ltd. (charge to addressee 2.75 fr. within the city walls, 6.50 fr. to certain suburbs, for customs clearance and delivery). The sender pays: "non-express," 1*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*; "express," 1*s.* 9*d.* to 6*s.* (2) *Holland* (any part), saving 2–3 days. Fees (all-inclusive): 3lb., 2*s.*; 7lb., 6*s.*; 11 lb., 8*s.* 6*d.* (3) *Germany* and Cologne, Rhine Army, 2*s.* to 8*s.*, civil addresses, 3*s.* 6*d.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS.

ADVICE OF PAYMENT: 2*d.* inland (and to I.F.S.), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may also be stopped: Fee, 4*d.*

Inland (and I.F.S.) Ordinary Money Orders.

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £3, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £20, 8*d.*; £30, 10*d.*; £40 (maximum), 1*s.* No order may contain a fractional part of 1*d.* The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. *No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (including Income Tax)* if official "notice to pay" is produced, or of *Savings Certificates.*

Inland Telegraph Money Orders.

Money may be transmitted by Telegraph Money Order from any Money Order office which also despatches telegrams, and may be made payable at any Money Order office which also delivers telegrams, and at some other offices.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, *plus* supplementary fee of 2*d.*, and cost of official Telegram of Advice. If the order is to be delivered at payee's address any charge for porterage must be prepaid.

Postal Orders.

British Postal Orders are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on week-days. They are also issued and paid in almost all parts of the Empire, in Egypt, Palestine, and at the British Agencies in Morocco (*p.* 369) including Tangier. They are *paid* (but not *issued*) at 55 Canadian offices, in Iraq, and (to soldiers only) in Australia. They are issued, with a counterfoil to be retained by the sender, for every 6*d.* up to 20*s.*, and for 21*s.* Poundage: 6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*, 1*d.*; 3*s* to 15*s.*, 1½*d.*; 15*s.* 6*d.* upward, 2*d.* The name of payee must be inserted. They must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh poundage will be charged. Adhesive British Postage Stamps (*not* perforated, and not exceeding 3 in number) may (except for Canada) be affixed to the *face* of an order, to increase its value by 1, 2, 3 4 or 5 pence.

Ordinary Money Orders Abroad.

These, which are payable in nearly all countries, should be taken out 1 or 2 days before despatch of mail. Poundage, £1, 6*d.*; £2, 1*s.*; £3, 1*s.* 6*d.*, and thereafter 3*d.* per £1 or part thereof. Limits of amount, £20 or £40. Period of validity, 6–12 months.

Telegraph Money Orders Abroad.

Only to certain countries, *e.g.*, to Canada India and U.S.A., and to certain towns only in others, *e.g.*, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Egypt and Palestine. Poundage at same rate as for Ordinary Money Orders abroad, *plus* cost of official Telegram of Advice (at deferred rate if desired, in most British Possessions), *plus* supplementary fee of 6*d.* for Newfoundland and foreign countries, 1*s.* for British Possessions, Egypt and Palestine (Canada 6*d.* if telegram is full rate).

TELEGRAMS.

Inland.

Telegrams may be handed in at a telegraph office, or, if prepaid, posted or handed to a rural postman. Rate throughout British Isles, 12 words or less 1*s.*, each further word 1*d.*; the

address, which may be telephonic (*e.g.*, "Jones, London North 154"), is charged for; (*an* abbreviated address may be registered for £2 per annum, and is then inserted free of charge in Sell's Directory, published at 8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday, or Christmas Day* are charged 6*d.* extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1*d.* Certified copy 6*d.*, sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6*d.* per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.F.S. by addressee). Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (*see* below and p. 374). For Sunday and Holidays, *see* above, below, and p. 374.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for the messenger, and 6*d.* an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, and 1*s.* for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, *i.e.*, Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged per word (per 10 in *Cypher*). *The following count one word*:—(*a*) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (*not* of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (*b*) all names of railway and coastguard stations (*not* in towns) with public telegraph; (*c*) *words ordinarily* written as one or with hyphen, including "forget-me-not," etc.; (*d*) *Names* with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'," "Mac," but not hyphened surnames; (*e*) each five *figures* (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (*f*) each initial, *except* London Postal Districts (p. 367)—A.M.—F.M. —H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (*g*) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c., b/l, s/s, c/o (% counts as one word or as three figures); (*h*) names of telegraph offices abroad written in the form in which they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (except on Sunday) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns marked † below (with the addition of Inverness and Londonderry), at 1*s.* for 36 words or less, and 1*d.* per 3 words beyond 36. Reply prepaid for 1*s.* to 4*s.* extra.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.) and West Strand *zt*, and the following railway's stations (*nd*): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham *zt*, Bradford † (exc. Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton † (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol *zt*, Cardiff *zxt*, Derby (Midland R.) † (exc. Sun. 8.30–10.30-9), Dover (for despatch) †, Exeter † (exc. 3–7 a.m., and exc. Sun. 0–7, 10.30–5), Holyhead †, Hull *zt*, Leeds *zt*, Liverpool *zt*, Manchester *zt*, Newcastle-on-Tyne *zt*, Newport (Mon.) †, Norwich † (exc. 12–7 a.m., Sun. 12 8.30, 10–7), Nottingham *zt*, Plymouth †, Portsmouth †, Sheffield *zt*, Southampton Docks (Post Office) †, Swansea †. *Scotland*—Edinburgh *zt*, Glasgow *zt*, Aberdeen *zt*, Dundee *zt*. *Ireland*—Belfast *zt*, Cork *zt*, Dublin *zt*, Queenstown *r*. *Most Wireless Stations* (*nd*), *and Railways or Signal Stations at*: Ainmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Berwick, Bradford (M.R.) (exc. Sun., and Mon.–8 a.m.), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 8 a.m.–10), Cambridge (G.E.) (exc. Sun. noon 1.15, 1.30 4), Carlisle (L.M.S.), Chester°, Chesterfield (L.M.S.) *s*, Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe°, Darlington (*nd*), Derby, Doncaster, Durham (exc. Sun.), Exeter (G.W.), Ferry Hill *s*, Fishguard Harbour, Flamborough Head *d*, Fleetwood (exc. Bank Holidays, and Sun. morn. boat train—Mon. 6 a.m.), Folkestone Harbour (exc. 1.30–6 a.m., Sun. *also* 1.30–5.30 p.m.; *d*, Sun. only, 10–1.30 p.m., 6–9), Gainsboro' (exc. Sun., and Mon. to 6 a.m.), Gloucester (G.W., M.R.), Godley *nd* (Sun. only train times), Grantham *s*, Hereford *nd*, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin *s*, Holyhead (exc. Sun. 3 p.m.–10), Hubbert's Bridge *s*, Huddersfield° (*nd*), Ipswich, Kettering *s*, Kildare *nd* (exc. 5–7 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5–8, noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) *d*, Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Jun. (exc. 5–9 a.m.; Sun. exc. 5–8, 12–7; *d*, 3–7 p.m. Sun. 9–10.30 a.m.), Liverpool (Central, Exchange, and Lime St.) *nd*, Low Moor (Yorks) (exc. Sun. 5 a.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Lucker, Luton (exc. Sun., & Mon. to 7 a.m.), Mallow, (exc. 2.30–6 a.m.; Sun, open 9 a.m.–10 p.m.), Manchester (Central) *nd*, March (Sun. 10–1, 2.30–10 only), Newton Abbot *nd*, Northallerton *nd*, (exc. Sun. 8–6), Northampton (N.W.) (exc. Sun., & Mon. to 6 a.m.), Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G.W.), Parkeston Quay, Peterboro' (G.N.; G.E, exc. Sun.), Pontypool Road, Potters Bar (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.–Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston (N.W.°, Reading (G.W.), Retford *s*, Salisbury *nd* (S.W.) (exc. Sun. 8–8, 8.30–11.30, 1–5, 9.30–Mon. 6 a.m.), Seghill (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Selby *nd* (exc. Sun. 4.35–noon. 2–Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Slough (*nd*), Stafford (L.M.S.), Stannington (Northumb.), Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Stoke-on-Trent, Swinton (G.W.), Taunton *s*, Thirsk (exc. Sun. 8–8.30, 8–Mon. 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc. 5–9 a.m. & Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Tilbury Dock (exc. 12–7 a.m.; Sun. 9 a.m.–11 p.m. only), Trent (exc. Sun.; *d* 8–8), Tutbury (exc. 6–8 a.m., 8 p.m.–10; and exc. Sun.), Worcester (G.W.), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 10*d.*) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). OTHER RATES are indicated by signs referred to in footnotes.

Besides the *Imperial Cable* to Canada, W. Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the State maintains several public wireless services to the Continent, and one from Oxford to Cairo.

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland (*see* above); *in address*, name of terminal office coming under class (8) counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) 15 letters, in code 10, in cipher 5, is the maximum number counting as one word. *Code words* (minimum 10*d.*) are allowed from most places, but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent *q.v.*).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list *except* those followed by the sign *ns*, and *except* by Marconi or North Atlantic Cable Cos. Minimum charge, 2*s.* 6*d.*; the word "Urgent" must be paid for. "PREFERRED" TELEGRAMS are no longer accepted.

REDUCED RATES (not available for radio-telegrams): (*A*) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) French (LCF), or sometimes language of country of destination (LCD), are accepted at (usually) *half* the Full Rate on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list *except* (i) Europe, (ii) those marked thus §. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign *d*. (*B*) *Letter Telegrams*, charged at about quarter rates, must be in English or French. *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday morning, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night; *Night Letter Telegrams* (TLT) may be handed in at any time of any day, for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday): *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not *less* than 48 hours after acceptance. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *twt*, *tlt*, *dlt* in the list below follow the full rates of the countries to which the respective services extend; the two prices following the sign denoting (i) the cost of the first 20 words or less, (ii) the rate for each further word.

† Night Telegraph Letters allowed (*see* above).
z Express Sunday Delivery. Service 1, p. 384.
° Accepts only urgent telegrams and telegrams from railway passengers on Sundays.
§ Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked *d* do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.
r Hours of *delivery* restricted.
s Except 6–8 a.m. Sun.–8 a.m. Mon.

EUROPE§ : *Albania* –/4 ; *Andorra* –/2½ ; *Austria* –/3½ ; *Belgium* –/2½ (*c* –/4 *m*) ; *Bulgaria* –/4 (*c* –/3 *m*) ; *Czecho-Slovakia* –/3½ ; *Danzig Free City* –/3 (*c* –/4) ; *Denmark* –/2½ (*c* –/3 *m*) ; *Estonia* –/4½ (*c* –/3) ; *Finland* –/4 (*c* –/3 *m*) : *Fiume* –/2½ ; *France* –/2½ (*c* –/4) ; *Germany* –/3 (*c* –/4) ; *Gibraltar* –/3 (*c* –/6) ; *Greece*, with Eubœa and Poros –/6 or –/4½ *y* (*c* –/4 *m*), Corfu (*c* –/4 *m*), Crete, –/6, –/5 *y*, Chios (*c* –/4 *m*), Icaria, Lemnos, Mytilene, Samos, –/6½, –/5½ *y* ; other Greek Islands –/6½, –/5 *y* : *Holland* –/2½ (*c* –/4 *m*) ; *Hungary* –/4 ; *Italy* –/2½ (*c* –/6) ; *Lettonia* (Latvia) –/4 (*c* –/2½ *m*8) ; *Liechtenstein* –/2½ ; *Lithuania* –/3½ (*c* –/6 *m*) ; *Luxembourg* –/2½ ; *Norway* –/2½ (*c* –/3 *m*) ; *Poland* –/3½ ; *Portugal* –/3 (*c* –/4) ; *Roumania* –/4 ; *Russia-in-Europe* and Caucasus –/5½ (*c* –/6) ; *Sarre Territ.* –/2½ ; *Spain* –/2½ or –/4½ (*c* –/4½ *m*) ; *Sweden* –/2½ (*c* –/3 *m*) ; *Switzerland* –/2½ ; *Turkey-in-Europe* –/6 ; *Yugo-Slavia* –/3½ (*c* –/6 *m*).

ASIA : *Aden* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (*c* –/6) ; *Annam* 13 places 3/–, elsewhere 3/6 (*c* –/5 *m*) ; *Arabia* (*see* Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat) ; *Boukhara*§ –/5½ ; *Brunei* 3/3 ; *Burma* and *Ceylon* (as India) ; *China* 3/– *c* –/5 (Macao 3/2 *c* –/2½) ; *Chosen* (Corea) 3/4 ; *Ciliciaz* –/6 ; *Cochin-China* 3/– (*c* –/5 *m*) ; *Hedjaz*§ : Djedda, Mecca 2,4, elsewhere 3/2 ; *Hong-kong* 3/– (*c* –/6 *m*) ; *India* 1/8 *dlt* 8/4, –/5 (*c* –/6) ; *Iraq* : Mohammerah 2/3, *vi* 1/9 ; elsewhere 2/6, *vi* 2/, *vid* Egyptradio 1/8 (*c* –/8) ; *Japan* 3/4 (*c* –/6) ; *Kwang Tung Peninsula via* Japan 3/4, *vid* China (§ except Dairen) 3/– (*c* –/6) ; *Kwang-chowan* (*see* Quang-) ; *Laos* 3/– ; *Malay Peninsula* : Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9 ; elsewhere 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, –/8½ ; *Manchuria* (*see* China) ; *Muscat* 2/2 ; *Palestine* 1/1 *w* ; *Persia* : Mohammerah (*see* Iraq). Bunder Abbas§ 2/9 *vi* 2/1, Bushire§ 2/8 *vi* 1/10 (*c* –/6), elsewhere§ 2/8 *vi* 1/7 ; *Persian Gulf* 2/2 *vi* 1/7 (Bahrein, Lingah 2/8 *vi* 2/1) (*c* –/6) ; *Quang-Tcheou-Wan*§ 3 (*c* – 2½ *m*) ; *Russia-in-Asia*§ and Transcaspia§ –/5½ (*c* –/6) ; *Saghalien* (Japanese) 3/4 ; *Sarawak* 4/– *dlt* 20/5, 1/0½ (except to Goebilt, Kuching, Miri, Sadong, Sibu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (*c* –/6 *m*5) ; *Siam vid* Moulmein 2/10, *vid* Saigon 3/6 (*c* –/4 *m*) ; *Straits Settlements* 2/10 *dlt* 14/2, –/8½ (*c* –/6) ; *Syria and Liban* 1/3 *w* (*c* –/6) ; *Tonquin* 3/6 (*c* –/5 *m*) ; *Trans-Jordania* 1/3 *w* ; *Turkey-in-Asia*§ –/6.

AFRICA : *EAST* :—*Erythrea* 1/6 *w* (*c* –/6) ; *Kenya* 2/3 *dlt* 11/8, –/7 (*c* –/6) ; *Oltre Giuba Territ.* (Chisimaio) 2/2 (*c.* –/6) ; *Portuguese* : Nyassa Co. and Trans-Zambesia Rly. Co. Offices 2/3, Beira Town, Mozambique, Quelimane, Lorenço Marques 2/2, elsewhere 2/2 (*c* –/6) ; *Ruanda-Urundi* 2/9 (Usumbura 2/11) ; *Somaliland*, Brit. 2/6 (*c* included), French 2/3 (*c* –/6), Ital. § 2/– *w* (*c* –/6) ; *Tanganyika Territ.* 2/6 *dlt* 12/6. –/7½ (Bukoba 2/11 *dlt* 14/7, –/9 : Dar-es-Salaam 2/4 *dlt* 11/8, –/7) ; *Uganda* 2/3 *dlt* 11/8, –/7 ; *Zanzibar* 2/– *dlt* 10/–, –/6 (Pemba§ 2/2) (*c* –/2 *m*8). *NORTH* :— *Algeria*§ –/3 (*c* –/4) ; *Egypt w* : Alexandria 1/– ; elsewhere : 1st region 1/–, 2nd 1/1, 3rd including Soudan 1/4 (*c* – 6) ; *Libya* (Tripoli)§ –/5½ (*c* –/6) ; *Morocco*§ : 11 places –/3½, 24 places (including Tangier *c* –/2½) –/4, Alcazarquivir –/5, Spanish –/2½, elsewhere –/6½ (*c* –/2½) ; *Tunis*§ –/3 (*c* –/4). *SOUTH* (British) :—*Union* (Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S., Transvaal) 2/– (*dlt* 10/–, –/6) (*c* –/6) ; *Rhodesia N.* 2/5 (*dlt* 14/2, –/8½) ; *Rhodesia S.* (with Bech. Prot.) 2/2 (*dlt* 11/8, –/7) ; *S.W. Africa* 2/– (*dlt* 10/–, –/6) (*c* –/6). *WEST* :—*British* : *Gambia* : Bathurst 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½ (*c* –/6) ; Georgetown-MacCarthy I., 2 9 *dlt* 13/9, –/8½ ; *Gold Coast* : Accra (*c* –/4) Secondi 3/–, *dlt* 15/–, –/9, elsewhere 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, –/9½ ; *Nigeria* : Lagos (*c* –/6) Bonny 3/– *dlt* 15/–, –/9 ; elsewhere 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, –/9½ ; *Sierra Leone* : Sierre Leone (*c* –/6), Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 *dlt* 12/6, –/7½, elsewhere 2/8 *dlt* 13/4, –/8. *Belgian* : *Congo* : 8 places 2/9, 8 others 2/10, Banana (*c* –/3) and elsewhere 2/11. *French* : *Cameroons* 2/11 (*c* –/3 *m*) ; *Dahomey* 2/8 (*c* –/4½) ; *Equatorial Africa*, 1st zone 2/11 (*c* –/4½ *m*), 2nd 2/11, 3rd 3/– (except Abéché, Ati, Fada, Ft. Lamy, Mao-Tchad 1/10½§) ; *Guinea* 2/2 (*c* –/4½) ; *Ivory Coast* 2/8 (*c* –/4½) ; *Senegal* 1, 4½ *d* –/8½ (*c* –/4½) ; *Tchad*§ 1/10½ ; *Togo* 2/8. *Liberia* 3/4 (*c* –/4½). *Portuguese* : *Angola* 5/7 (Benguela, Loanda, Mossamedes *towns* 5/6) (*c* –/4 *m*) ; *Cabinda* 3/1 (*c* –/4 *m*) ; *Guinea* : 3/8 (*c* –/4½) (Bissau and Bolama 3/7, *c* –/4) ; *Principe I.* 5/1 ; *St. Thomé I.* 5/1 (*c* –/4 *m*). *Spanish* : *Fernando Po* 3/7 (*c* –/5½ *m*). *REST* (not included above) : *Abyssinia*§ 1/7 *w* ; *Brit. Cent. Africa* (Nyasaland) 2/5 (*dlt* 14/2, –/8½).

AMERICA : *CENTRAL nu*—*Costa Rica* 2/11 (San José C.R., Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7) ; *Guatemala* 2/10 (San José de G. 2/7) ; *Honduras* : Republic 2/10 ; British 2/4 (*c* –/5 *m*) ; *Mexico*§ : M. City, Pto. M., Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz 1/9 ; 12 places 1/3 ; elsewhere 1/10 (*c* –/4½ *m*) ; *Nicaragua* : Bragmans Bluff 4/7, El Gallo, Rio Grande 4/–, C. Gracias 3/7, San Juan del Sur 2/7, elsewherc 2/10 ; *Panama* Republic and Canal Zone : Colon, Panama 2/5 ; Bocas Del Toro, Almirante 3/6 ; elsewhere 2/6 (*c* –/6) ; *Salvador* 2,10 (Libertad 2/7). *NORTH nu* :— *CANADA* : *C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Quch.* Provinces –/9 *d* –/4 (*twt* 3/9, –/2½ *tlt* 4/6, –/3) (*c* –/5) ; *Manitoba* 1/2 (*twt* 6,3, –/4 *tlt* 7/–, –/4½) ; *Alta., Sask., B.C.* 1st zone 1/3 (*twt* 7/1, –/4½ *tlt* 7/10, –/5) (*c* –/5) ; *B.C.* and zone 1/5, 3rd zone 1/6, 4th to 8th zone 1/8 ; *Yukon* 2/6. *NEWFOUNDLAND* : –/9 (*twt* 3/9, –/2½, *tlt* 4/6, –/3) (*c* : Belle Isle –/3, Cape Race –/8½) ; *Labrador* –/11, *d* –/6½. *UNITED STATES* : *New York* : City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and certain other places in the State –/9 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3) ; elsewhere in N.Y. State, *see* below ; *Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt.* and *N.J.* (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only) : –/10 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/–, –/3) ; *District of Columbia* (Washington City), *Del., Md., Pa.*, and Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and all places not already referred to in *N.Y.* or *N.J.* : –/11 (*twt* and *tlt* 5/10, –/3½) ; *Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis.*, with *Fla* (Pensacola only), *Lou.* (New Orleans only), *Minn.* (Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stockyards, Winona only), *Mo.* (St. Louis only) : 1/1 (*twt* and *tlt* 6/8, –/4) ; *Ark., Col., N. Dak., S. Dak. Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo.*, and all places not already named in *Fla.* (except Key West, *see* below), *Lou., Minn., Mo.* : 1/3 (*twt* and *tlt* 7/6, –/4½) ; *Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.* (State) and Key West in *Fla.* : 1/4 (*twt* and *tlt* 8/4, –/5) ; *Alaska* 2/5. *SOUTH* :—*Argentine* 2/9¶ (*c* –/6 *m*) ; *Bolivia* : Ballivian, Cachuela - Esperanza, Cobija, Dor-

N.B.—For explanation of symbols in table, *see* p. 373.

bigny, Esteros, Riberalta, Trinidad, Villa Bella 3/9† (*dt* 2/4½); elsewhere 2/9‡; *Brazil:* Pernambuco *town* 1/7; Fernando Noronha 2/7; Amazon Co. offices: 1st zone 3/10‡¶, 2nd zone 5/-†¶; Acre District 4/7§ (*vm* 4/4 *d* 2/2); elsewhere 2/7‡¶ (c throughout -/6 *m*); *Chile* 2/9† (Punta Arenas 2/9†¶) (*c* -/6 *m*); *Colombia nu:* Cartagena *c* -/6) and Buenaventura 2/6; Bogota 2/7, *d* 1/4; elsewhere 2/9 *d* 1/5½; *Ecuador nu* 2/6 (*c* -/6); *Guiana nu:* Brit.: Akyma, Apoteri, Mackenzie (Demerara), Rockstone, Wismar 2/7 *twt* 15/10, -/9½; elsewhere 2/3 (Georgetown 2/2) *twt* 11/8, -/7 (*c* -/6); Dutch 2/7; French §5/7 (*c* -/4); *Paraguay* 2/9†¶, *Peru:* El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pto. Maldonado 3/7, *d* 2/2 (*vm* 3/3 *d* 2/0½); elsewhere† 3/2, *d* 1/9½ (*c* -/6); *Uruguay* 2/9†¶ (*c* -/5 *m*); *Venezuela nu:* Porlamar §2/6; elsewhere 4/10, *d* 2/6, or *vid* Trinidad Wireless 3/2 *d* 2/1 (*c* -/6 *m*).

AUSTRALASIA: *Australian Commonwealth:* Flinders I., King I. and Maria I. 2/7 (*twt* 12/11, -/7½, *dlt* 15/5, -/9); elsewhere 2/6 (*twt* 12/6, -/7½, *dlt* 15/-, -/9) (c throughout -/6); *New Zealand:* Kawau I. §2/6; elsewhere 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 13/4, -/8) (*c* -/6).

ISLANDS, ETC., not included in foregoing: *Ascension* 2/0 (*dlt* 10/-, -/6); *Azores*§ -/9 (*c* -/4); *Bahamas nu:* Nassau 2/1 (*c* -/6 *m*), Gov. Hbr. and Hbr. I. (*c* -/3), Hopetown, Normanscastle, West-End 2/4, Bimini 2/2 (*c* -/6), Inagua§ 2/2 (*c* -/3); *Bermuda nu* 2/2 (*c* -/6) (*twt* 11/8, -/7); *Bismarck Archip.:* Admiralty I. [Manus], New Ireland [Kawieng] & New Britain [Rabaul], *see* New Guinea Territory; *Canaries*§: -/4½ (*c* -/4½ *m*); *Cape Verde Is.:* St. Vincent 2/3, St. Thiago 3/1 (*c* -/4½ *m*); *Carolines:* Yap, Ponape, Truk 3/4 (*c* -/6); *Chatham Is.* 2/9, *d* 1/7½ (*c* -/6); *Christmas I.* 3/10; *Cocos* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6 (*c* -/6); *Comoro* 2/2 (*vid* French Wireless *nu*§ 1/9) (*c* -/5; *Cook or Hervey*§: Aitutaki, Mangaia 4/-, Rarotonga (*c* -/6), Niue 3/9; *Cyprus* 1/1½, *d* -/7; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.] 3/2 (*c* -/6); *Falklands*†: Pt. Stanley 3/11, Fox Bay 4/5 (*c* -/6); *Fanning I.* 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 12/6, -/7½); *Faröe*§ -/3 (*c* -/3 *m*); *Fiji:* Suva 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 13/4, -/6) (*c* -/6); Levuka 2/4 (*twt* 12/1, -/7, *dlt* 13/9, -/8); Labasa, Taveuni & Savu-savu 2/6 (*twt* 12/11, -/8, *dlt* 14/7, -/9); Ba, Lautoka, Nadarivatu, Nausori, Navua 2/5 (*twt* 12/6, -/7½, *dlt* 14/2, -/8½); *Formosa* 3/4; *Gilbert & Ellice*§: Ocean I. 3/3, Tarawa Radio *nu* 3/9; *Guam* 3/10 (*c* -/6); *Hawaii nu* 3/- (*c* -/6, -/5) (Honolulu and Oahu I. 2/5); *Hong-kong* 3/- (*c* -/6 *m*); *Iceland*§ -/4 (*c* -/4 *m*); *Labuan* 2/10 (*dlt* 14/2, -/8½); *Madagascar* 2/2 (*vid* French wireless§ 1/9) (*c* -/5); *Madeira* 1/- (*c* -/4); *Makatea* (Pomotou Archip.)§ 4/3; *Maltas* -/4 (*c* -/6); *Marquesas* (Atuona)§ 5/- (*c* -/9); *Marian Is., see* Guam, Saipan; *Marshalls:* Jaluit 3/4, Nauru§ 3/9 (*c* -/6); *Mauritius* 2/- *dlt* 10/-/6 (*c* -/6); *Midway nu* 3/-; *New Caledonia* 3/1 *d* 1/11 (*c* -/2); *New Guinea Territory* (Brit.): Aitape, Kawieng, Kieta, Madang, Manus, Morobe 3/5 (*twt* 17/1, -/10½, *dlt* 19/7, 1,-), Rabaul 2/11 (*twt* 14/7, -/8½, *dlt* 17 1, -/10), (*c* -/6), *see also* Papua; *New Guinea, Dutch, see* D. E. Indies; *New Hebrides*§ 3/3 (*c* -/6); *Norfolk I.* 2/3 (*twt* 11/8, -/7, *dlt* 13/4, -/8); *North Borneo* 3/2 *dlt* 15/10, -/8½ (*c* -/6); *Palaos and Angaur* 3/4 (*c* -/6); *Papua Territory* [New Guinea]: Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oilfields 2/11 *twt* 14/7, -/8½, *dlt* 17/1, -/10 (*c* -/6); *Perim* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6; *Philippines:* Manila 3/-; Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao 3/2, *d* 1/8; elsewhere 3/9, *d* 2/3 (*c* -/3); *Poulo Condore*§ 3/2 (*c* -/5 *m*); *Réunion* 2/2 (*vid* French Wireless *nu*§ 1/9) (*c* -/5); *Rhodes*§ -/6 (*c* -/6); *Rodriguez* 2/-, *dlt* 10/-, -/6; *St. Andrews nu*§ 3/3; *St. Helena* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6; *St. Pierre and Miquelon nu* -/9 (*twt* and *dlt* 5/-, -/3) (*c* -/6); *Saipan* 3/4 (*c* -/6); *Samoa*§: Apia 3/3 (*c* -/6); Ofu & Tau *nu* 3/2; Tutuila *nu* 3/- (*c* -/6); *Sandwich Is., see* Hawaii; *Seychelles* 2/- *dlt* 10/-, -/6; *Society Is.* [Tahiti]§ 4/1 (*c* -/10); *Solomon Is.:* Bougainville I. [Kieta], *see* New Guinea Territory; Tulagi§ 3/9 (*c* -/6); *South Georgia* 4/11† (*d* 3/6½†) (*c* -/6); *Spitsbergen*§ -/6 (*c* -/3 *m*); *Timor* (Portuguese) *nu* 4/2 (*c* -/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is.) [Nukualofa & Vavau] 3/3 (*c* -/6); *Vestmann Is.*§ -/4; *Wallis Islets*§ (Dec. to March only) 2/8. *WEST INDIES nu:*—*British: Antigua, Dominica I., Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks I.* 2/2 *twt* 11/8, -/7 (*c* -/4); *Jamaica, Montserrat,* the same but *c* -/6; *Barbados* 1/8 *twt* 11/8, -/7 (*c* -/4); *Tobago* 2/5 (*c* -/6); *Trinidad* 2/3 *twt* 11/8, -/7 (Port of Spain 2/2), (*c* -/6). *Dutch: Aruba, Bonaire* 7/-§ (*c* -/6), *Curaçao* 6/6 (*c* -/6). *French: Guadeloupe* 4/2 (*c* -/3); *Martinique* 4/2 (*c* -/3) (*vid* Imperial §3/6); *Les Saintes, Marie Galante* 4/2. *Independent, etc.: Cuba:* Havana & Santiago de Cuba 1/5, elsewhere 1/7 (*c* -/4, Guantanamo -/6); *twt* 11/8, -/7 (Havana 8/4, -/5); *tlt* 13/4, -/8 (Havana 10/-, -/6); *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo): San Domingo City 2/10 *twt* 15/-, -/9; Pto. Plata 2/10; La Romana 3/2, *d* 1/9 (*c* -/6); elsewhere 2/11, *d* 1/6; also (all places) § 2/4; *Hayti:* Pt. au Prince (*c* -/6), Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 2/10; elsewhere 3/-, *d* 1/7; also (all places) §2/5; *St. Martin*§ 2/6 (*c* -/6); *Swan I.*§ 2/1. *U.S.A.: Porto Rico,* 2/5 (*c* -/6) (*twt:* San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez 13/4, -/8, elsewhere 14/9, -/8½); *Virgin Is.* (St. Croix, St. Thomas) 2/9, also § 2/2 *twt* 15/10, -/9½ (*c* -/6).

* RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The *Address* of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Messages for *H.M Navy* must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and (*a*) if it be abroad, the name of the coast station (if this name is not known, sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London), or reply-paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message; (*b*) if the ship be in home waters, the word "Wireless" (*see* Note x). Radios to *H.M. Ships* cannot be sent through Devizes or Oxford Radio. In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible; if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through

§ No Deferred Rate. *See* " Reduced Rates (*A*)," p. 372.
† *Vid* Marconi 3*d.* (def. rate 1½*d.*) less.
‡ *Vid* Marconi 4*d.* (def. rate 2*d.*) less.
¶ *Vid* Brazilian Land Lines, 3*d.* (def. rate 1½*d.*) less.
c, m.—Coast-station charges. *See* p. 374, Note 3
d.—*See* " Deferred Telegrams," (p. 371).
nu.—*See* " Urgent Telegrams," p. 372.
twt, tlt, dlt.—Letter Telegrams. *See* "Reduced Rates (*B*)," p. 372.
vm.—*Vid* Marconi; *vi.*—*Vid* Indo-European Co.
w.—*Vid* Egyptradio -/3 (def. rate, where any, 1½*d.*) less.
y.—Denotes rate *vid* Yugo-Slavia.
* " Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

by other means (*see* Notes 1 and 2), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services *A* 1, *B* 1, and *B* 2 only. *Prepayment of Replies* is admissible except for messages through Athens or St. Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting of words*, etc., is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad; the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each.

The *Cost of Transmission (per word)* from any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below); coast station charge (*c*); and ship charge (*s*). The charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. Ordinary Distance, to all ships: 1. *Through Post Office coast stations†* (range 200—250 miles): (*t*) + (*c*) = 7*d.* Ship charges (*s*) are as follows:—(i) H.M. Navy, *nil*; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 4*d.*; (iii) Argentine, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian and Portuguese ships, 6*d.*, but with a minimum 3*s.* 4*d.*; (iv) Spanish and Swedish ships, 3*d.*, minimum 2*s.* 6*d.*; (v) Finnish ships, 1½*d.*, minimum 1*s.* 3*d.*; (vi) Lettonian ships, 1½*d.*, minimum 1*s.* 2. *Through coast stations abroad*: (*t*) = rate for *full-rate* telegram to the country in which coast station is, see list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 372; (*c*) which varies from 2*d.* to 10*d.*, is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c* (*see* Note 3); (*s*) same as given under *A* 1 (*s*).

B. Long-distance Communication with certain ships beyond range of ordinary stations: 1. *Viâ P.O. station "Devizesradio"* (" continuous wave," range about 1,500 to or from certain ocean liners (at present about 281) but not H.M. Navy; rates same as under *A* 1. 2. *Viâ P.O. station "Oxfordradio"* (which must appear in address) at night only (range about 3,000 miles or more) to the above-mentioned 281 liners, as well as 986 others, but not H.M. Navy; the ships are unable to reply or acknowledge receipt to this station. Rates, (*t*) + (*c*) = 1*s.* 2*d.*, (*s*) = same as under *A* 1 (*s*). 3. *Viâ "Louisburgmoyascotin"* (which must appear in address) to those of the 281 liners mentioned under *B* 1, which are in the N. Atlantic services, when out of range of Devizes; rates (*t*) = 8*d.*, (*c*) = 5*d.*, (*s*) = same as under *A* 1 (*s*).

C. Reduced rates for cross-Channel and short-voyage Ships: 1. *Through home stations*: the *inclusive* (*t* + *c* + *s*) rates per word are as follows, *in each case subject to a minimum charge* equal to that for 10 words: (*a*) to 342 such ships, 3½*d.*; (*b*) to 96 ships, 5½*d.*; (*c*) to *Batavier II, III, IV, V, VI*; through Grimsby or North Foreland, 3*d.* 2. *Through foreign coast stations* for the same groups of vessels respectively: (*a*) Charges calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is reduced to 1*d.*, with minimum of 10*d.* (Exceptions in group (*c*) are (i) To the 9 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, *t* = 2½*d.*; *c* + *s* = 2*s.* 6*d.* for 10 words or less, 2*d.* each further word; (ii) To 19 cross-Channel boats through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *t* = 2½*d.*; *c* = 1½*d.*) (*b*) Charges calculated as under *A* 2, but ship charge is 1½*d.*, with a minimum of 1*s.* 3*d.* (*c*) Through Scheveningen Haven the *all-inclusive* charge per word is 10 words or less (3*s.* 9*d.*) + (2½*d.* per word); over 10, 7*d.* per word.

Note 1.—The word "Wireless" *may* be substituted for name of P.O. coast station in services *A* 1 and *B* 1, but *not C* 1; and *must* be so substituted in messages for one of H.M. ships known by sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles (service *A* 1)—in this case the P.O. ascertains proper coast-station.

Note 2.—Messages intended to pass through ordinary-distance coast stations in Newfoundland or *east* coast of Canada (not Louisburg) may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station; similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "Newyork." The inclusive charge in both cases is 1*s.* 9*d.* per word.

Note 3.—If *m* follow the coast-station charge shown after *c* in list, and not otherwise, this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words; but if a number follow the *m*, then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus (*c* -/2*m* 8) denotes a coast-station charge of 2*d.* per word, with a minimum of 16*d.*

† Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick—all "spark" stations.

t, c, s.—*See* above. "*Cost of Transmission.*"

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. *no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, or Savings Bank* business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. *In London* all but 28 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 26 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p. 377, or on p. 208) also in evening (stamps, telegrams). 61 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, besides those on p. 377, send telegrams, mostly at train times. There is a general collection for Mon. mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. *Sunday Day Mails*: Only to the Continent; post at G.P.O. only, up to 7 a.m., fee 2*d.* (if registered: 6.30) a.m., fee 4*d.*). *Sunday Night Mails* (inland, or for France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis): Correspondence, if not in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra ½*d.* (foreign, 2*d.*) stamp (late fee) and be either (*a*) posted in special boxes at one of 24 among the 28 offices already referred to as open on Sundays, at G.P.O., or (except foreign) one of 3 other offices, up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. (it may be registered (late fee for foreign letters, 4*d.*) at the counter of the same 24 offices not later than 30 minutes before closing of box); or (*b*) posted in special boxes, open from Sat. night till 6 p.m. Sun., at *any* of the following termini: St. Pancras, Victoria, Cannon St., Euston, King's +, Liverpool St., Paddington, Waterloo; or (*c*) posted at sorting carriage at the *appropriate* terminus up to times ranging from 8.25 p.m. to 10.10 (same termini except Paddington, with Charing + for inland; Victoria (8.20 p.m.) for abroad; [registration may be effected at the sorting carriage up to the same times on payment of 1*s.* 6*d.* late fee]. *Outside London* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9–10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9–10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration; but all town Sub-offices, and usually all telegraphic ones, are closed. Many railway stations send railway letters (p. 365), and telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night despatch in most towns.

Express Sunday Delivery (Service 4) is available *only* in London and at a few Provincial Head Offices. The offices marked ± on p. 377, together with the following in London, complete the E., N., S.E., S.W., and S.W. District Offices, and among Branch Offices: Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Letters, &c. (not parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails (for Belfast, locally earlier); fee 1*s.*, besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from (*a*) P.O.—8*d.* to 5*s.* 6*d.*).

Express Delivery by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 365) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District; but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, and if the usual postage be prepaid on the envelope, and 3*d.* per 30 words or less be paid by stamps affixed to the enclosed paper bearing the message.

CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY.—*In London* there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday. Offices open on Christmas Day are usually open on three days in Boxing Week for same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London:* In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels, and no Express (Service 1). Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London*: One morning delivery of letters and parcels. Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched. Head District Offices (p. 214) open for most business.* *Outside London*: In *Scotland*, business is generally as usual. In *England and Ireland* only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning, some also in evening, for parcels, express, &c., and (morning only) postal orders. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in *Scotland*: Telegraph as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., business; hours as on Sundays.

* But not ordinary Money Order, Savings, Licence, Pensions business.

Customs Tariff of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1925–1926).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1925.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
Import Duties.	
ARTIFICIAL SILK. *See* "SILK."	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a similar character, where the worts thereof are or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215 ..... 36 gals.	20 2 0
Exceeding 1215' ..36 gals.	23 11 0
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1035' ..36 gals.	5 0 6
Additional duty imposed for a period of 4 years by the Finance Act, 1925 36 galls.	0 0 10
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.	
CARDS, PLAYING....doz. packs	0 3 9
†CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried cwt.	0 13 3
Roasted or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
CHLORAL HYDRATE.....lb.	0 1 9
CHLOROFORM .....lb.	0 4 4
†CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical the standeffects by means of a dard cinematograph or other width similar apparatus. of 1⅜ in.	Per linear foot of
Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock	0 0 0½
Positives, i.e. films containing a picture for exhibition, whether developed or not	0 0 1
Negatives, i.e. films containing a photograph, whether developed or not, from which positives can be printed	0 0 5
†CLOCKS, Watches and the component parts of clocks and watches	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
†COCOA ..... cwt.	0 14 0
Husks and Shells .....cwt.	0 2 0
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate. Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
Cocoa Butter .....lb.	0 0 2½
†COFFEE.....cwt.	0 14 0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground .....lb.	0 0 2
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed ...lb.	0 0 2
COLLODION.....gal.	1 14 11
ETHER, ACETIC .....lb.	0 2 7
" BUTYRIC .....gal.	1 1 10
" SULPHURIC .....gal.	1 16 6
ETHYL BROMIDE .....lb.	0 1 5
" CHLORIDE .....gal.	1 1 10
" IODIDE.....gal.	0 19 0

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
†FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:	
Currants ..... cwt.	0 2 0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins .....cwt.	0 7 0
FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar—*see* Sugar.	
†HOPS .....cwt.	4 0 0
Every extract, essence or other similar preparation made from hops.	An amount equal to the duty on the quantity of hops used in the manufacture.
KEY INDUSTRY DUTY.	
Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1921 on certain goods from abroad: an amount equal to 33⅓ per cent. of the value of the article. (Goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in British Empire exempt.)	
†LACE of cotton, silk or other fibre, whether made by hand or machine.	
Products (not being solid fabrics) of the machines known as the Leaver's lace machine, the Levers curtain machine, the lace net machine, or the circular lace machine.	33⅓ per cent. of the value of the goods.
Embroidery manufactured on net or any fabric which or the main part of which is eliminated before the article reaches its final stage.	
If any goods are proved to be goods brought back into Great Britain or N. Ireland after having been exported therefrom for the purpose of undergoing any process out of Great Britain or N. Ireland, the value of the goods for the purposes of this section shall be taken to be their value after deducting such amount as is proved to have been the value of the goods at the time of exportation together with freight and insurance outwards.)	
MATCHES: For every 10,000, on any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 5 2
Do., in excess of 80	0 3 5
†MOTOR CARS, including motor tricycles and motor tricycles.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles, or motor tricycles other than tyres.	
Motor cars constructed and adapted for use and intended to be used solely as motor omnibuses or motor ambulances or in connection with the conveyance of goods or burden in the course of trade or husbandry or by a local authority as fire engines and chassis, component parts and accessories intended to be used solely for such motor cars are not chargeable with this duty.)	
†MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas and other similar instruments.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music.	
†SACCHARIN (including substances of like nature or use) .....oz.	0 3 9
†SILK:	
Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
Undischarged..... lb.	0 1 0
Wholly or in part discharged other than noils ..... "	0 3 0
Noils ..... "	0 1 0
Raw—	
Undischarged..... "	0 3 0
Wholly or in part discharged..... "	0 4 4
Yarn—	
Undischarged..... "	0 4 8
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Not being noil yarn "	0 6 8
Noil yarn ..... "	0 1 5
Tissues—	
Undischarged..... "	0 5 3
Wholly or in part discharged—	
Noil tissue ..... "	0 1 7
Tissue known as habutai not dyed or printed..... "	0 6 6
Other tissues..... "	0 7 9
†ARTIFICIAL SILK:	
Waste .. .. "	0 1 0
Singles yarn and straw "	0 2 0
Doubled or twisted thread or analogous beyond the stage of singles yarn ... "	0 3 0
Tissues ..... "	0 3 6
ANY other articles made wholly or in part of Silk or Artificial Silk:	
Where the article is made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	33⅓ per cent. of the value.
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 5 per cent, but does not exceed 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	10 per cent. of the value.
Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component does not exceed 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	2 per cent. of the value.

† Reduced rates on British Empire products.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
†SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS:— For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits :—	
Enumerated Spirits :—	
Brandy, Rum ..proof gal.	*3 15 4
Imitation Rum, Geneva proof gal.	*3 15 5
Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the Spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits :—	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested) .....proof gal.	*3 15 11
Not Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened, if tested) proof gal.	3 15 5
NAPHTHA AND METHYLIC ALCOHOL, purified so as to be potable.....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated, if tested .....proof gal.	*3 15 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years proof gal.	0 1 6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years, proof gal.	0 1 0
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested .....liquid gal.	5 2 5
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 8
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years ..liquid gal.	0 1 4
Perfumed Spirits liquid gal.	*6 0 0
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—	
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal.	0 2 5
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years liquid gal.	0 1 7

* 1s. per gallon extra if imported in bottles.

Upon payment of the difference between the Full or Preferential duty, as the case may be, on Imported Spirits, and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Imported Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for use in the manufacture of Mineralised Methylated Spirits.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
†SUGAR, &c.	
†SUGAR: Not exceeding 76 deg. of polarization, cwt.	0 5 7
Exceeding 76 & not ex. 77 cwt.	0 5 9·4
" 77 " 78 "	0 5 11·6
" 78 " 79 "	0 6 1·9
" 79 " 80 "	0 6 4·1
" 80 " 81 "	0 6 6·4
" 81 " 82 "	0 6 8·6
" 82 " 83 "	0 6 10·8
" 83 " 84 "	0 7 1·4
" 84 " 85 "	0 7 3·9
" 85 " 86 "	0 7 6·4
" 86 " 87 "	0 7 8·9
" 87 " 88 "	0 7 11·7
" 88 " 89 "	0 8 2·5
" 89 " 90 "	0 8 5·9
" 90 " 91 "	0 8 9·2
" 91 " 92 "	0 9 0·6
" 92 " 93 "	0 9 4·0
" 93 " 94 "	0 9 7·3
" 94 " 95 "	0 9 10·7
" 95 " 96 "	0 10 2·0
" 96 " 97 "	0 10 5·4
" 97 " 98 "	0 10 8·8
" 98 ..... "	0 11 8
†MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope, and on which Duty is not otherwise charged :	
If containing 70 per cent. or more of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 7 5
If containing less than 70 per cent. and more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 5 4
If containing not more than 50 per cent. of sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 2 7
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.	
†GLUCOSE, Solid .....cwt.	0 7 5
Liquid .....cwt.	0 5 4
ARTICLES CONTAINING SUGAR OR ANY OTHER SWEETENING MATTER. If Spirit has been used in the manufacture of any of the undermentioned Sugar Articles, an additional duty is charged at the rate of 4d. per lb., or, if 4d. per lb. is not sufficient to cover the Spirit used, at the rate of 1d. per lb. or such higher rate as analysis may show to be necessary.	
†BLACKING, Liquid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter ..cwt.	0 2 7
Solid, containing sugar or any other sweetening matter .....cwt.	0 2 7
†CANDIED OR DRAINED PEEL cwt	0 8 5
†CARAMEL, Solid .....cwt.	0 11 8
Liquid .....cwt.	0 8 5
†CHUTNEY.....cwt.	0 5 4
†COCOANUT, Sugared .....cwt.	0 5 4
†CONFECTIONERY :—	
Confectionery Fig ....cwt.	0 8 5
Licorice, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 3s. 9d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 1 9
A.B. Gums imported in Bulk, in Barrels or Cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared	

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
CONFECTIONERY—*continued.* that duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods does not exceed 5s. 4d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 5 4
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, Sugared Almonds, &c., on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the sugar or other sweetening matter used does not exceed 8s. 5d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 8 5
Other Sugared Almonds, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, &c., Carraway Seeds, and Confectionery, made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt.	0 11 8
†FLOWERS, as Violets and Rose Petals, &c., in Crystallized Sugar, as Crystallized Fruit .....cwt.	0 11 8
†FRUIT, *preserved in Sugar* :—	
(1) *Fruit not liable to duty as such* :—	
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* Syrup, if the Importer has declared on the entry that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 1s. 6½d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 1 6½
Tinned or Bottled in *thin* syrup in other cases cwt.	0 2 7
Tinned or Bottled in *thick* Syrup.....cwt.	0 6 10½
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz cwt.	0 11 8
Drained .....cwt.	0 7 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0 2 7
In *thick* Syrup.....cwt.	0 8 5
(2) *Fruit liable to duty as such* :—	
Crystallized, Glacé, or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies ....cwt.	0 11 8
Tinned or Bottled in Syrup.....cwt.	0 11 8
FRUITS, IMITATION, Crystallized or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 9d. 7d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 9 7
In all other cases.....cwt.	0 11 8
†GINGER, preserved in Syrup or Sugar .....cwt.	0 8 5
†MARMALADE, JAMS, and FRUIT JELLIES, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such .....cwt.	0 8 5
†MARZIPAN .....cwt.	0 6 10½
†MILK :—	
Condensed, sweetened, cwt.	0 5 4
Condensed slightly sweetened, if declared by the Importer that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 2s. 2d. per cwt. .....cwt.	0 2 2
†MILK POWDER :—If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free

† Reduced rates on British Empire products.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
MILK—*continued.* On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4*s.* 3*d.* per cwt. ..... cwt.	0 4 3
In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ..... cwt.	0 9 7
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup ..... cwt.	0 2 7
OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
†TEA ..... lb.	0 0 4
†TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 15 7
Cavendish or Negrohead lb.	0 11 10½
Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond lb.	0 10 4½
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb.	0 12 7
Other sorts ..... lb.	0 10 4½
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ..... lb.	0 9 9½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ..... lb.	0 11 10½
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. lb.	0 8 2½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 9 1
†TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb.	0 8 2
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ..... lb.	0 9 0½
WATCHES—*see* Clocks.	
†WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 2 6
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° Proof Spirit ..... gal.	0 6 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ..... gal.	0 0 6
Additional ON STILL WINE imported in Bottles ..... gal.	0 2 0
ON SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles .... gal.	0 12 6
All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations	
Customs Drawbacks.	
ARTIFICIAL SILK, *see* Silk	
BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1·055° for every 36 gallons	5 0 3
Additional duty (Finance Act, 1925)	0 0 10
The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1923	
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS, CLOCKS, Watches and component parts .. } The amount of duty paid.	
COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance ..... 100 lb.	0 14 0

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
HOPS shown to have been imported in the packages in which they are being exported	The amount of duty paid.
LACE of cotton, silk or other fibre, Products of Leaver's lace-machine, &c. ..... Embroidery	The amount of duty paid.
†MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits ..... £ s. d. cwt.	0 2 7
MOTOR CARS, &c., and accessories and component parts	The amount
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and accessories and component parts, records, &c.	of duty paid.
SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK:—	
(1) In the case of any of the following articles produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from material on which a duty of Customs or Excise has been paid:—	
Silk:—	
Noil yarn ..... lb.	0 1 5
Thrown yarn—	
Not wholly discharged lb.	0 3 9
Thrown yarn and spun yarn—	
Wholly discharged.. lb.	0 4 1
Tissue—	
Not wholly discharged lb.	0 4 3
Wholly discharged—	
If proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been produced from imported undischarged tissue ..... lb.	0 7 9
Tissue known as habutai if dyed or printed in Great Britain or Northern Ireland lb.	0 7 9
Noil tissue ..... lb.	0 1 7
In any other case lb.	0 5 6
Artificial Silk:—	
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	0 0 9
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—	
If made from staple fibre or other waste lb.	0 0 10
In any other case lb.	0 1 7
Tissue made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	0 0 11
Tissues proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to be made from other forms of artificial silk ..... lb.	0 1 9
(2) Goods not previously specified which are made wholly or in part of silk or artificial silk which is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been charged with duty and which are shown to be in such form and state that, if duty had not been paid, they would be liable to the same rate of duty as that at which they or their components have already been charged....	The amount of duty payable on the same weight of the like goods.

ARTICLES.	Rate of Duty.
SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—*contd.*	
(3) In the case of any made up article consisting wholly or partly of Silk or Artificial Silk —	
If exported in the form and state in which it was imported	A sum equal to the amount paid on importation.
If manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from silk or artificial silk..	A sum equal to the amount payable as drawback in respect of such a quantity of the like silk or artificial silk as has been used in the manufacture of the article.

ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK.

Article.	Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Customs duty was paid.	In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which an Excise duty was paid.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	1 2	0 7
Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	1 3	0 8
Made from singles yarn ..... lb.	2 3	1 2
Tissues—		
Made from staple fibre or other waste ..... lb.	1 4	0 9
Made from singles yarn ..... lb.	2 4	1 3

SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid —upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization.

†TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid:—

(1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:	
Cigars ..... lb.	0 9 3½
Cigarettes ..... lb.	0 9 1
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. .... lb.	0 8 10
Snuff (not being offal Snuff) ..... lb.	0 8 7
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited:—	
In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation; or	
For abandonment in King's Warehouse lb.	0 8 4½

† Reduced rates on British Empire products.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

	£	s.	d.
APPRAISERS' AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)...Per lb.	0	1	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTE .....Per lb.	0	0	6
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence .....(May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	5	0	0
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4s. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.			
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—			
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale 10	10	0	
Brewer of Beer for sale: according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 0d. for every further 50.			
By a Beginner	1	0	0
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house *not exceeding* £10	1	5	0
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made.....	0	4	0
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—			
*For consumption on the premises: a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 0d. to £23 10s. 0d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.			
Not to be consumed on premises: from £1 10s. 0d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.			
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
,, for every pack .....duty	0	0	3
CHICORY, raw or kiln-dried.....per cwt.	0	10	0
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—			
*For consumption on the premises: from £2 5s. 0d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.			
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0
**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).			
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼lb.	0	0	0½
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence; or grant of new licence (*Monopoly Value*) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).			

	£	s.	d.
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz.: not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.			
By a Beginner	10	0	0
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—			
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 6d.		no duty	
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 7d.	0	0	1
,, 7d. ,, ,, 8d.	0	0	1½
,, 8d. ,, ,, 1s. 1d.	0	0	2
,, 1s. 1d. ,, ,, 1s. 3d.	0	0	3
,, 1s. 3d. ,, ,, 2s. 0d.	0	0	4
,, 2s. 0d. ,, ,, 3s. 0d.	0	0	6
,, 3s. 0d. ,, ,, 5s. 0d.	0	0	9
,, 5s. 0d. ,, ,, 7s. 6d.	0	1	0
,, 7s. 6d. ,, ,, 10s. 6d.	0	1	6
,, 10s. 6d. ,, ,, 15s. 0d.	0	2	0
,, 15s., for the first 15s. ..... and for every 5s. or part of 5s. over 15s.	0	2	0
Certain exemptions allowed in cases of Schools, Educational and Scientific Institutions, Charitable purposes, &c.			
GLUCOSE, *Solid* .....the cwt.	0	6	2
Do., *Liquid* ..... ,,	0	4	5
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, Annual Licence to Manufacture	1	0	0
HAWKER'S Annual Licence (*see* Pedlars)	2	0	0
HOUSE AGENTS, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence.....	2	0	0
MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN .....Annual Licence	1	0	0
MATCHES :—			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80. For every 10,000	0	5	0
On any number in a box in excess of 80. For every 10,000.....	0	3	4
Manufacturers' annual licence	1	0	0

MEDICINES (Patent), Great Britain only :

Not exc. 1s. ...0 3	Not exc. 20s. ...	0	4	0
,, 2s. 6d. 0 6	,, 30s. ...	0	6	0
,, 4s. ...1 0	,, 50s. ...	1	0	0
,, 10s. ...2 0	Exceed. 50s. ...	2	0	0

MEDICINES (Patent), Dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain), for each set of premises	0	5	0
MOLASSES and Invert Sugar and all other Sugar and Extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged :—			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter.....Per cwt.	0	6	2
If containing less than 70% and more than 50%. .....Per cwt.	0	4	5
If containing not more than 50%. Per cwt	0	2	1
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for the purpose of food for stock.			

	£	s.	d.
OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day :—			
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0
Tobacco dealers	0	0	4
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — Licence for a Year	10	0	0
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold — 1 day	2	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE	7	10	0
,, trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5	15	0
PEDLARS (Police Licence)	0	5	0
PLATE : Dealers in, annual licence. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence	5	15	0

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels.

(Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge.

(Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty.

A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.

	£	s.	d.
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares :—			
Urban District traffic	2	0	0
Other traffic	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1	0	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent	0	10	6
£30 or above	1	1	0
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz.	0	3	1
SPIRITS :—			
Home-made, per proof gallon	3	12	6
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits :—			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years ...proof gal.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years...proof gal.	0	1	0
Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences	15	15	0
Dealers not retailers	15	15	0
(Methylated), makers of	10	10	0
,, retailers of	0	10	0

Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, *see* PUBLICANS.

Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises :—

Annual value of licensed premises :—

	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £10	10	0	0
Exceeding £10 and not exceeding £20	11	10	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 30	14	0	0
,, 30 ,, ,, 50	15	0	0
,, 50 ,, ,, 75	16	0	0
,, 75 ,, ,, 100	17	10	0
,, 100 ,, ,, 250	19	0	0
,, 250 ,, ,, 500	30	0	0
,, 500	50	0	0

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

	£	s.	d.
STILLS or RETORTS, annual:— Chemists and others, keeping or using	0	10	0
SWEETS (including British Wine) :— Maker's annual licence	5	5	0
Wholesale Dealer	5	5	0

*Retailers of : the same as for Cider.

	£	s.	d.
TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain :— Manufactured in bond...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	10	4½
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	8	0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb. Five-sixths of	0	8	10½
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence	0	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, annual :— Dealers in	0	5	3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	0	0
40,000 ,, 60,000	15	0	0
60,000 ,, 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 ,, 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0

Beginners to pay £5 5*s.* and a surcharge on renewal.

	£	s.	d.
VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual	1	0	0
WINE, annual licences :— Dealers (wine only)	10	10	0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10*s.* 0*d.* (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.

**For Early-closing and Six-day Licences*, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

Local Taxation Licences.

(Administered by the respective County Councils. Licences, except Licences to Drive Motor Cars and Cycles, Obtainable at any Postal Money Order Office.)

	£	s.	d.
Armorial Bearings, annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
Carriages and Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(1) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(2) To be drawn by one horse only	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :—			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen	1	10	0
Exceeding " "	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional	1	0	0
Tricycles	4	0	0
Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—			†
Tramcars	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons	£15		£12
Seating 6 (but not) more than 14	£30		£24
" 14 " 20	£45		£36
" 20 " 26	£60		£48
" 26 " 32	£72		£60
" 32 persons	£84		£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c.	£	s.	d.
	0	5	0
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 12 tons	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description	21	0	0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.
† In all other districts.

	£	s.	d.
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles— *continued.*			
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0

Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.

Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
Game Licences, taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
Gun Licences (gun or pistol)	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt ; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Licences expire 31st July.			
Male Servants, Annual Licence.—Great Britain. Every male servant	0	15	0
*Motor Driver's Licence	0	5	0

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are :—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6*d.*—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births, &c.—s. 64. Charter parties—ss. 49, 50. Lease or tack—s. 78 : i., of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum : ii., of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 9 (3). Notarial Acts—s. 90. Policies of insurance (not life or marine)—s. 99. Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes—s. 90. Proxies liable to the duty of 1*d.*—s. 80. Receipts—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Cost-book mines—s. 110. Voting papers—s. 80. Warrants for goods—s. 111 (2).

	£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland	1	0	0
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0
Faculty as a Notary Public, England	30	0	0
Ditto, Ireland or Scotland	20	0	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration	0	2	6
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	5	0
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).			
ALKALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0
ALLOTMENT, *see* LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.			
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will ; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not exc. £10	0	0	6
Not exc. £50	0	2	6
,, 20	0	1	0
,, 100	0	5	0
,, 30	0	1	6
,, 200	0	10	0
,, 40	0	2	0
,, 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES	0	2	6
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6
AWARD	0	10	0
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand :			
Not exceedg. £1 5*d.*	Not exceedg. £20	2*s.*	
,, £2 10*d.*	,, £30	3*s.*	
,, £5 18.3*d.*	,, £50	5*s.*	
,, £10 1*s.*9*d.*	,, £100	8*s.* 6*d.*	
BANKER'S Annual Licence	30	0	0
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, *Inland or Foreign*, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2
Bills of Exchange, *Inland*, not payable on demand or within 3 days ; also PROMISSORY NOTES : Not exceeding £10	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
[*Special Adhesive Stamps* are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]			
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE ; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c.			
BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
For securing an annuity :—			
1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period :—			
For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—			
If as primary security	0	2	6
If as collateral security	0	0	6
For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	5	0
On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital	1	0	0
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7, c. 46, s. 5).			
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8)	0	2	6
2*s.* in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).			
CERTIFICATE—to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London ; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
(During first three years one half only.)			

	£	s.	d.
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0

CONTRACT, *see* AGREEMENT.

CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—

	£	s.	d.
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds 100 ,, 500	0	1	0
,, 500 ,, 1,000	0	2	0
,, 1,000 ,, 1,500	0	3	0
,, 1,500 ,, 2,500	0	4	0
,, 2,500 ,, 5,000	0	6	0
,, 5,000 ,, 7,500	0	8	0
,, 7,500 ,, 10,000	0	10	0
,, 10,000 ,, 12,500	0	12	0
,, 12,500 ,, 15,000	0	14	0
,, 15,000 ,, 17,500	0	16	0
,, 17,500 ,, 20,000	0	18	0
,, 20,000	1	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5 ..... 0 0 6

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock..... 0 15 6

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred 0 5 0

Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5..... 0 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10...	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15...	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20...	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25...	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300...	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0

Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.

*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (except as above); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5..... 0 1 0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
,, 10 ,, 15	0	3	0
,, 15 ,, 20	0	4	0
,, 20 ,, 25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged ...	0	10	0

Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.

COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 1 0

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court..... 0 10 0

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES. Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies.....per cent. 5 0 0
(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head 0 10 0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper 0 10 0

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART: Same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 5 0

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—
To hold the office of lecturer, &c..... 0 10 0
For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages 0 10 0
Licence not otherwise charged 2 0 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only. For every £100 or part thereof 0 1 0

ESTATE DUTY:
In the case of every person dying after 30 June, 1925, where the principal value of all property,

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	£1	75,000	£18
500	2	85,000	19
1,000	3	100,000	20
5,000	4	120,000	21
10,000	5	140,000	22
12,500	6	170,000	23
15,000	7	200,000	24
18,000	8	250,000	25
21,000	9	325,000	26
25,000	10	400,000	27
30,000	11	500,000	28
35,000	12	750,000	29
40,000	13	1,000,000	30
45,000	14	1,250,000	32
50,000	15	1,500,000	35
55,000	16	2,000,000	40
65,000	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30*s.* and 50*s.*, and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:	£	*s.*	*d.*
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases			
£20, in others	25	0	0

FEES are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of	0	10	0
HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

INCOME TAX. In the £

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year 1925–26 is 0 4 0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of ⅓ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40 ..... ¼
Exceeds £40, but not £100... ⅓
Exceeds £100..... {£20 plus ⅓ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; *or*, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on *profits* of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.) .....

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c. .....

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. *Exceptions:* British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native

States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£	s.	d.
1907–8 and 1908–9	0	1	0
1909–10 to 1913–14	0	1	2
1914–15	0	1	8
1915–1916	0	3	0
1916–17 and 1917–18	0	5	0
1918–19 to 1921–22	0	6	0
1922–1923	0	5	0
1923–24 and 1924–25	0	4	6

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates for the year 1925–26 on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:—

In respect of the first £2,000	*Nil.*		
In respect of the excess over £2,000—			
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0	0	9
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0	1	0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	1	6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	2	3
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0	3	0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	3	6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0	4	0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	4	6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0	5	0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0	5	6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0	6	0

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, *viz.*, "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"*Assessable Income*" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"*Taxable Income*" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income. Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-sixth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £250 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

For the year 1925/6 the Finance Act 1925, provides for a special allowance of one-sixth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where *either* the husband *or* his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £162 and £270 respectively. *See* above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." *The deductions may be claimed irrespective of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.*

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) Housekeeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (*see* below) is given or in the capacity of a housekeeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose: If the widower or widow proves that he or she

has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an *Unmarried Person* who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (*see* below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (*a*) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (*b*) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (*c*) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (*a*) or (*b*) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (*i.e.*, that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, *whatever the total amount of the income.* The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, for the year ending April 5, 1926, at 2*s.* *od.* in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, *i.e.*, at 4*s.* *od.* in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken but before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences	5	0	0
(10*s.* additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.)			
INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:			
For any sum not exceeding £10	0	0	1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0	0	3
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0	0	6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0	1	0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0	10	0
POLICIES OF INDEMNITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:			
Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0
—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property	0	0	6
Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).			
INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:			
Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
Where the premium exceeds 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.:			
For any Voyage:—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250	0	0	3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500	0	0	6
" £500 " " " £750	0	0	9
" £750 " " " £1,000	0	1	0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500	0	0	6
For Time:—			
Where the insurance is made for any time:—			
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage;			
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.			
Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of	0	0	6
(1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)			
Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty	*100*	*0*	*0*
INVENTORY DUTY, *see* ESTATE DUTY.			

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1*s.* in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *id.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*; of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Exd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
	£5	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
20	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
25	50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
75	100	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50... 0 10 0 ... 3 0 0 ... 6 0 0

Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

☞ The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—*Also see "Estate Duty."*

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, *see* note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (*see* above) £1 per cent

Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... £5 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants ..... } £10 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants .....

To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased .....

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION. Less than £5, 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'lire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
LUNACY ACT, Licence for House	0	10	0
LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate	2	0	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—			
(1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100	0	5	0
(2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	2	0
(3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on *Mortgage, Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
(4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10.....	0	4	0
MARKETABLE SECURITIES *not* transferable by delivery, same duty as on *Mortgage Bond, &c.* (*q.v.*).			
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland...	5	0	0
Not special (*see* page 405)	0	10	0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or, in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 0*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
MONEY LENDERS' *Registration Fees.* ...	1	0	0

Failure to register involves severe penalties, *see* 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51.

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3

Not exc.	£25...0	0 8	Not exc.	£200	0 5 0
,,	50...0	1 3	,,	250	0 6 3
,,	100...0	2 6	,,	300	0 7 6
,,	150...0	3 9			

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 ..... 0 2 6

Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100..... 0 0 6

Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100..... 0 0 6

	£	s.	d.
Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6*d.*, up to a maximum of	0	10	0
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0	1	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—			
On application for provisional protection	1	0	0
On filing complete specification	3	0	0
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1	0	0
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—			
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—			
5th year	£5	0	0
6th ,,	6	0	0
7th ,,	7	0	0
8th ,,	8	0	0
9th ,,	9	0	0
10th ,,	10	0	0
11th year	11	0	0
12th ,,	12	0	0
13th ,,	13	0	0
14th ,,	14	0	0
15th ,,	15	0	0
16th ,,	16	0	0
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.			
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages	0	1	0
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0	5	0
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0	1	0
Ditto in any other case	0	5	0
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
Power of attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0	10	0
PROMISSORY NOTE, *see* BILL OF EXCHANGE.			
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1*s.*, the same duty as the Bill or Note.			
In any other case	0	1	0
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	2
Penalty for not stamping	*10*	*0*	*0*
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.			
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0	10	0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0	0	2
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0	5	0
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (2) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25	0	0	3
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., *on issue*, per cent. on nominal value	3	0	0
2. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	0	4	0
STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, *see* SHARE WARRANT.			
SUCCESSION DUTIES, *see* LEGACY DUTIES.			
SUPER TAX, *see* INCOME TAX.			
TRANSFER OF STOCK, *see* CONVEYANCE.			
Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0	0	6
VALUATION, *see* APPRAISEMENT.			
VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0	0	1
WARRANT FOR GOODS	0	0	3

Deeds Stamped after Execution.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6*d.* — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements.—Attested copies,—within 14 days of *first* execution.

Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of *first* execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes.

Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed abroad, which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—

	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6
Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases)	10	0	0

Hours at Somerset House.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1)

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons :—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened ; 3. A person present at the birth ; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Statistics of Births.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales ...	780,124	758,131	730,286
Scotland	115,085	111,901	106,904
Total...	895,209	870,032	837,190

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of 1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject does not affect the status on any person born *before* Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely :

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.

2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, *before Jan.* 1, 1915, whose *father's father* was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.

3.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.

4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.

5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions :—

(*a*) in the case of a child born *before* January 1st, 1915,

(i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

(*b*) in the case of a child born *after* January 1, 1915,

(i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or

(ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.

6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

(i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance ; or

(ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization ; or

(iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory ; or

(iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown ; or

(v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 month after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercise jurisdiction over British subjects.

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality," p. 389.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality :—

(*a*) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country ;

(*b*) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are :—

(i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship *and* is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State,

(ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and

(iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status ;

(*c*) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality ;

(*d*) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien ;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

(*e*) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate ;

(*f*) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown ; *cf., e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality :—

(*a*) by special Act of Parliament ;

(*b*) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant ;

(*c*) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and

(*d*) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdon between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must :—

(*a*) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year *immediately preceding* the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown ;

(*b*) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language ; and

(*c*) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application *is not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien —*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as extended and amended 1919).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1924 a total of 388,129 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 388,314 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals in 1923 were 321,773, and the departures 324,551 ; 1,997 were refused leave to land in 1922, as against 1,712 in 1921. The arrivals consisted of the following :—

Residents returning from abroad	53,404
Passengers in transit to other countries	31,362
Visitors on holiday	189,855
Visitors on business	85,987
Foreign diplomatic and other missions	6,660
Seamen	9,931
Other passengers	10,930
Total	388,129

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414–415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The *Office* of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C. 2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3*s.* 7*d.*, viz., 1*s.* for search, 2*s.* 6*d.* for the certificate, and 1*d.* for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by *post* the charges are 5*s.* 1*d.*) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1896, Birth or Death, 1*s.*; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6*d.*; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1*s.*; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1913, Birth, 6*d.*, Marriage, 1*s.*; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1*s.*, but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1919 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2*s.* A search of the index of a particular parish is 1*s.* A fee of 20*s.* is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1*s.* is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2*s.* 1*d.* The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. Under the Act of 1911 copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 415–416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

Registration at Stationers' Hall under the Copyright Act of 1842 terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and in the following year the Stationers' Company established a *new* Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy of every work so registered has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5*s.* for a Book, and 2*s.* 6*d.* for Fine Art; certified copies 5*s.* in either case. Such entries are of value in assisting to prove the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have *three days of grace* allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien* v. *Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days or of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may,

written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the abovementioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In *Scotland*, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a *witness* is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40*s.*, the fine for defaulting *jurymen* being £5.

In *Scotland* there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, *see* p. 519). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occuring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales	486,780	444,785	473,270
Scotland	72,904	63,284	70,359
Total	559,684	508,069	543,629

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage.*—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights.*—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce.*—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, *e.g.*, cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, *e.g.*, incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce

a mensa et thoro or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell* v. *Powell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a degree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, *i.e.* complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker* v. *Crocker* (1921), P. 15. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, *e.g.* where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (*i.e.*, means of support) pending suit, provided *primâ facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony continues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (*a*) cruelty to her children, (*b*) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a veneral disease, (*c*) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies the custody of all the children of the marriage

may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inebriates home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

Year.	Poor Persons.	Other Suits.	Total.
1914.....	88	1,260	1,348
1918.....	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919.....	2,341	3,422	5,763
1920.....	2,126	3,058	5,184
1921.....	677	2,787	3,464

In the occupation groups of husbands' professional employments account for 1,148 cases, manufactures 816, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 85, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included :—

Soldiers and Naval Seamen	341	Accountants	26
		Civil Servants	24
Engineers, Architects, &c.	208	Schoolmasters	18
		Authors	15
Navy, Army and Air Officers	162	Police	14
		Students	11
Actors, musicians, &c.	105	Municipal Offrs.	9
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	79	Clergymen	6
Legal profession	47	Painters	3

Other Countries.

	Number.	Per 1,000 Pop.
Austria (1921)	5,230	0·85
Belgium (1922)	3,718	0·46
Denmark (1922)	1,308	0·40
England and Wales (1921)	3,464	0·08
France (1922)	33,000	0·82
Germany (1921)	39,216	0·63
Japan (1922)	53,053	0·91
U.S.A. (1922)	148,554	1·36

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up, the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure *in forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required :—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do no qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION.

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 184,570, and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922, 172,451. Excluding three constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent) for which particulars are not available, 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses where in the United Kingdom, and 40,295 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20s. a week, instead of 5s. as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill did not pass both Houses of Parliament and has not been again introduced.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2s. The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s. per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births.—Great Britain.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales	34,138	31,522	29,727
Scotland	7,881	7,477	7,081
Total	42,019	38,999	36,808

Other Countries.

	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.
Belgium (1922)	153,611	9,218
Chile (1921)	147,795	55,144
Denmark (1922)	73,866	7,681
Finland (1921)	82,165	7,803
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1921)	1,611,420	173,169
Italy (1922)	1,124,512	49,841
Netherlands (1922)	181,186	3,652
Norway (1921)	64,857	5,018
Sweden (1919)	115,193	15,063

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any

bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40*s.*; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (*i.e.* the *Ministry of Health*), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40*s.* fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2*s.* 6*d.* for every case in his private practice and 1*s.* for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, rötheln or German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, (60 after March 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles,

deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—*i.e.*, the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the poll, *i.e.*, to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamous.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, *e.g.*, for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifications, *e.g.*, the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY BANNS OR LICENCE.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgeley* v. *Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one

party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the *Ecclesiastical* parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 398) The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Marriage with deceased brother's widow: This was legalised in 1921 by the statute 11 and 12 Geo. 5, c. 24.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, and a stamp duty of 1*d.* Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1*s.* for a single year, and 6*d.* additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5*s.* to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

Marriage of Infants.

Infants cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons. The law on the subject is to be found in the Guardianship of Infants' Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925. Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor; or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor.

Marriage Licences.

Marriage Licences can be obtained in London by application at the *Faculty Office* (23 Knightrider St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the *Vicar-General's Office* (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the *Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry* (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by *one of the parties* about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10*s.* 0*d.* *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15*s.* to £2 12*s.* 6*d.* By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and *collusion* in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of *such parties hath had* his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

Special Marriage Licences.

Special Licences are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to The Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. 4 (*tel.*, 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

Before a Registrar and in Non-Conformist Buildings.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered

for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) *Marriage by Certificate* :—

a. If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of *each* district.

(2) *Marriage by Licence* :—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet* v. *Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"; and each of the parties must say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]." A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an "authorised person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, *A. B.*, may not be joined in matrimony to *C. D.*"

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

"I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my lawful wedded wife [*or* husband]";

or, in lieu thereof:—

"I, *A. B.*, do take thee, *C. D.*, to be my wedded wife [*or* husband]."

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEES.

	s.	*d.*
For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	1	0
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1	0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1	0
For a licence for marriage	30	0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10	0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5	0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10	0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7*s.*; if they live in different districts, to 9*s.*

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12*s.* 0*d.*

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907; the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his *divorced* wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

(*a*) That both the parties are British subjects; or,

(*b*) If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,

(*c*) If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the

marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

(*d*) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

(*a*) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*b*) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,

(*c*) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (*a*) in the United Kingdom, or (*b*) in a Colony or India (*a*) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (*b*) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (*a*) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (*b*) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

(*a*) That he or she believes that there is no impediment

(*b*) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

	£	s.	d.
For receiving notice of an intended marriage	0	10	0
For receiving notice of a caveat	1	0	0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0	10	0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place	0	5	0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1	0	0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid* v. *Braid*, 1909. 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1892," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906.—Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act*, 1906, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes* v. *Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 14 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (*a*) banns or (*b*) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1*s.* 6*d.* Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filled up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de præsenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), *i.e.*, the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5*s.* 1*d.* The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

Statistics of Marriages.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales	299,542	292,408	296,024
Scotland	34,394	35,416	32,342
Total.....	333,918	327,624	328,366

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1" or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than *four* days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7*s.* 6*d.* Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7*s.* 6*d.*, *made payable to the Passport Office*, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2*s.*

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person *already abroad*; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10*s.* or less ..... ½*d.*
On goods pledged for more than 10*s.* ..... 1*d.*
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40*s.*, for every 2*s.* or part of 2*s.*, per month ..... ½*d.*
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½*d.* for each 5*s.* or part of 5*s.* lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act*, 1922).
On pledges exceeding 40*s.*, for every half-crown or part of half a crown per month ½*d.*

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10*s.* and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10*s.*, if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—*i.e.*, the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5*s.* or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5*s.*, one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40*s.*, provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a

month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10*s*.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate it free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

Reasons for Making a Will.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. To make a will is more important now than ever, because the old canons of descent in the case of an intestacy have been repealed. A summary of the new law will be found on p 408. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration *of any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others :—

Testator or Testatrix.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the willmaker be a woman, the testatrix.

Estate.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

Residuary Legatees.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

To Begin a Will.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of

me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

To End a Will.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said —— sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this —— day of ——, 19—."

Execution of a Will.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

Attesting Execution.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses. THOMAS SMITH [Signature of Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

Codicil.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

Executors.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

Appointment of Trustees.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. *See* Public Trustee, *post*.

Trusts of the Will.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

Testamentary Capacity.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

Revocation.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1886, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on *all* property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the persons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a *copy* obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The 40 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at:—Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Chichester, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Litchfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10*s.* for the deposit, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for entering a minute thereof, and 2*s.* for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also* PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (*x*) in the case of intestacy or (*z*) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the principal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6*s.* 8*d.* sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph, i.e.*, written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the Trustee Act, 1925 (which comes into force on Jan. 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (*a*) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (*b*) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom; (*c*) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland; (*d*) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (*e*) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament; (*f*) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (*g*) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*h*) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (*g*) *supra*; (*i*) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (*j*) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, the Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company; (*k*) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (*l*) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (*m*) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United King-

dom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (*n*) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (*o*) in Stocks mentioned in the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (*p*) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (*q*) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (*r*) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S.Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (*g*), (*i*), (*k*), (*l*), (*m*), (*o*), (*p*) and (*q*), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (*a*) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (*b*) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Consols, War Loan Exchequer Bills, Bank Stock, India 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent., Indian Railway Guaranteed Stock, Colonial Government Stock, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. Various London County Consolidated Stock, Corporation of London Debenture Stock, Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment. A complete list of all such stock will be found in the *Annual Practice*, 1925, pp. 397–400.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (*Scotland only*), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazettes, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

The Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919, adds to the investments mentioned in Sec. 1 of the Act of 1893. (*a*) Stock issued under the provision of the Act of 1919, and (*b*) Mortgages secured on the Rates of certain Corporations and other authorities under an Act of Parliament.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1925, was £233,035,171.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (*tel.*, Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

THE Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926, makes certain important changes in the law of descent where a person dies intestate. The relevant provisions of the Act are not easy for a lawyer to understand, much less a layman.

According to the Editors of *Law Notes* in their admirable *Guide to the New Property Statutes*: "The existing rules as to descent of realty are swept away, and subject to certain exceptions the same law is made to apply to real and personal estate without distinction . . . The Statutes of Distribution equally with the Inheritance Act are thrown on the legislative scrapheap. Husband and wife are placed upon a footing of equality, and so are father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother respectively. A mother gets back the old priority over brothers and sisters which she lost in 1685. Whole blood takes priority over half-blood . . . Kindred more remote than first cousins and their issue are excluded from participation. Representation of deceased persons by their issue is allowed through all degrees. To save the cost of taking out letters of administration to the estates of infants, the beneficiaries only take absolutely vested interests at twenty-one or marriage."

It is to be observed that the new Act only applies to England and Wales. But as all the former Acts upon which the Table of Descent set out at p. 416 of last year's Edition of the Almanack were founded are absolutely repealed, it is presumed that the Governments of Northern and Southern Ireland have been left to legislate for themselves in the matter.

The following is an attempt to summarise the material sections of the Act:—

By s. 45 all existing modes, rules and canons of descent, *e.g.*, gavelkind, borough English, tenancy by the curtesy, dower and free bench, are abolished. By s. 46 residuary estate is distributed in the manner or is to be held on the trusts following, namely:

Intestate leaving Husband or Wife (with or without children). — Surviving spouse takes personal chattels (*e.g.*, carriages, horses, motors, domestic animals, plate, jewellery, &c., *but not* chattels, &c., used for business purposes nor money or securities for money). In addition the residuary estate stands charged with £1,000 payable to the surviving spouse free of duty with interest at 5 per cent. from date of death (s. 46 (1) (i)). Subject to this, the residuary estate is held on trust for the surviving spouse if the intestate leaves no issue. If the intestate leaves issue, *half* the residue is held upon trust for the surviving spouse during life, and thereafter on statutory trusts for the issue, the other *half* being held on statutory trusts for the issue. If those trusts fail or determine in the lifetime of the surviving spouse (as, *e.g.*, by the death of a child), then this second half is held on trust for the surviving spouse. (s. 46 (1) (i) (*a*) (*b*)).

Intestate leaving Issue but no Husband or Wife. —In this case residue is held on statutory trusts for the issue (s. 46 (1) (ii)).

Intestate leaving no Issue, but both Parents.— Subject to the interest of the surviving spouse, residue to be held in trust for father and mother in equal shares absolutely (s. 46 (1) (iii.)). It will be seen that in this case the father and mother will not take until the death of the surviving spouse.

Intestate leaving no Issue, but one Parent.— Subject to the interest of the surviving spouse, residue to be held in trust for surviving parent absolutely (s. 46 (1) (iv)).

None of the above Relations, but other Relations. —Subject to the rights of a surviving spouse, the relations are entitled in the following order: (*a*) Brothers and sisters of the whole blood and their issue: (*b*) Brothers and sisters of the half-blood and their issue; (*c*) Grandparents in equal shares; (*d*) Uncles and aunts being whole brothers or sisters of a parent of the intestate, and their issue; (*e*) Uncles and aunts being half brothers or sisters of a parent of the intestate, and their issue. (Note: Excepting case (*c*) the property is held on statutory trusts.)

No Husband or Wife, and no relations more distant than those above mentioned.—The Crown or the Duchy of Lancaster takes as *bona vacantia*; but may out of the whole or part provide for persons for whom the testator might have been reasonably expected to provide.

Statutory Trusts for Issue.—By s. 47 of the Act, property is to be held in trust in equal shares for children living at the death of the intestate who attain twenty-one or marry under that age. It is also held on similar trusts for all the issue living at the death who attain twenty-one or marry under that age of any child of the intestate who predeceases the intestate. Thus a nephew or niece of the intestate whose father was dead at the date of the death of the intestate would take his father's share. Money advanced to a child of the intestate for his advancement will be taken into account in settling his share.

Statutory Trust for Persons other than Issue. —When the residuary estate devolves on a class of relations other than the intestate's issue it is to be held on trusts similar to those for issues, but without the hotchpot clause. "For example," write the Editors of *Law Notes*, "if the intestate left no issue and no parent, but brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces and great-nephews and great-nieces, the persons entitled would be the brothers and sisters and any nephews and nieces alive at the intestate's death who were children of a deceased brother or sister, and any grand-nephews and grand-nieces then alive who were the children of a nephew or niece then dead who was the child of a brother or sister of the intestate then dead."

Redemption of Interest of surviving Spouse.— The personal representatives of the intestate may purchase or redeem the life interest of the surviving spouse by paying the capital value, and may raise the money for the purpose on the security of the rest of the residuary estate other than the chattels. They may also mortgage that residue to raise the £1,000 to which the surviving spouse is absolutely entitled.

Partial Intestacy. — Where a person dies leaving a will effectively disposing of part of his property, the Act applies as respects the part of his property not so disposed of, subject to the provisions contained in the will and subject to certain modifications which are to be found in s. 49 of the Act.

The "residuary estate" above mentioned includes real and personal estate, that is to say, every beneficial interest of the intestate in real and personal estate which he could, if of full age and capacity, have disposed of by his will. Reference to a child living at the death of any person includes a child or issue *en ventre sa mère* at the death.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value: if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

If the Intestate die, leaving	*His representatives take in the proportions following:—*
Widow only	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
Husband only	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
Widow or husband, and child or children by one or more marriages	One-third to widow or husband; one-third to children surviving deceased *equally*; one-third to surviving children *per capita** and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes.**
Widow and father	Half to widow, half to father.
Widow and mother, no father	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Widow, brothers or sisters	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Widow, mother, nephews or nieces	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
Father and mother	Whole to father
Father, mother, brothers and sisters	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
Father and mother and their grandchildren	Half to father; half to grandchildren equally *per stirpes.**
Father, brothers and sisters	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
Mother, brothers and sisters	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
Mother, but no other kin	Whole to mother.
Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
Brother or sister and grandfather	All to brother or sister.
Brother or sister and uncles or aunts	All to brother or sister
Grandfather, no nearer relation	All to grandfather.
Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
Uncles and aunts	All equally.
Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
Aunts, nephew and niece	Nephew and niece.
Cousins	Equally *per capita.**
Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

If Intestate die leaving	*Heritage would descend to :—*
(1) Wife only ; no blood relations.	One-third to wife for life ; rest to Crown as *ultimus haeres*.
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male ; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life ; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life ; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(*See* No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7). All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(18) Brother and two aunts	Brother, all.
(19) Brother and wife	One-third to wife for life : rest to brother.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	All to grandfather.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to father's father.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to uncle or aunt.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Nephew.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Nephew by brother.
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is 1½ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor *negotiates* the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. *Charges are now subject to an increase of 33⅓ per cent.*

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

The following are the charges usually made by *General Practitioners*:—

General Practitioners.	Rental (or Patient's House). £10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Night Visit.....	Double an ordinary visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.
Detention per ½ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.
Letters of Advice ..	Same charge as for an ordinary visit.		
Attendce. on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Midwifery	2½ Gs.	2½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.
Administrng. Chlfrm.	15s.	2½ Gs.	3 Gs.
Consultants.			
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs	2 Gs.	2 Gs.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	2½ Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.	2½ to 3 Gs.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s.	15s.	15s.

Special visits—*i.e.*, of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if *he* send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES.

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 2s. 6d. per £100 on Home or Foreign Government stocks, 5s. per £100 on Indian, Colonial and American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 50s. the brokerage is 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 1s. per share; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; exceeding £25, the brokerage is 10s. per £100 of the money.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. On Nov. 6, 1918, the Institute resolved that a substantial increase in fees is justifiable. The Incorporated Society (Jan. 15, 1920) expressed opinion that increase should be 50 per cent. on pre-war standard, and the Scottish Chartered Accountants recommended a similar increase (June, 1920):—

Audits.—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 2 Gs.; (not Chartered Accountants), 1½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. If at a distance: (*a*) in the U.K., Principal, 5 to 21 Gs.; Managing Clerks (C.A.), 2 to 3 Gs.; (not C.A.), 1½ to 2 Gs.; others, 1 G. (*b*) outside U.K.: Principal, 7 to 30 Gs.; Managing Clerk (C.A.), 3 to 10 Gs.; (not C.A.), 2 to 5 Gs.; others, 2 to 3 Gs. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.)

Arbitrations.—£10 10s. per day and upward.

Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidator.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(*a*) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(*b*) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows :—

(*a*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(*b*) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Instalments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved :—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows :—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, 2½ per cent. (minimum fee, £3 3*s*.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, 1¼ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation and arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3*s*., in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of 2½ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are 2½ per cent. on the amount of additions, and 1½ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNEXION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (depen-

dent upon the Surveyor's professional position) is made.

The above charges are exclusive of the cost of printing, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

On *Constructional Work* the payment is usually an agreed fee or a commission (which includes the necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the cost of the works where the contract exceeds £5,000 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

For *Quantities and Accounts* (the services which in architectural work would not be covered by the Architect's fee but would be Quantity Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 1½ to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £5,000 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £5,000.

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber*, and *Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.

Charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, and 5 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

On Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks*, and other *Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of *leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises* the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(*a*) *Agricultural Property*—7½ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. (*b*) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £300, and 2½ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant-Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, 2½ guineas per cent. on next £900 and 1½ guineas per cent on residue. *For Settling Dilapidations.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Contents.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the valuation as settled.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(*a*) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.* on each property. (*b*) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and 1½ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

9. *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals.*—Graduated scale based on Gross Assessment, ranging from 5 guineas for £100 to 30 guineas for a gross assessment of £2,000, after which 1 guinea is added for every additional £100 up to £5,000; above £5,000 a charge of 1½ per cent. Additional charges are made for attendances before Assessment Committees or Quarter Sessions.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5*s.*

11. *Marking, Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and 2½ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties; where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the Commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

THE UNION JACK CLUB,

Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.
Patrons: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Colonel Sir W. R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.V.O., G.C.I.E., C.B.
Vice-President: Colonel Sir H. Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.
Comptroller of Club: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but Honorary membership is open to those belonging to the Royal Malta Artillery, the West India Regiments and the Colonial Permanent Forces, as well as the Navies and Armies of foreign powers visiting England. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914–18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL,

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.
Tel.: Hop. 2724. Opened June, 1913.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.
Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.
Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.
Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.B.E.
Warden: Mrs. G. Myatt.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members, and, in certain cases, ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
§Crown 5s.	436·36363	—	2·000
§Double Florin 4s.	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2s.	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1s.	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6d.	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3d.	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2d.	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1d.	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½d.	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d.	43·75000	—	0·875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1925, the average market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 66 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1915, 23 11/16d.; 1916, 31 5/8d.; 1917, 46 7/8d.; 1918, 47 1/8d.; 1919, 57 1/8d.; 1920, 61 5/8d.; 1921, 36 7/8d.; 1922, 34 1/16d.; 1923, 31 1/16d.; 1924, 34d. On Oct. 1, 1925, the price of silver was 32 11/16d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce fine, first express the ; ence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

‡**Bronze** is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 1 oz. Troy; 1 oz. of *pure* silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 132 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one *inch* in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1924 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 223,043,355, of which 59,853,989 were Imperial, 81,654,466 Colonial, and 81,534,900 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the *sole legal metallic currency* in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.
FIJI. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.
WEST INDIES. *See also* JAMAICA, *below.*

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and threepences in silver, and pence and halfpence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 925 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A special groat or fourpence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.—Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY.—Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA.—Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA.—One-third of a farthing (bronze).

Dominion.	Monetary Unit (Standard Coin).	Value. In British Currency.	Value. Pieces to the Pound Sterling.	Gold Coins.	Silver and Other Subsidiary Coins.
		s. *d.*			
Aden	(*see* India.)				
Australia.....	BritishSovereign	20 0	1	British	*Silver*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*, 1*d.*, ½*d.*
British Honduras	Gold Dollar.....	4 1⅓	4·867	British and United States.	*Silver*—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
British North Borneo	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	*Nickel*—5, 2½, and 1 cent. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§Canada	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Bronze*—cents.
Ceylon	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	*Silver*—50, 25, and 10 cents. *Nickel*—5 cents. *Copper*—5, 2, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Cyprus	Piastre	0 1⅓	180	British.	*Silver*—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
East Africa...	(*see* Kenya, &c.)				
Hong Kong (and Labuan)	Dollar, Mexican or British	2 7*	7·74*	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1 and ½ cent.
§India	Rupee (fixed rating) = 16 annas = 64 pice = 192 pies.	2 0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	*Silver*—¼ Rs (8 annas. *Cupro-Nickel* (round)—½ Rs (8 annas) now obsolescent; (scolloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). *Nickel* (square) rounded corners, ⅛ Rs (2 annas); (scolloped) $\frac{1}{16}$ Rs (1 anna). *Bronze*—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies (⅛ anna); 1 pie ($\frac{1}{12}$ anna or ½ pice). *Copper*—2 pice (½ anna) being *withdrawn*.
Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	Shilling	1 0	20	...	*Silver*—1*s.*, 50 cents, *Rupee*=2*s.* *Nickel and Bronze* (perforated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
§Malaya	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	*Silver*—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. *Bronze*—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
Mauritius(and Seychelles)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	...	*Silver*—20 and 10 cents. *Bronze*—5, 2, and 1 cent.
Mesopotamia .	Same as British India				
Newfoundland	Dollar on gold basis	4 1⅓	4·867	...	*Silver*—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents *Bronze*—cents.
New Zealand	British Sovereign	20 0	...	British	*Silver*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Bronze*—1*d.*, ½*d.*
Palestine	Same as Sudan	(Special	coinage	proposed.)	
†Sudan	Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	20 3¾	·988	£E1; 50 *Piastres*	*Silver*—2,5,10,20piastres
West Africa...	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	*Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"*—2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.* *Nickel* (perforated)—1*d*, ½*d.*, ¼*d.*

* Variable with the price of silver—Oct. 1, 1925, 32 15/16 pence per standard ounce.
† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.
§ The Exchange values of the Canadian *Dollar*, the Egyptian *Pound*, Indian *Rupee*, and Malaya *Dollar* (and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on p. 419.

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War.

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1924-1925 are shown on p. 419.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Abyssinia—Silver *Talari*	0 2 0	..	1, ½, ¼ & 1/8 *Talari*
Albania—(*No metallic currency*)	...	...	...
§Argentina—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 and 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 8¼	...	...
§Austria—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Belgium—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 *Francs*	1, 2 and 5 *Francs*
Congo—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	...	50 *Centimes*
Bolivia—*Nominal*, Gold *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 *Bolivianos*	1 *Bol*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Boliviano* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 5	...	50 and 20 *Centavos*
§Brazil—*Nominal*, Gold *Milreis*	0 2 3	10 & 20 *Milreis*	1, 2 *Milreis*
Actual, Paper *Milreis*	0 1 3½	...	500 *Reis*
§Bulgaria—*Lev* of 100 *Stotinki*	0 0 9·513	10, 20, 100 *Leva*	1, 2, 5 *Leva*; 50 *Stotinki*
§Chile—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 8½	...	...
§China—*Yuan* (dollar) of 100 *Cents*	0 2 6	...	1 *Yuan*; 10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Colombia—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	2½ and 5 *Pesos*	½ and 1 *Peso*; 1 *Peseta*, ½ *Peseta*
Actual, Paper *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 3¾	...	...
Costa Rica—Gold *Colon* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 1 10·9	2, 5, 10, 20 *Colones*	5, 10, 25, 50 *Centesimos*
Cuba—Silver *Piastre* of 100 *Centavos*	...	No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold *Dollar*	0 3 9½	...	...
U.S. Gold *Dollar*	0 4 1·32	...	...
§Czechoslovakia—(*Krone currency proposed*)	...	...	...
Danzig—*Danzig gulden*	0 0 9·6	...	...
§Denmark—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	10 & 20 *Kroner*	1, 2 *Kroner*; 10 & 25 *Ore*
Ecuador—Silver *Sucré* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0	10 & 20 *Sucrés*	1 *Sucré*; 5, 10, 40, 50 *Centavos*
§Egypt—Gold *Pound* of 100 *Piastres*	1 0 3¼	Egyptian *Pound* 50 *Piastres*	5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
§Esthonia—*Nominal*, *Esthonian Mark*	0 0 9·513	...	...
Actual, Paper *Mark*	...	...	...
§Finland—Gold *Markka* of 100 *Penni*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Markkaa*	1, 2, *Markka*; 25, 50 *Penni*
§France—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10 & 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 20 and 50 *Centimes*
Algeria—Same as France	...	...	...
Indo-China—*Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 3 4½	...	1 *Piastre*
Madagascar—Same as France	...	...	...
Tunis—Same as France	...	...	...
§German States—*Mark* of 100 *Pfennige*	0 0 11·7483	10 and 20 *Mark*	1, 2, 3, 5 *Mark*; 50 *Pfennige*
§Greece—*Nominal*, *Drachma* of 100 *Lepta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20 *Drachmae*	1, 2, 5 *Drachmae*; 20, 50 *Lepta*
Actual, Paper *Drachma*	0 0 9½	...	...
Guatemala—*Nominal*, Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*, or 101 Gold *Quetzal*	0 4 0	5 and 10 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 *Reales*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 3	...	...
Haiti—*Nominal*, Gold *Gourde* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 *Gourdes*	1 *Gourde*; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Gourde*	0 0 8½	...	...
Honduras—Silver *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 0	...	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 25, 50 *Centavos*
§Hungary—*Krone* of 100 *Heller*	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 *Kronen*	1, 2 and 5 *Kronen*
§Italy—*Lira* of 100 *Centesimi*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Lire*	1, 2, 5 *Lire*; 50 *Centesimi*
Tripoli—Same as Italy	...	...	...
§Japan—Gold *Yen* of 100 *Sen*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Yen*	10, 20, 50 *Sen*
Korea—Gold *Won* of 100 *Chon*	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 *Won*	10, 20, 50 *Chon*

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency. £ s. d.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Latvia—Proposed, Gold *Lat.* of 100 *graschi*	0 0 9·513	100,50,20,10 *Lats*	5, 2, 1 *Lats*; 50 *graschi*
§Liberia—U.S. *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*...	0 4 1·32	...	10, 25, 50 *Cents*
Lithuania—Gold *Litas*	0 0 4·932	...	5, 2, 1 *Lits.*
Luxemburg—*Franc* = 80 *Pfennige*	0 0 9·513	...	...
§Mexico—*Nominal*, Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 2 0½	5, 10 *Dollars*	1 *Dollar*; 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Silver *Dollar*	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	20 & 100 *Francs*	...
§Montenegro—*See* Yugo-Slavia			
Morocco—Silver *Piastre*=5 *Francs*	0 4 11½	...	1 *Piastre*; ½, ¼ *Piastre*
§Netherlands—Gold *Florin* or *Gulden* of 100 *Cents*	0 1 7·824	5, 10 *Florins*	½, 1, 2½ *Florins* 10, 25 *Cents*
Java—Gold *Ducat*	0 9 4½	...	...
Curaçao—Same as Netherlands	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold *Cordoba* of 100 *Centavos*...	0 4 1·32	..	5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Actual, Paper *Peso*	0 0 4*	...	...
§Norway—Gold *Krone* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kroner*	1,2 *Kroner*; 10, 25,50 *Ore*
Omân—*Muhamâdi* of 20 *Gad*	1 0 1½	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama—Gold *Balboa* of 2 *Pesos*	0 4 2	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Balboas*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Cents*
Paraguay—*Nominal*, *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	..	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia—Silver *Kran* of 20 *Shahis* or 1000 *Dinars*	0 0 4*	½, 1 *Toman* (10 *Kran*); 2 *Kran*	¼, ½, 1, 2 *Kran*
§Peru—*Libra* of 10 *Soles* (=100 *Dineros*=1000 *Centavos*)	1 0 0	½, ½, 1 *Libra*	½, ½, 1 *Sol*; ½, 1 *Dinero*; 5, 10, 20 *Centavos*
§Poland—Gold *Zloty*	0 0 9·513	100, 50, 20, 10 *Zloty*	5, 2, 1, ½ *Zloty*
§Portugal—*Nominal*, Gold *escudo* of 100 *Centavos*	0 4 5¼	$\frac{1}{10}$, ½, ½, 1 *Escudo*	1 *Milreis*, ½, 1, 2, 5 *Teston*
Actual, Paper *escudo*	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian *Rupee* = 400 *Reis*	0 1 4	...	1 *Rupee*.
§Rumania—Gold *Leu* of 100 *Bani*	0 0 9·513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 *Lei*	1, 2, 5 *Lei*; 50 *Bani*
§Russia—*Nominal*,Gold *Rouble* of 100*Kopecks*	0 2 1⅓	5, 7½, 10, 15 *Roubles*	1 *Rouble*; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 *Kopecks*
Actual, Paper *Rouble*	†		
Salvador—Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centavos*	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Pesos*	1 *Peso*; 5, 10, 20, 50 *Centavos*
Paper *Peso*	0 1 3½*	...	...
§Serbia—*See* Yugo-Slavia			
Siam—Gold *Tical* of 100 *Satangs*	0 1 8	*Dos* of 10 *Ticals*	¼, ½, 1 *Tical*
§Spain—*Nominal*, Silver *Peseta*	0 0 9·513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 *Pesetas*	1, 2, 5 *Pesetas*; 20, 50 *Centimos*
Actual, Paper *Peseta*	0 0 9	...	...
§Sweden—Gold *Krona* of 100 *Ore*	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 *Kronor*	1,2 *Kronor*; 10,25, 50 *Ore*
§Switzerland—*Franc* of 100 *Centimes*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Francs*	1, 2, 5 *Francs*; 50 *Centimes*
§Turkey—Turkish *Lira* of 100 *Piastres*	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 *Piastres*	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 *Piastres*
Gold *Piastre* of 40 *Paras*	0 0 2·165	...	...
§United States—Gold *Dollar* of 100 *Cents*	0 4 1·32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 *Dollars*	¼, ½, 1 *Dollar*; 1 *Dime*
Philippines—*Filipino* = 50 U.S. *Cents*	0 2 0·66	...	...
§Uruguay—*Nominal*, Gold *Peso* of 100 *Centesimos*	0 4 3	...	1 *Peso*; 10, 20, 50 *Centesimos*
Actual, Silver *Peso*	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela—Gold *Bolivar* of 100 *Centavos*	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 *Bolivares*	1, 2, 5 *Bolivares*; 20, 50 *Centavos*
§Yugo-Slavia—*Dinar* of 100 *Paras*	0 0 9·513	10, 20 *Dinars*	1, 2, 5 *Dinars*; 50 *Paras*

* See note on p. 416.

† The new Soviet coins are of the same weight and fineness as the Tsarist coins. See Exchange Rate, p. 419.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1924 and 1925.

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the method of quoting, the maximum and minimum for 1924 and January to October, 1925, and the local value of the £1 sterling at October 10, 1925.

City.	Method of Quoting.	Exchange Value of £. 1924. Average Maximum.	1924. Average Minimum.	Jan. to Oct. 10, 1925. Average Maximum.	Jan. to Oct. 10, 1925. Average Minimum.	Local Value of £ (Oct. 10, 1925.) in £ s. d.
New York ...	*Dollars* to £	$4·734	$4·207	$4·863	$4·746	£ s. d. 0 19 10¾
Montreal ...	*Dollars* to £	$4·748	$4·318	$4·863	$4·760	0 19 10¾
Buenos Aires	Pence to $	46 3/8d.	39 5/8d.	46 3/8d.	42 3/4d.	1 0 5¾
Monte Video	Pence to $	52d.	41d.	50 1/2d.	46 3/8d.	1 0 4
Mexico	Pence to $	30d.	25d.	25d.	24 1/2d.	1 0 0¾
Lima	£1 to *Libra* (£P)...	14 5/8 p.	4 5/8 p.	24 1/2 5/8 p.	11 7/8 p.	1 4 10¾
Rio de Janeiro	Pence to *Milreis* ...	6 1/8d.	4 5/8d.	7 1/8d.	4 1/8d.	2 3 2½
Valparaiso ...	*Dollars* to £	$45·50	$38·70	$44·10	$39·40	2 19 5
Paris	*Francs* to £	120·25 *fr.*	65·60 *fr.*	109·05 *fr.*	87·10 *fr.*	4 3 4
Brussels	*Francs* to £	138·50 *fr.*	76·63 *fr.*	112·10 *fr.*	91·90 *fr.*	4 4 10
Berne	*Francs* to £	25·00 *fr.*	23·29 *fr.*	25·14 *fr.*	24·31 *fr.*	0 19 11
Athens	*Drachmae* to £	305·0 *dr.*	200·0 *dr.*	352·5 *dr.*	250·0 *dr.*	13 19 7
Rome	*Lire* to £	112·25 *lire.*	94·38 *lire*	144·50 *lire*	111·43 *lire*	4 15 10
Madrid	*Pesetas* to £	35·35 *p.*	30·95 *p.*	34·04 *p.*	33·10 *p.*	1 6 9
Belgrade	*Dinar* to £	393 *din.*	305 *din.*	305 *din.*	268 *dm.*	10 15 9
Sofia	*Lev* to £	645 *lev.*	540 *lev.*	680 *lev.*	642·5 *lev.*	26 9 4
Amsterdam	*Florins* to £	11·85 *fl.*	11·29 *fl.*	12·15 *fl.*	11·71 *fl.*	0 19 10½
Lisbon	Pence to *Escudo* ...	2 1/2d.	1 1/2d.	2 1/2d.	2 1/8d.	21 6 0
Oslo	*Kronen* to £	32·87 *kr.*	29·60 *kr.*	31·39 *kr.*	22·35 *kr.*	1 6 8
Copenhagen	*Kronen* to £	28·20 *kr.*	24·43 *kr.*	26·97 *kr.*	19·20 *kr.*	1 2 1
Stockholm	*Kronen* to £	17·56 *kr.*	16·13 *kr.*	18·17 *kr.*	17·60 *kr.*	0 19 10¾
Helsingfors	*F. Marks* to £	188·3 *fm.*	168·5 *fm.*	193·4 *fm.*	188·3 *fm.*	7 12 4
Berlin	*Gold Marks* to £	19·88*m.*	18·70 *m.*	20·44*m.*	19·94*m.*	0 19 11
Warsaw	*Zloty* to £	24·65 *zl.*†	22·30 *zl.*†	29·50 *zlotys*	24·65 *zlotys*	1 3 5
Reval	*Esthonian Mks* to £	1,750	*E. m.*‡	1,830 *E.m.*	1,750 *E. m.*	...
Riga	*Lats* to £	24·65 *lats.*	21·64 *lats.*	25·19 *lats.*	24·62 *lats.*	0 19 10¾
Bucharest	*Lei* to £	1,080 *lei*	750 *lei*	1,090 *lei*	902·5 *lei*	39 19 0
Prague	*Kronen* to £	156·8 *kr.*	141·3 *kr.*	164·2 *kr.*	156·9 *kr.*	6 16 0
Vienna	*Kronen* to £‖	335,500 *kr.*	296,500 *kr.*	34·58 *sch.*	33·80 *sch.*	0 19 11¾
Budapest	*Kronen* to £	395,000 *kr.*	85,000 *kr.*	346,000 *kr.*	345,000 *kr.*	14,404 13 3
Constantinople	*Piastres* to £	876·5 *pstrs.*	797·5 *pstrs.*	972·5 *pstrs.*	812·5 *pstrs.*	7 15 0
Alexandria ...	*Piastres* to £	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	97·50 *pstrs.*	97·47 *pstrs.*	1 0 0¼
Guayaquil	*Sucrés* to £	23·80 *sucrés*	17·18 *sucrés*	25·00 *sucrés*	18·50 *sucrés*	2 2 7
Caracas	*Bolivares* to £	24·40 *bol.*	22·00 *bol.*	25·60 *bol.*	24·50 *bol.*	0 19 11¾
Barranquilla	*Pesos* to £20	95·12 *pes.*	85·76 *pes.*	102·00 *pes.*	95·12 *pes.*	0 19 8
Managua	*Cordoba* to £	4·80	*cord.*	4·80	*cord.*	0 19 8¾
San Salvador	*Colones* to £	9·52 *col.*	8·55 *col.*	9·90 *col.*	9·55 *col.*	1 0 0½
Costa Rica	*Colones* to £	19·70 *col.*	17·17 *col.*	18·92 *col.*	18·60 *col.*	1 16 2½
Guatemala City	*Pesos* to £	284·0 *pes.*	255 *pes.*	292 *pes.*	284·0 *pes.*	3 4 8¾
La Paz (Bolivia)	Pence to *Boliviano*	18d.	16¼d.	17 1/16d.	17 1/16d.	1 1 9½
Bombay	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/6 3/8	1/4 1/2	1/6 1/16	1/5 13/16	1 6 4¼
Calcutta	Sterling to *Rupee*	1/6 3/8	1/4 1/2	1/6 1/16	1/5 13/16	1 6 4¼
Hong Kong	Sterling to $	2/6	2/3 1/4	2/5 13/16	2/3 1/16	...
Shanghai	Sterling to *Tael* ...	3/5 7/16	3/1 1/4	3/3 1/16	3/0 9/16	...
Singapore	Sterling to $	2/4 1/16	2/4	2/4 1/16	2/4	...
Kobe	Pence to *Yen* ...	2/2 1/8	1/7 3/16	1/9 3/16	1/7 7/16	1 4 2
Moscow	Tchervonetz to £1,000	937 *Tchz.*	820 *Tchz.*	943 *Tchz.*	920 *Tchz.*	...
Danzig	D. Gulden to £	25	*D.g.*	25	*D.g.*	...

* Prior to Oct. 11, 1924, paper marks were quoted. The maximum up to that date was 22·5 billions and the minimum 17 billion marks to the £. The maximum and minimum given is for the gold mark period, Oct. 12 to the end of the year.

† In May, 1924, the Polish gold zlotys currency replaced the paper mark currency.

‡ Rate on Dec. 31, 1924.

‖ New Austrian schilling currency quoted from the commencement of March, 1925. One new Austrian schilling equalled 10,000 old paper kroner.

Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1) (= 1·296 *Grammes*).
3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒ1) (= 3·888 *Grammes*).
8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

Measures of Capacity.

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3·552 *Millilitres*).
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 2·84123 *Centilitres*).
20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' *drachm* is not the same as the Avoirdupois *dram*, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437·5 grains). A fluid *drachm* (54·6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois *drams*.

Approximate Equivalents :—
1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

7000 grains (*gr.*) = 1 pound (*lb.*)
16 drams (*dr.*) = 1 ounce (*oz.*) (= 28·350 *Grammes*).
16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0·45359243 *Kilogram*).
14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6·350 *Kilograms*).
28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a *cwt.*) (= 12·70 *Kilograms*).
100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45·359243 *Kilograms*).
4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*) (= 50·8023 *Kilograms*).
20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1·0160 *Tonnes* or 1016·0 *Kilograms*).

Troy Weight.

24 grains = 1 pennyweight (*dwt.*) (= 1·5552 *Grammes*).
20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31·1035 *Grammes*).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and *not* into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31·1035 *Grammes*) in weight. There is *no* Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 *milligrammes* is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The *Smithfield stone* (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

4 gills = 1 pint (= 0·568 *Litre*).
2 pints = 1 quart (= 1·136 *Litres*).
4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4·5459631 *Litres*).
2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9·0919 *Litres*).
8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 36·37 *Dekalitres*).
8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2·909 *Hectolitres*).
A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*) (= 0·30480 *Metre*).
3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*) (= 0·914399 *Metre*).
6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1·8288 *Metres*).
5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5·0292 *Metres*).
22 yards = 1 chain (= 20·1168 *Metres*).
220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201·168 *Metres*).
8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1·6093 *Kilometres*).
3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
10 chains = 1 furlong
8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A *Pole* of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A *Cricket Pitch* is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A *Lawn Tennis Court* is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A *Croquet Lawn* is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A *Badminton Court* is 44×20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft high at centre.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/0 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/0 B.G., which = 0·3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (·3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (·00095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9·2903 *Sq. Decimetres*).
9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0·836126 *Sq. Metre*).
30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25·293 *Sq. Metres*).
40 perches = 1 rood (= 10·117 *Ares*).
4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0·40468 *Hectare*).
10 square chains = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2·58995 *Sq. Kilometres*).

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's-length is the furlong, and the acre's-breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0·028317 *Cubic metre*).
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0·764553 *Cubic metre*).

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (″) = 1 minute (′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
30 degrees = 1 sign.
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
Diameter of circle × 3·1416 = circumference.
Diameter squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diameter squared × 3·1416 = surface of sphere.
Diameter cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Diameter of cylinder × 3·1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
Diameter squared × ·7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) = 56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) = 200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) = 112 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) = 11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) = 1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) = 80 lb.
,, (Chest) = 200 lb.
Coal (Sack) = 224 lb.
,, (Bushel) = 80 lb.
,, (Chaldron) = 85 bushels.
,, (Ton) = 10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) = 112 lb.
,, (Cask) = 1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) = 140 to 168 lb.
,, (Bale of Mocha) = 224 to 280 lb.
,, (Barrel) = 112 to 168 lb.
,, (Tierce) = 5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) = 400 to 500 lb.
,, (Egyptian Bale) = 700 to 740 lb.
,, (Indian Bale) = 500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Carotel) = 5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) = 14 lb.
,, (Sack) = 280 lb.
,, (U.S. Barrel) = 196 lb.
Glass (Seam) = 24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) = 100 lb.
Hides (Last) = 12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) = 12 lb.
Hops (Bag) = 280 lb.
,, (Pocket) = 1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder):—
London and Hull = 19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle = 22½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) = 8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) = 126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) = 14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) = 316 lb.
,, (Bag of white) = 168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) = 224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) = 112 lb. (since 1923).
Raisins (Barrel) = 112 lb.
Rice (Bag) = 168 lb.
Sago (Bag) = 112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) = 168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) = 256 lb.
,, (Firkin) = 64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) = 120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) = 112–196 lb.
,, (Hogshead) = 13 to 16 cwt.
,, (Tierce) = 7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) = 26½ gallons.
Tea (Chest) = 84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) = 12 to 18 cwt
Turpentine (Barrel) = 224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) = 128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) = 364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned:—
Wheat, English, 60 lb. Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 56 lb. French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.
Oats, English, 39 lb Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb. Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Under the *Corn Sales Act* of 1921 the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.
100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.
A quartern loaf = 4 lb.
A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 *bushels*. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a Quarter as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.
Ton of hay = 36 trusses.
An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles.

	Gals.	
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 = 9 ×	1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 ×	2
Barrel	36 = 9 ×	4
Hogshead (1½ barrels)	54 = 9 ×	6
Puncheon (2 barrels)	72 = 9 ×	8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 = 9 ×	12

An *Anker* = 10 gallons; a *Tierce* = 42 gallons; a *Pipe* of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe = 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.; *Butt* of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; *Aum* of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; *Hogshead* of Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54; Madeira, 46 gallons; *Puncheon* of Brandy or Rum = 120 gals.

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26⅔ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used:—
Corbyn... ..... =40 fluid oz. (quart).
Winchester quart =80 ,, (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good:—

Cubic inch	=	252·458 grains.
Gallon (277·274 cub. in.)	=	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot	=	62·321 lb.
35·943 cubic ft. (224 gals.)	=	1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186·963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21·6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.
,, Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.
,, U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.
The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.
,, Australia:—
N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft 8½ in.
Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.
Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, India = 5 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3½ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.
,, South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.
,, Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.
,, Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.
,, Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow :—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106·3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampère*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0·001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampère, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $1\frac{1}{434}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15° C., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampère in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampère in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals 3,600 joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is 1,000 watt-hours, or 3,600,000 joules, or 1¼ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampère per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	8¾ inches	× 4¼	× 2¾
Welch fire-bricks	9 ,,	× 4½	× 2½
Paving bricks.....	9 ,,	× 4½	× 1¾
Square tiles.....	9¾ ,,	× 9¾	× 1
,, ...	6 ,,	× 6	× 1
Dutch clinker bricks ...	9½ ,,	× 3	× 1½

A Rod of Brickwork 16½ feet × 16½ feet × 1½ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or 11⅓ cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres 1½ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about 7 lb. each ; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A *Piece* of *machine* printed *Wall Paper* is 11½ yd. long and 21 in. wide ; of *hand* printed 12 yd. long × 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. × 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.
50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.
42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.
108 do. do. = 1 stack.
128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces. The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces 1½ in. × 11 in. × 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. × 11 in. × 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide ; a Deal not more than 9 inches ; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in.	in.		in.	in.
Empress	26	16	Ladies.....	16	10
,, Small	26	14	,, Small...	16	8
Princesses	24	14	,, Large...	14	12
Duchesses	24	12	,, ,, ...	14	8
Marchionesses	22	12	Plantation ...	13	11
,, Small	22	11	Doubled.....	13	10
Countesses	20	10	,, ...	13	7
,, Wide	20	12	Smalls	12	8
Viscountesses...	18	10	Ditto	12	6
,, Small	18	9	Ditto	11	5½

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0·79	Mercury	13·60
Aluminium.....	2·67	Milk	1·03
Basalt	2·86	Olive Oil	0·92
Beer	1·02	Petroleum	0·88
Blood	1·06	Platinum.....	21·45
Brandy	0·84	Portland Stone...	2·00
Brass	8·00	Sand, river	1·90
Chalk	1·08	,, pit	1·80
Cider	1·02	Shingle.....	1·60
Clay	1·90	Silver	10·51
Coal, Welch	1·60	Sodium	0·97
,, Newcastle	1·24	Steel	7·75
Copper.....	8·94	Thames ballast...	1·80
Cork	0·24	Tin	7·29
Earth	1·60	Turpentine.....	0·87
Glass.....	2·89	Urine	1·02
Glycerine	1·26	WATER	1·00
Gold	19·32	Wine, Bordeaux	0·99
Gravel, coarse ...	1·85	Wood :—	
Gunpowder	0·93	Ash	0·84
Honey	1·45	Beech	0·85
Ice.....	0·92	Cedar	0·61
Iridium	22·38	Cherry	0·72
Iron, cast	7·20	Ebony	1·33
,, wrought ...	7·79	Mahogany	1·06
Ivory	1·83	Oak	1·17
Lead	11·35	Poplar	0·38
Limestone	2·50	Walnut	0·67
Marble.....	2·70	Zinc	7·19
Marl.....	1·90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62·321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35·943 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = 62½ lb. : salt water 63½ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb. ; beech 43 lb. ; birch 49 lb. ; cork 15 lb. ; elm 36 lb. ; pine 41 lb. ; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb. ; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of *anthracite* coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb. ; *bituminous* 2,025 lb. ; *cannel* 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb. ; of hay in stack, 126 lb. ; of compressed straw, 145 lb. ; of straw in stack, 90 lb. ; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37½ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9⅜ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132 ; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26⅔ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13⅓ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb. ; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb. : a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length ; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076·8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CONVERSION.
Deb F = Fahr.
,, C = Cent.
,, R = Réaum.

$F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$ $\quad C = \frac{5}{4}(F - 32)$ $\quad F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32$ $\quad R = \frac{4(F-32)}{9}$ $\quad F = C + R + 32$

Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.	Cent.	Fah't.	Rmr.
°	°	°	°	°	°
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20·0
99	210·2	79·2	24	75·2	19·2
98	208·4	78·4	23	73·4	18·4
97	206·6	77·6	22	71·6	17·6
96	204·8	76·8	21	69·8	16·8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201·2	75·2	19	66·2	15·2
93	199·4	74·4	18	64·4	14·4
92	197·6	73·6	17	62·6	13·6
91	195·8	72·8	16	60·8	12·8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192·2	71·2	14	57·2	11·2
88	190·4	70·4	13	55·4	10·4
87	188·6	69·6	12	53·6	9·6
86	186·8	68·8	11	51·8	8·8
85	185	68	10	50	8·0
84	183·2	67·2	9	48·2	7·2
83	181·4	66·4	8	46·4	6·4
82	179·6	65·6	7	44·6	5·6
81	177·8	64·8	6	42·8	4·8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174·2	63	4	39·2	3·2
78	172·4	62·4	3	37·4	2·4
77	170·6	61·6	2	35·6	1·6
76	168·8	60·8	1	33·8	0·8
75	167	60	zero	32	zero
74	165·2	59·2	1	30·2	0·8
73	163·4	58·4	2	28·4	1·6
72	161·6	57·6	3	26·6	2·4
71	159·8	56·8	4	24·8	3·2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156·2	55·2	6	21·2	4·8
68	154·4	54·4	7	19·4	5·6
67	152·6	53·6	8	17·6	6·4
66	150·8	52·8	9	15·8	7·2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147·2	51·2	11	12·2	8·8
63	145·4	50·4	12	10·4	9·6
62	143·6	49·6	13	8·6	10·4
61	141·8	48·8	14	6·8	11·2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138·2	47·2	16	3·2	12·8
58	136·4	46·4	17	1·4	13·6
57	134·6	45·6	18	0·2	14·4
56	132·8	44·8	19	2·0	15·2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129·2	43·2	21	5·8	16·8
53	127·4	42·4	22	7·6	17·6
52	125·6	41·6	23	9·3	18·4
51	123·8	40·8	24	11·2	19·2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120·2	39·2	26	14·8	20·8
48	118·4	38·4	27	16·6	21·6
47	116·6	37·6	28	18·4	22·4
46	114·8	36·8	29	20·2	23·2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111·2	35·2	31	23·8	24·8
43	109·4	34·4	32	25·6	25·6
42	107·6	33·6	33	27·4	26·4
41	105·8	32·8	34	29·2	27·2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102·2	31·2	36	32·8	28·8
38	100·4	30·4	37	34·6	29·6
37	98·6	29·6	38	36·4	30·4
36	96·8	28·8	39	38·2	31·2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93·2	27·2	41	41·8	32·8
33	91·4	26·4	42	43·6	33·6
32	89·6	25·6	43	45·4	34·4
31	87·8	24·8	44	47·2	35·2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84·2	23·2	46	50·8	36·8
28	82·4	22·4	47	52·6	37·6
27	80·6	21·6	48	54·4	38·4
26	78·8	20·8	49	56·2	39·2

NOTE.—The *normal* temperature of the *human body* is 98·4° F. or 37° (36·9°) C., or 29·5° R. *Freezing* point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R. ; *Boiling* point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "*Absolute*" *Temperature* is Temperature reckoned from "*Absolute Zero*," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459·4° below 0° F., and 218·4° below 0° R.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.
100 fathoms = 1 cable length.
10 cables = 1 nautical mile.
60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 *metres*), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (= 185 *metres*). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheads (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the Ton-register used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon *Watch*	...	...	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	,,	...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	,,	...	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	,,	...	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	,,	...	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	,,	...	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	,,	...	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into *two* Watches.

For TIME AT SEA *see* p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8180	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical *Bars*.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second)= 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (B.Th.U.) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 B.Th.U. If V = cu. ft. consumed, H=declared heat value of the Company's gas (in B.Th.U. per cu. ft.), P = cost of therm in pence, B=total bill in pence—then $B = V \times H \times P \div 100{,}000$, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. $= B \times 1{,}000 \div V = H \times P \div 100$.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—
Thread = 1½ yards.
Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.
Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.
Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.
Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.
Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.
Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.
Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

West of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.

24 sheets = 1 quire.
20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.

516 sheets = 1 ream.
2 reams = 1 bundle.
5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ inches.
Double Foolscap	=	27	× 17 ,,
Crown	=	20	× 15 ,,
Double Crown	=	30	× 20 ,,
Post	=	19½	× 15½ ,,
Double Post	=	31½	× 19½ ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Sheet and ½ Post	=	23½	× 19½ ,,
Demy	=	22½	× 17½ ,,
Double Demy	=	35	× 22½ ,,
Music Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Medium	=	23	× 18 ,,
Royal	=	25	× 20 ,,
Super Royal	=	27½	× 20½ ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	=	72	× 48 inches.
Antiquarian	=	53	× 31 ,,
Double Elephant	=	40	× 26¾ ,,
Grand Eagle	=	42	× 28¾ ,,
Atlas	=	34	× 26 ,,
Colombier	=	34½	× 23½ ,,
Imperial	=	30	× 22 ,,
Elephant	=	28	× 23 ,,
Cartridge	=	26	× 21 ,,
Super Royal	=	27	× 19 ,,
Royal	=	24	× 19 ,,
Medium	=	22	× 17½ ,,
Large Post	=	21	× 16½ ,,
Copy or Draft	=	20	× 16 ,,
Demy	=	20	× 15½ ,,
Post	=	19	× 15¼ ,,
Pinched Post	=	18½	× 14¾ ,,
Foolscap	=	17	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	22	× 13½ ,,
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	=	24½	× 13½ ,,
Double Foolscap	=	26½	× 16½ ,,
Double Post	=	30½	× 19 ,,
Double Large Post	=	33	× 21 ,,
Double Demy	=	31	× 20 ,,
Brief	=	16½	× 13¾ ,,
Pott	=	15	× 12½ ,,

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	=	46	× 36 inches.
Double Imperial	=	45	× 29 ,,
Elephant	=	34	× 24 ,,
Double Four Pound	=	31	× 21 ,,
Imperial Cap	=	29	× 22 ,,
Haven Cap	=	26	× 21 ,,
Bag Cap	=	24	× 19½ ,,
Kent Cap	=	21	× 18 ,,

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	=	5⅝	× 4⅜ inches.
Demy 18mo	=	5¾	× 3¼ ,,
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	=	6¾	× 4¼ ,,
Crown 8vo	=	7½	× 5 ,,
Large Crown 8vo	=	8	× 5¼ ,,
Demy 8vo	=	8⅜	× 5⅝ ,,
Medium 8vo	=	9½	× 6 ,,
Royal 8vo	=	10	× 6¾ ,,
Super Royal 8vo	=	10¾	× 6⅞ ,,
Imperial 8vo	=	11	× 7½ ,,
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	=	8½	× 6¾ ,,
Crown 4to	=	10	× 7½ ,,
Demy 4to	=	11¼	× 8¾ ,,
Royal 4to	=	12½	× 10 ,,
Imperial 4to	=	15	× 11 ,,
Crown Folio	=	15	× 10 ,,
Demy Folio	=	17½	× 11¼ ,,
Royal Folio	=	20	× 12½ ,,
Music	=	14	× 10¼

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1.1 inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0·013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures,

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 lines, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres (*mm.*) = 1 centimetre (*cm.*) = 0·39370113 inch.
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre (*dm.*) = 3·9370113 inches.
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (*m*) = 1·0936143 yards.
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre (*dam.*) = 10·936143 yards.
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre (*hm.*) = 109·36143 yards.
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre (*km.*) = 0·62137 mile.

A kilometre is approximately *five eighths* of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams (*mg.*) = 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0·15432 grains.
10 centigrams = 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1·5432 ,,
10 decigrams = 1 gramme (*grm.*) = 15·4323 ,,
10 grammes = 1 dekagram (*dag.*) = 5·6438 drams.
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram (*hg.*) = 3·5274 oz.
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM (*kg.*) = 2·2046223 lb.
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22·046223 lb.
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (*q.*) = 1·9684 cwt.
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (*t.*)... = 0·9842 ton.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres (*mil.*) = 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0·0704 gill
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0·17598 pint.
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (*lit.*) = 1·7598 pints.
10 litres ..... = 1 dekalitre... = 2·1997 gals.
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 2·7497 bushels.

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (*a.*)..... = 0·0988 rood.
100 ares ..... = 1 hectare (*ha.*)= 2·4711 acres.
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 0·38611 sq. mile.

NOTES.

1 hectolitre..... = 2·75 bushels.
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1·11 bushels per acre.
1 quintal..... = 3·67 bushels.
1 quintal per hectare ... = 1·49 bushels per acre.
1 franc a hectolitre ..... = 3·6*d.* a bushel (par).
1 ,, a quintal .... = 4·3*d.* a cental (par). (21·3*d.* a quarter (par).
7 francs ,, (duty)..... = 128.6*d.* a quarter (par).

THE UNITED STATES,

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are the same as those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are TWO tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150·42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268·8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58,317·8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289·7 grains of water = 16·6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455·6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—*Same as* British.

Canada and Newfoundland.—*Same as* British but with *short* ton of 2,000 lb., as in U.S.A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the *cental* of 100 lb. being used as well as the *cwt.* of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

	Jersey.	Guernsey.
Vergée (Normandy rood)	= 0·44 acre	0·4 acre.
Bushel	= 8·9 gallons	5·8 gallons.
Pound	= 7,561 grains	7,623 grains.
Cwt. (104 lb.) = 112·3 lb.		(100 lb.)= 108·9 lb.

British India.

Ungul	= 0·75 inch.
Guz, usually 33 inches; also the yard.	
Koss	= 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal) usually	= 0·625 acre.
Cawny (Madras) ,,	= 1·33 ,,
Tola (rupee-weight)	= 180 grains.
Chittak	= 2·0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	= 2·0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	= 82·284 lb.
,, (Bombay)	= 27·864 lb.
,, (Madras)	= 24·68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	= 1·760 pints.
Candy ,,	= 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	= 3 pints.
Parah	= 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	= 1⅓ lb.
Pikul ,, ... 100 catties	= 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—*Same as* British.

Malta.

Piede	= 11·166 inches.
Canna	= 2·2283 yards.
Libbra	= 12 oncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo	= 1·745 lb.

Sudan.—*See* Egypt.

South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure:* Leaguer=about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity:* Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2·1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1,033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1·33 oz.
Catty ,,	=	1·33 lb.
Picul ,,	=	133·33 lb.
Ts'un	=	1·41 inches.
Ch'ih	=	1·175 feet.
Chang	=	11·75 feet.
Li	=	2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System* of *Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the Metric System is little known except in the large towns.

The Weights and Measures in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows :—

Length—

Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)= 29·83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects) ..... = 29·53 inches
Qasaba(used for agricultural land)= 11·65 feet

Area—

1 Qirat .....=209·3 sq. yards
1 Feddân (=24 qirats) .....= 1·038 acres

Capacity—

1 Kêla .....= 0·454 bushel
1 Ardeb (=12 kêlas) .....= 5·444 bushels

Weight—

1 Rotl.....= 0·99 lb.
1 Oke .....= 2·75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls) .....= 99·05 lb.

A *Qantar* of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an *Ardeb* of wheat = 150 *kilogrammes*, of barley = 120 *kilogrammes*, of beans = 155 *kilogrammes*, of maize = 140 *kilogrammes*, of whole lentils = 157 *kilogrammes*, of split lentils = 132 *kilogrammes*.

Greece.

1 ocque = 2·84 lb. 1 livre = 1·1 lb.
1 quintal = 132·2 lb. 1 drachma = 0·11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The Metric System from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun).. ...	=	11·931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku).....	=	1·9884 yards.
Ri.....	=	2·4403 miles.
Square ri	=	5·9553 sq. miles.
Cho	=	5·423 chains.
Square cho	=	2·4507 acres.
Tsubo	=	3·9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku.....	=	39·7033 gallons.
Dry koku	=	4·9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	=	0·1 ton.
Liquid sho	=	1·5881 quarts.
Dry sho	=	0·1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	=	1·3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Mommo)=		8·2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the Sajen, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the Funt = 0·90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok =	1 arshin.	
3 arshin	=	1 sajen.
500 sajen	=	1 verst.
1 verst	=	1166·66 yards (0·66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	=	3·0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	=	5·4444 sq. feet
1 sq. sajen	=	5·4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	=	0·4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	=	65·8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	=	1 loth.
32 loth	=	1 funt.
40 funt	=	1 pood (36·1128 lb.).
10 poods	=	1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka = 0·2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas) = 1·0822 (quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs) = 2·705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks) = 5·771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	=	0·83 inch.
Ru'p	=	10 inches.
Sen	=	44·4 yards.
Rôeneng	=	2·525 miles.
Tael	=	936·25 Tr. gr.
Chang	=	2·675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke = 400 drams = 2·8264 lb.
Batman = 6 okes = 16·958 lb.
Cantar = 44 okes = 124·3616 lb.
Cheki = 180 okes = 508·752 lb.
Kileh = 0·9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose) 1·5 drams = 74·171 grains.
Arshin (cloth) = 26·96 inches.
Endaze = 25·555 inches.
Arshin (land) = 29·830 inches.
Deunum = 1098·765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare) = 2·47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	=	18 inches.
English Ell	=	45 inches.
Scottish Ell	=	37·2 inches.
Hand (horses)	=	4 inches.
Scottish mile	=	1,984 yards.
Irish mile	=	2,240 yards.
Scottish acre.....	=	6,150·4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	=	6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	=	7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	=	10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	=	120 acres (average).
Yard of land.....	=	¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet ; Foot = 12·789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet = 46·77 in.
League, 3,000 toises = 3·6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes = 23 44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches = 1·26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier = 34·317 gallons ; Boisseau ($\frac{1}{12}$) = 2·86 gallons. Pinte = 1·76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit = 21·924 in. ; Egyptian Cubit = 18·24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel = 25·26 in. ; Reed = 151·6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent) = 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 reba, 20 gerah.
Bath (fluid), Epha (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log = 6·477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas) = 8·351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples:*—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Yards.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.		Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.		Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.		Short Tons.
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·294	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.		Pints.	Litres.		Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).		English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.		English Bushels.	Hectolitres. per Hectare.		English Bushels. per Acre
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·226
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·298	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·927
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2	10
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1	11
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11	13
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	8 2	9 4	10 6	11 8	12 10	14
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9	15
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8	16
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7	17
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5	19
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4	20
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3	21
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2	22
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1	23
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0	24
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11	25
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10	26
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9	27
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8	28
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7	29
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6	30
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5	31
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4	32
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3	33
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2	34
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1	35
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0	36
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11	37
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10	38
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9	39
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8	40
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7	41
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6	42
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5	43
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4	44
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3	45
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10½	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2	46
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1	47
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0	48
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11	49
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10	50
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9	51
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8	52
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7	53
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6	54
55	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	9 4	14 0	18 8	23 4	28 0	32 8	37 4	42 0	46 8	51 4	56
56	1 2½	2 5	3 7½	4 10	9 8	14 6	19 4	24 2	29 0	33 10	38 8	43 6	48 4	53 2	58
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0	60
63	1 3¾	2 7½	3 11¼	5 3	10 6	15 9	21 0	26 3	31 6	36 9	42 0	47 3	52 6	57 9	63
66	1 4½	2 9	4 1½	5 5	11 0	16 6	22 0	27 6	33 0	38 6	44 0	49 6	55 0	60 6	66
69	1 5¼	2 10½	4 3¾	5 9	11 6	17 3	23 0	28 9	34 6	40 3	46 0	51 9	57 6	63 3	69
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2	70
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0	72
78	1 7½	3 3	4 10½	6 6	13 0	19 6	26 0	32 6	39 0	45 6	52 0	58 6	65 0	71 6	78
81	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4	80
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0	84
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6	90
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8	100

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10*s.* 0*d.* look in the column headed 2½ Pr. Ct. for 57½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6*s.* 11*d.* Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15*s.* 3*d.* per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr. Ct.	2¾ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	3¼ Pr. Ct.	3½ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	4½ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5½ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7½ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10 0	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12 6	95¼	104¾	114⅓	123⅞	133⅓	152⅓	171⅓	190⅓	209⅓	228½	266⅔	285¼	304⅔	342⅔	381
2 13 9	93	102⅓	111⅔	121	130⅓	149	167½	186	204⅔	223½	260⅔	279¼	298	335	372
2 15 0	90⅔	100	109	118	127⅙	145⅓	163½	181⅔	200	218	254⅓	272⅔	290⅔	327	363½
2 17 6	87	95⅔	104½	113	121⅔	139	156½	174	191⅓	208⅔	243⅓	260⅔	278	313	347⅔
3 0 0	83½	91⅔	100	108¼	116⅔	133⅓	150	166⅔	183⅓	200	233⅓	250	266⅔	300	333⅓
3 0 7	82½	90¾	99	107¼	115½	132	148½	165	181⅓	198	231	247½	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	89⅜	97½	105¼	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	86⅝	94½	102¼	110¼	126	141¾	157½	173¼	189	220½	236¼	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	85¼	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	83⅞	91½	99¼	106¾	122	137¼	152½	167¾	183	213½	228¾	244	274½	305
3 6 8	75	82½	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	81⅛	88½	95¾	103¼	118	133¼	147½	162¼	177	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	70¾	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¾	78⅜	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¼	142½	156¾	171	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	75⅝	82½	89⅓	96¼	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	74¼	81	87⅞	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	72⅞	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119⅓	132½	145⅔	159	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	71½	78	84½	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	70⅛	76½	82¾	89¼	102	114¾	127½	140¼	153	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	68¾	75	81¼	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	67⅜	73½	79⅝	85¾	98	110¼	122½	134¾	147	171½	183¾	196	220⅝	245
4 3 4	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	64⅝	70½	76½	82¼	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57½	63¼	69	74¾	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	61⅞	67½	73¼	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	60½	66	71½	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	59⅛	64½	69¾	75¼	86	96¾	107½	118½	129	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	57¾	63	68¼	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	56⅜	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	53⅝	58½	63½	68¼	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	52¼	57	61¾	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	50⅞	55½	60¾	64¾	74	83¼	92½	101¾	111	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	49½	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	48⅛	52½	56¾	61¼	70	78¾	87½	96¼	105	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	46¾	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93½	102	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41⅔	45⅞	50	54¼	58⅓	66⅔	75	83⅓	91⅔	100	116⅔	125	133⅓	150	166⅔
6 2 5	40⅝	44⅞	49	53	57⅙	65⅓	73½	81⅔	89⅔	98	114⅓	122½	130⅔	147	163⅓
6 5 0	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39⅛	43⅛	47	50¾	54⅝	62⅔	70½	78⅓	86⅛	94	109⅔	117½	125⅓	141	156⅔
6 10 5	38⅓	42⅛	46	49¾	53⅔	61⅓	69	76⅔	84½	92	107⅓	115	122⅔	138	153⅓
6 13 4	37½	41¼	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36⅔	40⅓	44	47¾	51⅔	58⅔	66	73⅓	80⅔	88	102⅔	110	117⅓	132	146⅔
6 19 6	35⅓	39⅜	43	46½	50⅛	57⅓	64½	71⅔	78⅞	86	100⅓	107½	114⅔	129	143⅓
7 2 10	35	38½	42	45½	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34⅛	37½	41	44½	47⅞	54⅝	61½	68⅓	75⅛	82	95⅔	102½	109⅓	123	136⅔
7 10 0	33⅓	36⅔	40	43⅓	46⅔	53⅓	60	66⅔	73⅓	80	93⅓	100	106⅔	120	133⅓
7 13 10	32½	35¼	39	42⅜	45½	52	58½	65	71½	78	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31⅔	34⅜	38	41	44⅓	50⅔	57	63⅓	69⅔	76	88⅔	95	101⅓	114	126⅔
8 2 2	30⅝	33⅞	37	40	43⅓	49⅓	55½	61⅔	67⅞	74	86½	92½	98⅔	111	123⅓
8 6 8	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29⅙	32⅛	35	37¾	40⅔	46⅔	52½	58⅓	64⅛	70	81⅔	87½	93⅓	105	116⅔
8 16 6	28⅓	31⅛	34	36¾	39⅔	45⅓	51	56⅔	62⅓	68	79⅓	85	90⅔	102	113⅓
9 1 10	27½	30¼	33	35¾	38½	44	49½	55	60½	66	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26⅔	29⅓	32	34¾	37⅓	42⅔	48	53⅓	58⅔	64	74⅔	80	85⅓	96	106⅔
9 13 7	25⅞	28½	31	33½	36⅛	41⅓	46½	51⅔	56⅞	62	72⅓	77½	82⅔	93	103⅓
10 0 0	25	27½	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75	80	90	100

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
½	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	85	30 63	24 11	19 68	16 55	14 24
38	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
42	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45			IN PERPETUITY.			
43	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51		33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER: 19·14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER:—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*), it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years' interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11·27 years purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 *approximately*.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst.	Austrn. Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1·000	0·868	1·609	0·217	1·508	0·212	0·289	0·142	0·151	0·213	0·335
English Geog. Mile	1·153	1·000	1·855	0·250	1·738	0·245	0·333	0·164	0·169	0·246	0·386
Kilometre	0·621	0·540	1·000	0·135	0·937	0·132	0·180	0·088	0·094	0·133	0·208
German Geog. Mile	4·610	4·000	7·420	1·000	6·953	0·978	1·333	0·657	0·694	0·985	1·543
Russian Verst.....	0·663	0·575	1·067	0·144	1·000	0·141	0·192	0·094	0·100	0·142	0·222
Austrian Mile.....	4·714	4·089	7·586	1·022	7·112	1·000	1·363	0·672	0·710	1·006	1·578
Dutch Ure...	3·458	3·000	5·565	0·750	5·215	0·734	1·000	0·493	0·520	0·738	1·157
Norwegian Mile.....	7·021	6·091	11·299	1·523	10·589	1·489	2·035	1·000	1·057	1·499	2·350
Swedish Mile	6·644	5·764	10·692	1·441	10·019	1·409	1·921	0·948	1·000	1·419	2·224
Danish Mile	4·682	4·062	7·536	1·016	7·078	0·994	1·354	0·667	0·705	1·000	1·567
Swiss Stunde	2·987	2·592	4·808	0·648	4·505	0·634	0·864	0·425	0·449	0·638	1·000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the Census of 1911, and deaths for 1910-11-12) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	51·50	55·35	53	613,135	663,897	18·22	20·29
1	879,559	902,330	57·51	60·31	54	601,936	654,610	17·55	19·58
2	849,444	873,522	58·53	61·28	55	590,120	644,775	16·89	18·87
3	838,091	861,976	58·32	61·09	56	577,662	634,363	16·24	18·17
4	831,235	855,063	57·80	60·58	57	564,540	623,350	15·61	17·48
5	826,276	850,055	57·14	59·94	58	550,742	611,725	14·98	16·80
6	822,238	845,976	56·42	59·22	59	536,265	599,481	14·37	16·14
7	818,976	842,678	55·64	58·46	60	521,103	586,599	13·78	15·48
8	816,346	840,011	54·82	57·64	61	505,253	573,051	13·19	14·83
9	814,205	837,828	53·96	56·79	62	488,713	558,798	12·62	14·20
10	812,414	835,983	53·08	55·91	63	471,507	543,844	12·07	13·58
11	810,844	834,345	52·18	55·02	64	453,673	528,212	11·52	12·96
12	809,376	832,791	51·27	54·12	65	435,232	511,876	10·99	12·36
13	807,907	831,222	50·37	53·22	66	416,189	494,770	10·47	11·77
14	806,351	829,556	49·46	52·33	67	396,543	476,795	9·96	11·19
15	804,646	827,744	48·57	51·44	68	376,311	457,843	9·47	10·64
16	802,758	825,768	47·68	50·56	69	355,545	437,865	9·00	10·10
17	800,681	823,646	46·80	49·69	70	334,308	416,875	8·53	9·58
18	798,445	821,439	45·93	48·83	71	312,679	394,951	8·09	9·09
19	796,031	819,159	45·07	47·96	72	290,752	372,229	7·66	8·61
20	793,435	816,814	44·21	47·10	73	268,618	348,877	7·25	8·15
21	790,673	814,405	43·37	46·23	74	246,395	325,048	6·86	7·72
22	787,778	811,930	42·53	45·37	75	224,249	300,900	6·49	7·29
23	784,798	809,389	41·68	44·51	76	202,383	276,590	6·14	6·89
24	781,767	806,789	40·84	43·66	77	181,024	252,280	5·80	6·51
25	778,699	804,126	40·00	42·80	78	160,377	228,095	5·49	6·14
26	775,587	801,395	39·16	41·94	79	140,619	204,202	5·19	5·81
27	772,403	798,582	38·32	41·09	80	121,935	180,863	4·90	5·49
28	769,123	795,672	37·48	40·24	81	104,499	158,402	4·64	5·20
29	765,735	792,660	36·65	39·39	82	88,464	137,168	4·39	4·92
30	762,227	789,536	35·81	38·54	83	73,938	117,461	4·15	4·67
31	758,580	786,290	34·98	37·70	84	60,975	99,458	3·93	4·42
32	754,774	782,909	34·16	36·86	85	49,578	83,240	3·72	4·19
33	750,787	779,382	33·33	36·03	86	39,705	68,810	3·51	3·96
34	746,597	775,692	32·52	35·19	87	31,289	56,114	3·33	3·74
35	742,191	771,835	31·71	34·37	88	24,210	45,074	3·15	3·53
36	737,558	767,801	30·90	33·55	89	18,349	35,612	3·00	3·34
37	732,694	763,590	30·11	32·73	90	13,608	27,641	2·87	3·16
38	727,603	759,200	29·31	31·91	91	9,880	21,055	2·76	2·99
39	722,284	754,633	28·53	31·10	92	7,042	15,733	2·67	2·83
40	716,727	749,881	27·74	30·30	93	4,945	11,527	2·60	2·68
41	710,914	744,932	26·97	29·50	94	3,435	8,277	2·52	2·54
42	704,817	739,766	26·20	28·70	95	2,368	5,820	2·43	2·39
43	698,409	734,368	25·43	27·91	96	1,620	4,002	2·32	2·26
44	691,673	728,729	24·67	27·12	97	1,009	2,685	2·18	2·12
45	684,590	722,833	23·92	26·34	98	734	1,753	2·01	1·98
46	677,138	716,660	23·18	25·56	99	478	1,108	1·82	1·83
47	669,296	710,184	22·45	24·79	100	298	674	1·61	1·69
48	661,054	703,392	21·72	24·02	101	174	392	1·40	1·55
49	652,407	696,274	21·00	23·26	102	92	215	1·20	1·42
50	643,333	688,808	20·29	22·51	103	42	111	1·02	1·29
51	633,796	680,955	19·50	21·76	104	16	52	·87	1·16
52	623,745	672,667	18·90	21·02	105	5	22	·75	1·05

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s. annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	22 2 11½	22 9 3	22 15 7	23 1 11½	23 8 4¼	23 14 9½	24 1 3¼
10	12 0 5¾	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4	13 11 8¾	13 18 2½
15	8 13 7¾	8 19 10½	9 6 2¾	9 12 8¼	9 19 3	10 5 11	10 12 8½
20	7 0 8¼	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5¾	8 7 4¼	8 14 4½	9 1 6¼
25	6 1 4¼	6 8 0¼	6 14 10½	7 1 10¼	7 9 1¾	7 16 5½	8 3 11½
30	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1¼	6 17 7½	7 5 3½	7 13 1¾
35	5 0 0	5 7 1¾	5 14 6½	6 2 1¾	6 9 11½	6 17 11½	7 6 1½
40	4 13 7¾	5 1 0½	5 8 8¼	5 16 6¼	6 4 7¾	6 12 11	7 1 4¾
45	4 8 11	4 16 6¼	5 4 4¾	5 12 6¾	6 0 10¼	6 9 4¾	6 18 1½
50	4 5 3¼	4 13 1¾	5 1 2½	5 9 6¾	5 18 1½	6 6 10¾	6 15 10
55	4 2 5	4 10 5½	4 28 9¼	5 7 4	5 16 1¼	6 5 1	6 14 2½
60	4 0 2¼	4 8 4¾	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7¼	6 3 9	6 13 0½
65	3 18 4½	4 6 9¼	4 15 5½	5 4 4½	5 13 6	6 2 9¼	6 12 2½
70	3 16 11	4 5 5¾	4 14 4	5 3 4¾	5 12 7¼	6 2 0¼	6 11 7¾
75	3 15 8¼	4 4 5½	4 13 5¼	5 2 7¾	5 12 0¼	6 1 6½	6 11 2
80	3 14 9¼	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0¼	5 11 6½	6 1 1¼	6 10 10¼

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL

BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5*s.* 2*d.* on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11*s.* 8*d.*, and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		s. d.
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 3
11	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 9
12	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 2 11	44	1 1 9	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	11 11
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	1 0 1	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	11 1
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	10 4
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	9 11
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	9 0
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. *Two steamships meeting.*

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. *Two steamships passing.*

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. *Two steamships crossing.*

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear;
To act as judgment says is proper;—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A steamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple Interest on £100 in *pence* for 1 to 300 days at various rates *per annum*.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1	0·164	0·329	0·658	1·315	1·644	1·973	2·630	3·288	3·945
2	0·329	0·658	1·315	2·630	3·288	3·945	5·260	6·575	7·890
3	0·493	0·986	1·973	3·945	4·932	5·918	7·890	9·863	11·835
4	0·658	1·315	2·630	5·260	6·575	7·890	10·521	13·151	15·781
5	0·822	1·644	3·288	6·575	8·219	9·863	13·151	16·438	19·726
6	0·986	1·973	3·945	7·890	9·863	11·836	15·781	19·726	23·671
7	1·151	2·301	4·603	9·205	11·507	13·808	18·411	23·014	27·616
8	1·315	2·630	5·260	10·521	13·151	15·781	21·041	26·301	31·562
9	1·479	2·959	5·918	11·836	14·795	17·753	23·671	29·589	35·507
10	1·644	3·288	6·575	13·151	16·438	19·726	26·301	32·877	39·452
20	3·288	6·575	13·151	26·301	32·877	39·452	52·603	65·753	78·904
30	4·932	9·863	19·726	39·452	49·315	59·178	78·904	98·630	118·356
40	6·575	13·151	26·301	52·603	65·753	78·904	105·205	131·507	157·808
50	8·219	16·438	32·877	65·753	82·192	98·630	131·507	164·384	197·260
60	9·863	19·726	39·452	78·904	98·630	118·356	157·808	197·260	236·712
70	11·507	23·014	46·027	92·055	115·068	138·082	184·110	230·137	276·164
80	13·151	26·301	52·603	105·205	131·507	157·808	210·411	263·014	315·616
90	14·795	29·589	59·178	118·356	147·945	177·534	236·712	295·890	355·068
100	16·438	32·877	65·753	131·507	164·384	197·260	263·013	328·767	394·521
200	32·877	65·753	131·507	263·014	328·767	394·521	526·027	657·534	789·041
300	49·315	98·630	197·260	394·521	493·151	591·781	789·041	986·301	1183·562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
11 10	0 10	0 2¼	0 0¼	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11½
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¼	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¼	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0¼
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3½	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¼	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8½	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¼	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¾	0 2¼	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¾	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¾
4 10	7 6	1 8¼	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¼
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0¼	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9¼	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¾	0 9¼	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10½	1 1 11
6 6	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¼	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 0	10 6	2 5	0 4½	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¼	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9½	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4¾	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¾
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¼
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 9	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·662	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17·677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·825	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·335	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·026	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·827	112·847	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·820	118·925	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126·871	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·673	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1256	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4530	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2533
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4933	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0969	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8950	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0110	5·0373	6·3178	7·9153	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2715	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6437	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36·012, and deduct £1—£35·012.

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

From the following figures it will be seen that nearly three thousand million journeys were made on the various vehicles and trains in the metropolitan area.

Conveyances.	*Passengers.* 1920.	1921.
Tramways	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omnibuses	935,946,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS.

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £1,539,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately, 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefited to the extent of £109,787, as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £196,623 raised in 1922, £179,933 was collected, and donations amounted to £16,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502, leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111, or approximately 87 per cent.

Retrospect of Sport.

THE DERBY, 1882–1925.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780–1881 see 1921 edition.

The *Distance* of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	Name and Owner of Winner.	Betting.	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'rs.
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien / Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester — dead heat	100 to 8 / 100 to 7	C. Wood / S. Loates	R. Sherwood / Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *‡Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	F. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's ‡Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *‡Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *‡Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's ‡Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's ‡Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *‡Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *‡Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *‡Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *‡Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Ginistrelli's ‡Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's ◊Tagalie	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	*Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern*	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	*Mr. E. Hulton's ‡Fifinella	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	*Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	*Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manna	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Darling	27

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

Notes.—1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Craganour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (1½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course; new course, 2 min. 34⅘ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

	2,000 Guineas.	1,000 Guineas.	Oaks.	Eclipse Stakes.	Ascot Cup.	St. Leger.
1918	Gainsborough	Ferry	My Dear	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1919	Panther	Roseway	Bayuda	Buchan	By Jingo	Keysoe
1920	Tetratema	Cinna	Charlebelle	Buchan	Tangiers	Caligula
1921	Craig an Eran	Bettina	Love in Idleness	Craig an Eran	Periosteum	Polemarch
1922	St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth	Golden Myth	Royal Lancer
1923	Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownbylda	Saltash	Happy Man	Tranquil
1924	Diophon	Plack	Straithace	Polyphontes	Massine	Salmon Trout
1925	Manna	Saucy Sue	Saucy Sue	Polyphontes	Santorb	Solario

	LINCOLNSH. HDCP. 1 mile.	GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.	CITY & SUBURBAN. 1 miles 2 furlongs.	KEMPTON JUBILEE. 1 mile 2 furlongs.
1921	Soranus 4y 8st 4lb.....	Sham Spadah 10y 11st 7lb	No race—Coal Strike.....	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb
1922	Grancly 4y 7st 9lb.....	Music Hall a 11st 8lb	Paragon 5y 9st	Silver Image 4y 7st 6lb
1923	White Bud 6y 6st 9lb	Sergt. Murphy 12y 11st 3lb	Dry Toast 4y 7st 12lb	Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb
1924	Sir Gallahad III 4y 8st 5lb	Master Robert 12y 10st 5lb	Ulula 7y 6st 5lb	Parth 4y 9st
1925	Tapin 4y 8st 7lb.....	Double Chance 9y 10st 9lb	Greek Bachelor 5y 6st 10lb	Amethystine 4y 6st 7lb

	N'MARKET STAKES. 1 mile 2 fur.	NEW STAKES (ASCOT)	ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.	ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 166 yards.
1921	Lemonora 9st	Scampi 8st 10lb (11	Spearwort 4y 8st 3lb.....	Illuminator 4y 7st 6lb
1922	Pondaland 9st.....	Town Guard 8st 10lb.....	Double Hackle 4y 7st 12lb	Varzy 4y 7st
1923	Top Gallant 9st	Druid's Orb 9st 5lb	Juniso 5y 8st 4lb	Weathervane 4y 6st 12lb
1924	Hurstwood 9st.....	Black Friar 8st 10lb	Scullion 4y 7st. 12lb.....	Dickie 4y 6st 10lb
1925	Cross Bow 9st	Buckler 8st 10lb.....	Mandelieu 4y 7st 8lb	Cockpit 4y 7st 6lb

	GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.	ALEXANDRA STKS. (ASCOT	PRESS. O'WALES'S Newmarket 1st July. 1 mile 4 fur.	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1921	Copyright 3y 8st 3lb	Spearwort 4y 9st	Orpheus 4y 9st 3lb	Service Kit 4y 6st 12lb
1922	Golden Myth 4y 9st 4lb....	Air Balloon 5y 9st 6lb....	Blandford 3y 8st	Tetrameter 5y 7st 7lb
1923	Puttenden 4y 9st 4lb.	Bucks Husar 4y 9st 3lb..	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Epinard 3y 8st 6lb
1924	Audi-m 3y 7st 12lb.....	Rose Prince 5y 9st 6lb....	Salmon Trout 3y 8st 3lb...	Compiler 4y 7st 9lb
1925	Kentish Knock 3y 7st 12lb	Seelin 4y 9st 5lb	Solario 3y 8st 8lb	Defiance 4y 7st 8lb

	GOODWOOD CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.	DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 1 furlong.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 1 mile 7 furlongs.	CHAMPION ST. Now 1 mile 2 fur.
1921	Bucks 3y 7st 8lb	Flamboyant 3y 8st 4lb	Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora	Orpheus 4y 9st (3)
1922	Flamboyant 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	M. Abatellos' Kefalin	Franklin 4y 9st (5) [4)
1923	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb ..	Silurian 4y 9st 12lb....	M. Rameel's Filibert de Savoie.....	Ellangowan 3y 8st 7lb
1924	Teresina 4y 9st	Santorb 3y 8st 4lb....	M. Meheff's Transval	Pharos 4y 9st
1925	Cloudbank 4y 9st 3 lb	St. Germans 4y 9st 11lb	M. J. de Rothchild's Reine Lumiere .	Picaroon 3y 8st 7lb

	CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.	MIDDLE PK. STKS. 6 furlongs.	DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.	CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Now last m. & 220 yds. A. F.
1921	Yutoi 4y 8st 3lb (17	Golden Corn 9st (5) ..	Lembach 9st 2lb (4)	Milenko 3y 7st 11b (24)
1922	Light Dragoon 4y 7st 3lb (31 ..	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	Hurry Off 8st 9lb (9)	Re-echo 3y 7st 9lb (34)
1923	Rose Prince 4y 8st 3lb (29)	Diophon 9st 3lb (11) ..	Salmon Trout 8st 13lb (6)	Verdict 3y 7st 12lb. (23)
1924	Charley's Mt. 3y 7st 10lb (34)	Picaroon 9st 3lb (8) ..	Zionist 8st 13lb (6)	Twel. Peter 4y 8st 12lb(27)
1925	Forseti 5y 8st 3lb (33)	Lex 9st 3lb 3)	Review Order 9st 2lb (6)...	Masked Marvel 3y 7st 9lb(24)

THE TURF IN 1925.

THE prestige of the British Turf was well maintained from the point of view of both racing and breeding. The French invasion of the previous year was repeated to a less degree, but, except for the victory of Tapin in the Lincolnshire Handicap and the dual success in the Autumn Handicaps at Newmarket, was not of much account. A new owner in Mr. H. E. Morriss won two of the classic races, the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby with Manna, a colt by Phalaris, but this horse failed in the St. Leger, which was easily taken by Sir John Rutherford's Solario, by Gainsborough. Solario's time in the race was only 2 seconds outside the record set up by Black Jester (3 mins. 2⅘ secs.) in 1914. Solario, bred by Lord Dunraven and purchased by Sir John Rutherford for 3,500 guineas, was undoubtedly the best of his year at the end of the season. Next may be reckoned the Aga Khan's Zambo, who had improved greatly since the spring. Picaroon, after winning at Newmarket early in the season, was laid up for several months and was placed fourth in the St. Leger.

Saucy Sue won both the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks for Lord Astor and proved herself the best of the three-year-old fillies, though beaten by Juldi over the St. Leger distance at Doncaster. Mr. S. B. Joel repeated his previous success in the Eclipse Stakes with Polyphontes. Santorb, a son of Santoi (dead), won the Ascot Gold Cup, beating a St. Leger winner in Salmon Trout, St. Germans and Plack being behind them. Diomedes was the champion sprinter, carrying 9st. 2lb. in the Portland Plate at Doncaster and making record time.

Outstanding amongst the two-year-old colts was Lord Woolavington's Coronach, by Hurry On from Wet Kiss, and this one, bar accidents, should play a prominent part this year in the classic events. Other juveniles who distinguished themselves during the season were Moti Mahal, Lex, Monk's Way, Review Order, Colorado, Jessel, and Sonatina, and these should be prominent this year in the major events.

There was a tremendous boom in bloodstock at the sale of the late Sir E. Hulton's stud, foreign buyers giving very high prices. Straitlace, an Oaks winner, fetched 17,000 guineas; Oojah, 3 yrs., was purchased by Mr. S. B. Joel for 13,500 guineas and a two-year-old filly, Silvretta, by Pommern—Silver Fowl, fell to Mr. F. Darling's bid of 13,000 guineas. The total sum realised by the sale was £302,799, which most experts considered to be far above the value. Though abnormal prices were not realised at the Doncaster sales, prices were good. A yearling filly by Gay Crusader—Tête-a-Tête fetched 10,500 guineas. A draft of 15 from the Sledmere Stud totalled 35,600 guineas—an average of over 2,370 a-piece. Top price was given (12,000 guineas) for a filly by Tetratema—Comfy. The four days' sale produced 323,013 guineas.

The record time for a mile was reduced on the Brighton course by Mr. A. B. Walker's Kepplestone to 1 min. 32⅘ secs. Principal winning owners—Mr. S. B. Joel, Lord Astor, and H.H. the Aga Khan (over £30,000 each); trainer—Alec Taylor; jockey—G. Richards; sire—Phalaris.

Trotting.—Fastest m. in America, 1 min. 54¼ secs., by Uhlan, 1913. Fastest pacing m., 1 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min. 56¾ sec., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlan's case.

CRICKET IN 1925.

For the fourth year in succession and the fourteenth since its institution in 1893, the County Championship was won by Yorkshire, who were unbeaten. Surrey advanced from third to second place, and Middlesex fell from second to sixth.

J. B. Hobbs (Surrey) was the most successful batsman, for he broke two long standing records. He raised his total of centuries during his career to 129, 3 more than Dr. W. G. Grace, and he scored 16 centuries during the season, 3 more than the record of 13 standing to the credit of Hayward, C. B. Fry, and Hendren. He also made his highest individual score of 266 in the match between Gentlemen and Players at Scarborough, and wound up by aggregating for the first time over 3,000 runs in the season.

An England team touring in Australia was beaten in 4 out of the 5 test matches. Sutcliffe was the most successful English batsman, with an average of 81·55 and 4 centuries to his credit, Hobbs coming next with an average of 63·66 and 3 centuries.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	No Result.	Won on 1st Innings.	Lost on 1st Innings.	Possible Points.	Points Obtained.	Percentage.
Yorkshire (1)	32	21	0	5	3	3	135	117	86·66
Surrey (3)	26	14	2	4	4	2	110	84	76·36
Lancashire (4)	32	19	4	1	7	1	155	117	75·48
Notts (6)	26	15	3	1	1	6	125	84	67·20
Kent (5)	28	15	7	4	1	1	120	79	65·83
Middlesex (2)	24	12	3	3	2	5	110	71	64·54
Essex (15)	28	9	7	2	5	5	130	65	50·00
Warwick (8)	26	8	11	1	4	2	125	54	43·20
Hampshire (12)	28	6	11	5	0	0	115	48	41·73
Gloucester (7)	28	9	13	0	3	3	140	57	40·71
Northants (16)	24	9	12	0	0	3	120	48	40·00
Leicester (11)	26	7	13	1	3	2	125	46	36·80
Sussex (10)	30	9	16	1	1	3	145	51	35·17
Derbyshire (17)	24	5	12	1	2	4	115	35	30·43
Somerset (9)	26	3	15	3	4	2	120	29	24·16
Worcester (14)	26	5	18	0	0	3	130	28	21·53
Glamorgan (13)	26	1	20	2	1	2	120	10	8·33

The figures in parentheses indicate the positions in the table at the close of the season 1924.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1925.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Hobbs	48	3024	266*	6	70·32
Hendren	50	2601	240	6	59·11
Holmes	52	2453	315*	9	57·84
Woolley (F. E.)	43	2190	215	4	56·25
Sandham	47	2255	181	6	55·00
Sutcliffe	51	2308	235*	8	53·67
Hallows	51	2354	158*	6	52·31
Carr, A. W.	49	2338	206	4	51·95
Russell	47	2081	150	4	48·39
Tyldesley (E.)	24	1010	114	3	48·09
Mead	45	1942	213*	4	47·36
Enthoven, H. J.	24	900	129	4	45·00
Ducat	13	564	128	0	43·38
Stevens, G. T. S.	24	964	129	2	43·36
Bryan, J. L.	21	823	182	2	43·31
Heurne (J. W.)	45	1799	118	3	42·83
Payton	36	1072	140*	10	41·23
Rhodes	43	1391	157	9	40·91
Leyland	43	1572	133	4	40·30
Abell, G. F. B.	17	513	124	4	39·46
Dulcepsinhji, K. S.	29	1056	130	2	39·11
Dipper	25	1976	150	4	38·74

* Signifies not out.

For the first time in his career J. B. Hobbs has aggregated over 3,000 runs. Sandham, Woolley, Hendren and Sutcliffe have maintained their superlative form. The wickets during the year favoured the batsmen. The highest score of the year was Holmes's 315 not out against Middlesex at Lord's. New players who made good were Wensley (Sussex), Larwood and Lilley (Notts), Sibbles (Lancashire), Clark (Northants), and K. S. Dulcepsinhji (Camb. U.).

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1925.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Lockton, J. H.	103·3	30	224	16	14·00
Hearn (Kent)	77·3	20	170	12	14·16
Sibbles	269·3	78	641	44	14·56
Parker	1512·3	478	3311	222	14·91
Tate	1694·3	472	3415	228	14·97
Macaulay	1338·2	297	3268	211	15·48
Bestwick	28·1	89	525	35	15·00
Tyldesley (R.)	934	285	2206	144	15·31
Storer	92	29	157	10	15·70
Davies, P. Havelock	84·3	23	212	13	16·30
White, J. C.	1023·4	367	2001	121	16·53
Marriott, C. S.	427·4	136	895	55	17·15
Root	1493·2	416	3770	219	17·21
Freeman (Kent)	1072·1	314	2544	146	17·42
Ryan	910·2	227	2400	137	17·51
Richmond	673·3	129	2045	116	17·62
Thomas	379·5	144	654	37	17·67
Geary (Leicester)	864·4	272	1921	109	17·78
Clark	622	133	7495	84	17·79
Kilner	1228·2	463	2348	131	17·92

Macdonald also took over 200 wickets, but was expensive. The continued good form of Parker was remarkable considering his years. Rhodes had a poor season. Those who took 100 wickets, not in above list, were Kennedy, Parkin, Waddington, V. W. Jupp, P. G. Fender and Astill.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead *v.* Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896; in Australia, W. H. Ponsford, 429, for Victoria *v.* Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 887, *v.* Warwickshire, 1896. In Australia, New South Wales, 918, *v.* South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria, 1059, *v.* Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Centuries.—J. B. Hobbs, 129; next, Dr. W. G. Grace, 126. Most centuries in one season—J. B. Hobbs, 16; next, T. Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1901) and E. Hendren (1923), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward exceeded 2000 runs in 10 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward, R. Abel, Mead, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, J. Tyldesley, E. Hendren, and J. B. Hobbs.

ETON AND HARROW.

Year.	Winner.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
1915-18, no match. War.	
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets.
1922	Match drawn.
1923	Match drawn.
1924	Match drawn.
1925	Match drawn.

Totals, Eton 39, Harrow 35, drawn 22.

ATHLETICS IN 1925.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.
		M. S.
100 Yards	L. Murchison	0 9 9/10
220 Yards	L. Murchison	0 22
440 Yards	H. B. Stallard	0 50
880 Yards	C. R. Griffiths	1 57½
1 Mile	B. Macdonald	4 18
4 Miles	C. E. Blewitt	19 54½
10 Miles	J. E. Webster	52 32
2 Miles Walk	G. R. Goodwin	14 7½
7 Miles Walk	G. H. Watts	1 56 53
120 Yards Hurdles	F. R. Gaby	0 15½
440 Yards Hurdles	I. H. Riley	0 57½
3 Miles Steeplechase	J. E. Webster	11 8
4 Mile Relay	Achilles Club	3 35½

Event.	Winner.	Dist.
		Ft. in.
High Jump	H. M. Osborne	6 4
Long Jump	R. S. Hoomer	23 11½
Hop, Step and Jump	E. Somfai	46 10½
Pole Jump	P. W. Jones	12 6
Weight	H. H. Schwarze	47 3
Hammer	M. C. Nokes	151 0½
Discus	P. J. Berringham	138 7½
Javelin	B. Snepes	175 11
Tug of War (100 st.)	Training Bn. R.E.	—
Tug of War (Catch Weight)	Training Bn. R.E.	—

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °.)

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.	H. M. S.			
100°	0 0 9⅗	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1906
		H. D. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
		C. Coaffee	Calgary, Canada	1922
100	0 0 9⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
		R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
120	0 0 11⅗	H. P. Drew	Rhode Island	1914
130	0 0 12⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
150	0 0 14⅘	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19⅘	W. R. Applegarth	Oval, London	1912
220°	0 0 20⅘	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220	0 0 21⅗	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300°	0 0 30⅘	B. J. Wefers	New York	1896
300	0 0 31⅕	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1900
440°	0 0 47⅘	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 48⅘	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57⅘	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600°	0 1 10⅗	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 11	E. H. Montagne	Stamford Bridge	1908
880°	0 1 52⅘	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 1 54	M. W. Sheppard	Stadium, London	1908
1000°	0 2 12⅘	L. Brown	Philadelphia	1921
		M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1000	0 2 14⅘	W. F. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320°	0 3 28⅘	T. P. Conneff	New York	1895
1320	0 3 58	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1921
Miles.				
1°	0 4 10⅘	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 13⅘	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1921
2°	0 9 9⅘	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
3°	0 14 11⅘	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4	0 19 8 7/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5°	0 24 6⅕	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	0 29 7⅗	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
10°	0 50 40⅘	A. Shrubb	Glasgow	1904
15°	1 20 48	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20°	1 51 54	G. Cleveland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25°	2 29 29⅘	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36⅕	J. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913

WALKING.

Miles.				
1°	0 6 25⅘	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
8°	0 13 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3°	0 20 25⅗	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
4°	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5°	0 36 11⅘	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6°	0 43 26⅕	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7°	0 50 40⅘	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
7	0 50 50⅘	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
10°	1 25 57⅗	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1908
15	1 56 41⅘	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
		J. Butler	Putney	1897
20	2 49 26	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
		S. C. A. Schofield	Herne Hill	1911
25	3 37 6⅘	J. Butler	Putney	1905
50	7 52 27	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1912
75	11 49 23⅘	T. E. Hammond	Stadium, London	1908
100	18 4 10			

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 6 events to 5.

National Cross-Country Championship.—Birchfield Harriers, 1; Cpl. W. M. Cotterell (R. C. Signals) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race.—England, 29 pts., 1; Ireland 91 pts., 2; Wales, 92 pts., 3; Scotland, 107 pts., 4; Belgium, 216 pts., 5. J. E. Webster (England) first man home.

Marathon Race.—S. Ferris, R.A.F., Uxbridge (2h. 35m. 58⅘s.).

CROQUET IN 1925.

Championship Open.—Miss D. D. Steel.

Men's.—C. R. Elwes.

Ladies'.—Miss D. D. Steel.

Mixed Doubles.—C. L. Jones and Miss M. K. Haslam.

Open Doubles.—P. D. Mathews and Trevor Williams.

Champion Cup.—W. Longman.

HOCKEY IN 1925.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England, 4 goals; Ireland, 2.
England, 10 goals; Wales, 4.
England, 4 goals; Scotland, 2.
Ireland, 5 goals; Scotland, 2.
Scotland, 2 goal; Wales, 0.
Ireland, 2 goals; Wales, 2.
England won the championship.
England beat France, 5—2, and Germany, 9—1.

OTHER RESULTS

Oxford, 3 goals; Cambridge, 2.
R. Navy, 8 goals; R.A.F., 0.
R. Navy, 2 goals; Army, 0
Army, 8 goals; R.A.F., 4.
R. Navy and R. Marines won the Inter-service Championship, the Army being second and the R.A.F. last.

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS 1925.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.

Bantam—H. Darby.
Feather—W. Schneeberger.
Middle-weight—S. V. Bacon.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Middle-weight—R. Little.
Light-heavy—W. Irving.

International Yachting.

Seawanhaka Cup.—In 1925 there was a renewed contest for this cup, which had been captured by the British boat Coila in 1922. The American challenger Lanai (6 metre) regained the cup by defeating the Clyde defender at Rothesay. Lanai proved the faster in the third race over the triangular course.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked °

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
hrs.	M. Yds.			
1 °.. Running	11 1442	J. Bouin	Stockholm	1913
°.. Walking	72 438	E. C. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
2 °.. Running	20 952	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
°.. Walking	15 501	R. Bridge	Stamford Bridge	1914
3 °.. Walking	21 473	H. V. L. Ross	Stamford Bridge	1913
4 °.. Walking	26 1593	J. Butler	Putney	1905
5 °.. Walking	33 75	J. Butler	Putney	1906;
6 °.. Walking	39 1514	J. Butler	Putney	1905
12 °.. Walking	73 148	E. C. Horton	Stamford Bridge	1914
24 °.. Walking	131 580	T. E. Hammond	Stadium	1508

WORLD'S RECORDS—METRIC DISTANCES.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Metres.	M. S.			
100	0 10⅘	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
200	0 20⅘	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
300	0 33⅘	C. W. Paddock	California	1921
400	0 47⅖	J. E. Meredith	Harvard, U.S.A.	1916
800	1 51 9/10	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
1,500	3 53	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
2,000	5 26 1/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1922
3,000	8 27⅘	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
5,000	14 35 3/10	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
10,000	30 40⅕	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1921

HURDLE RACING.

Over 10 hurdles: height, 120 yds., 3 ft. 6 in.; 220 yds., 2 ft. 6 in.; 440 yds., 3 ft.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.				
120°	0 0 14⅘	E. J. Thomson	Philadelphia	1920
120	0 0 14⅖	E. J. Thomson	Queen's Club	1920
220 (low)	0 0 23⅕	C. Brookins	Michigan	1923
440	0 0 53⅘	A. G. Desch	Philadelphia	1921

RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
440 yards (4×110)	0 42 3/10	Univ. of Illinois	Philadelphia	1923
880 yards (4×220)	1 27⅗	New York A.C.	Pasadena (Cal.)	1921
1 mile (4×440 yds.)	3 16⅘	American Legion	Philadelphia	1921
2 miles (4×880 yds.)	7 47⅕	Boston College	Boston (U.S.A.)	1923
4 miles (4×1 mile)	17 21⅘	Univ. of Illinois	Chicago	1923

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	° 6 7⅝	E. Beeson	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
	6 6	H. M. Osborne	Chicago	1924
	6 5½	B. H. Baker	Huddersfield	1921
Long Jump	° 25 5¼	R. Legendre	Paris	1924
	25 10½	D. H. Hubbard	Chicago	1924
	24 11½	P. O'Connor	Dublin	1901
Pole Jump	13 9½	C. Hoff	Norway	1923
Hop, Step, and Jump	° 50 11½	A. W. Winter	Paris	1924
	48 11½	T. J. Ahearne	Stadium, London	1908
Hammer Throw	°189 6½	P. Ryan	New York	1913
Weight Putting	°51 0	R. Rose	San Francisco	1909
Discus Throw	158 4½	A. Taipale	Copenhagen	1913
	°156 1½	J. Duncan	New York	1912
Javelin Throw	°216 10½	J. Myrra	Stockholm	1919

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Year.
	H. M. S.		
1	0 6 22	G. Cummings, Manchester	1913
2	0 13 14	J. W. Raby, London	1883
3	0 20 21⅘	J. W. Raby, London	1883
4	0 27 38	J. W. Raby, London	1883
5	0 35 10	J. W. Raby, London	1883
6	0 43 1	J. W. Raby, London	1883
7	0 51 4	J. W. Raby, London	1883
10	1 14 45	J. W. Raby, London	1883
20	2 39 57	W. Perkins, London	1877
50	7 54 16	J. Hibberd, London	1888
100	18 8 15	W. Howes, London	1880

BADMINTON IN 1925.

England beat Ireland, 8 matches to 1

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(*Men's Singles*), J. F. Devlin. (*Men's Doubles*), H. S. Uber and A. K. Jones; (*Ladies' Singles*), Mrs. A. D. Stocks; (*Ladies' Doubles*), Mrs. Tragett and Miss Hogarth; (*Mixed Doubles*), J. F. Devlin and Miss K. McKane.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1925.

Epée: C. B. Notley.
Sabres: Lieut.-Cdr. C. A. Kershaw.
Foils: F.-Lieut. F. G. Sherriff.
Ladies' Foils: Miss G. Davis.
University Matches: Foils, Oxford won 5-4; Sabres, drawn, 3-3; Epée, Oxford won, 13-7.

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1905	A. G. Barry.
1906	J. Robb.
1907	J. Ball.
1908	E. A. Lassen.
1909	R. Maxwell.
1910	J. Ball.
1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	J. Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.
1922	W. E. Holderness.
1923	R. H. Wethered.
1924	E. W. Holderness.
1925	Robert Harris.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1905	J. Braid.
1906	J. Braid.
1907	A. Massy.
1908	J. Braid.
1909	J. H. Taylor.
1910	J. Braid.
1911	H. Vardou.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915–19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.).
1922	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1923	A. G. Havers.
1924	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1925	J. Barnes (U.S.A.).

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS.

RUNNING.

Hours.	Distance.	Name.	Year.
	Mls. Yds.		
1	11 1286	H. Watkins, Rochdale	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason, London	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright, W'tin'ster	1887
12	89 1540	C. Rowell, New York	1882

WALKING.

1	8 302	J. Meacher, New York	1882
2	15 824	W. Perkins, London	1877
3	22 456½	H. Thatcher, London	1882
12	70 677	J. Hibberd, Sheffield	1882
24	127 1210	W. Howes, London	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	g.	t.	g.	t.	COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.
1921	England	3	1	—	0	Gloucestershire.
1922	England	1	2	1	0	Gloucestershire.
1923	England	1	1	—	2	Somerset.
1924	England	4	(td.)	—	0	Cumberland.
1925	Scotland	3	0	—	2	Leicestershire.

	ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	g.	g.
	Scotland	3	0
	Scotland	1	0
	Drawn	2	2
	Drawn	1	1
	Scotland	2	0

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest "gate" receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance, the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1924-25.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Scotland regained the International championship from Wales, winning her 3 matches, with the loss of only 1 goal. England improved but was beaten by Scotland at Glasgow, and took second position. Wales was third, with 2 losses and 1 drawn game, while Ireland with the same score was at the bottom on goal average. Results:—

Oct. 22, at Liverpool, England beat Ireland, 3-1.
Feb. 14, at Edinburgh, Scotland beat Wales, 3-1.
Feb. 28, at Swansea, England beat Wales, 2-1.
Feb. 28, at Belfast, Scotland beat Ireland, 3-0.
April 4, at Glasgow, Scotland beat England, 2-0.
April 18, at Wrexham, Wales drew with Ireland 0-0.

Totals (disabling goals): Scotland, 20; England, 19; Wales, 3; Ireland, 2. This series started in 1883-84. From 1915-19 there was no contest.

In Paris, England beat France, 3-2, and at West Bromwich beat Belgium, 4-0.

Four Amateur Internationals were played in which England beat Ireland, 3-2, beat Wales, 2-1, and defeated South Africa twice, by 3-2, on each occasion.

An English team touring in Australia won all their 23 matches with a goal record of 128 to 11.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES.

In the Inter-League Tournament, the English League won both their games against the Scottish and Irish Leagues. The Scottish League beat the Irish League, which failed in all its matches. The Welsh League also beat the Free State League by 2-1, in Dublin. The Free State League twice beat the Leinster League.

PRINCIPAL CUPS.

ENGLISH.—Sheffield United beat Cardiff City, 1-0, at the Stadium, Wembley, on April 25, before 93,000 spectators.

AMATEUR.—Clapton (holders) beat Southall, 2-1, on Millwall's ground, April 18.

AMATEUR F.A.—Eastbourne beat Ealing Association, 2-0.

SCOTTISH.—Celtic beat Dundee, 2-1.

IRISH.—Belfast Distillery beat Bohemian, 2-1.

FREE STATE.—Shamrock Rovers beat Shelbourne, 2-1.

WELCH.—Wrexham beat Flint, 3-1.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

LEAGUE I.—Huddersfield Town, 58 pts.
LEAGUE II.—Leicester City, 59 pts.
LEAGUE III. (Southern Section).—Swansea Town, 57 pts.
LEAGUE III. (Northern Section).—Darlington, 58 pts.
SCOTTISH.—Glasgow Rangers, 60 pts.
IRISH.—Glentoran, 37 pts.
FREE STATE.—Shamrock Rovers, 31 pts.
WELCH (NORTH).—Mold, 50 pts.; (South) Swansea Town, 52 pts.
CENTRAL.—Huddersfield Town, 62 pts.
LONDON.—Leyton, 39 pts.
LONDON COMBINATION.—West Ham, 65 pts.
MIDLAND.—Mansfield Town, 44 pts.
BIRMINGHAM.—Worcester City, 46 pts.
ATHENIAN.—Redhill, 41 pts.
ISTHMIAN.—London Caledonians, 41 pts.
SPARTAN.—Chesham United, 46 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1925.

Scotland, after a long interval, regains the International Championship, winning all her four matches against England, Ireland, Wales and France. Ireland and England each won two, Wales won one, France lost four, and there was one drawn game. Results:—

		Points.	
Jan. 1.	Paris—Ireland beat France	9	3
Jan. 17.	Twickenham—England beat Wales	12	6
Jan. 24.	Edinburgh—Scotland beat France	25	4
Feb. 7.	Swansea—Scotland beat Wales	24	14
Feb. 14.	Twickenham—England drew with Ireland	6	6
Feb. 28.	Dublin—Scotland beat Ireland	14	8
Feb. 28.	Cardiff—Wales beat France	11	5
Mar. 14.	Belfast—Ireland beat Wales	19	3
Mar. 21.	Edinburgh—Scotland beat England	14	11
Apr. 23.	Paris—England beat France	13	11

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION CUP.

Tott. Hotspur *b.* Wolverhampton W. 1—0.
Huddersfield *b.* Preston 1—0.
Bolton Wanders *b.* West Ham 2—0.
Newcastle *b.* Aston V. 2—0.
Sheffield U. *b.* Cardiff C. 1—0.

At Twickenham, Oxford beat Cambridge by 9 points to 4. Oxford have won in the series 22 games; Cambridge 16, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Leicestershire, who beat Gloucestershire in the final by 14 points to 6.

An "All Black" team, touring in England and Wales, won all their 28 matches, scoring 654 points as against 98 points, a marvellous record.

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1924-25.

Swinton headed the table of the Rugby League with a percentage of 83·33, followed by Hull Kingston Rovers, Wigan and St. Helen's Rec. In the play-off for the club championship Hull Kingston Rovers beat Swinton in the final by 9 pts. to 5. Oldham won the Challenge Cup, beating Hull Kingston Rovers by 26 pts. to 3. Oldham also won the Lancashire Cup, beating St. Helen's Rec. by 20 pts. to nil. Wakefield Trinity beat Batley by 9 pts. to 8 in the final of the Yorkshire Cup. Lancashire won the County Championship, beating both Cumberland and Yorkshire. The team touring in Australasia played 27 matches, won 21 and lost 6. Points for, 738; against, 375.

AVIATION.

Aerial Derby (1914-24).

1914	W. L. Brock	Morane 80 h.p.	72 m.p.h.
1919	G. Gathergood	Airco 450 h.p.	129·5 ,,
1920	F. T. Courtney	Martinsyde	153·5 ,,
1921	F. L. James	Napier Lion	163·34 ,,
1922	J. H. James	Napier Lion 450 h.p.	178 ,,
1923	L. L. Carter	Napier Lion 450 h.p.	192·4 ,,
1924 and 1925	No Race.		

The King's Prize, 1925.

The fourth annual aeroplane race for the King's Prize was a 2-days' contest over a course of 1,608 miles, starting and finishing at Croydon, with halting points at Harrogate, Newcastle, Glasgow, Shotwick and Bristol. It was won by Capt. F. L. Barnard on Siskin V, entered by Sir Eric Geddes. On the first day he averaged 134 miles an hour, and on the second, under better conditions, 151·43 miles an hour. In addition, Capt. Barnard won a cup for the fastest handicap time to Newcastle.

The Schneider Cup, 1925.

The Schneider Cup for flying motor-boats was retained by America, who had won it in 1923, there being no race in 1924. The winner was Lieut. Doolittle, flying a U.S. Army biplane, his average speed being 232·57 m.p.h. The only British competitor, Captain Breed, was second with an average speed of 199·27 m.p.h. The chief British hope, a Napier, was wrecked two days before the race.

Mr. Alan Cobham flew a light aeroplane—a De Havilland Moth with a 27-60-h.p. Cirrus engine—from Croydon to Zurich and back, about 1,000 miles, in one day of 14 hours. The average speed was 71 miles per hour and the running costs only a penny a mile.

Early in September the United States Navy airship Shenandoah was broken in three pieces in a storm when cruising over Ohio. Fourteen of the crew of 42 perished. The airship was 650 feet in length and her cubic capacity was over 2,000,000, helium being the gas used. She had six 300-h.p. engines.

Ballooning.

Gordon-Bennett Cup in 1924 was won outright by Belgium (E. Demuyter, pilot), distance covered, about 410 miles. A new cup was competed for in 1925, which was won by Belgium (pilot, Veenstra) from 17 rivals of 8 nations. Veenstra landed at Cap Torifiona, Spain, about 850 miles. Another Belgian balloon landed on the SS. *Vaterland*, 40 miles west of Brest. The ascent was from Brussels.

The Ballooning Record is 1,805 miles, held by Germany. British record, 1,117 miles; French record (Bienaimé, 1912), 1,375 miles.

POLO IN 1925.

International.—American Army beat British Army in first two tests, 8–4, 6–4. Jodhpur beat American Army, 13–3.
Champion Cup.—Jodhpur beat Eaton.
Buenos Aires Cup.—Scopwick beat Eastcott.
Ranelagh Cup.—Eaton beat Jodhpur.
Roehampton Cup.—Jodhpur beat Templeton.
Whitney Cup.—Whatcombe beat Templeton.
Cicero Cup.—Worcester Park beat Grasshoppers.
Inter-Regimental.—XVII–XXI Lancers beat XIV–XX Hussars, 6th win in succession.
Coronation Cup.—Eaton beat Jodhpur.
Harrington Cup.—Commons beat Lords.
Inter-University.—Cambridge beat Oxford.
Hunt Cup.—Pytchley beat Fernie's.

BILLIARDS IN 1925.

Thomas Newman, the professional champion, retained his hold on the title by easily defeating his solitary challenger Thomas Reece by 5,908 points in 26,000 up. This was Reece's sixth appearance in the final, in all of which he has been beaten. William Smith again declined to challenge. Newman failed to break his championship record break of 1,222 made the previous year, his best on this occasion being 957. He, however, made 54 three-figure breaks and averaged 68·37 per innings—a championship record. Reece's best was 512 and his average 43·22.

A Tournament between A. F. Peall (scratch), T. Tothill (rec. 500) and Carpenter (rec. 1,000) ended in a tie, the first for over 20 years. Peall's aggregate of points was slightly the largest. Each won 4 games and lost 1. Tothill won the break prize with 421.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Mr. S. H. Fry regained the amateur title (his 8th win) by defeating W. B. Marshall in the final by 2,22 in 3,000 up. Mr. Fry's first victory was as far back as 1893. For the future this competition will be played with composition balls.

BREAKS.—The record break under modern rules and conditions is 1,879, made by Walter Lindrum in Australia in 1925, previous best, 1,379 scored by T. Newman, Nov. 1, 1924. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,304, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot in matches, 1,392 by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1894 (balls jammed). With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,196 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911; 2,016, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls, under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules, are 1,134 by G. Gray; 994 by H. W. Stevenson; 972 by T. Newman (October, 1922); and 811 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,746. The highest break break was 499,135 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1925.

British Open.—James Barnes (U.S.A.).
British Amateur.—Robert Harris (Royal and Ancient).
English Native.—T. F. Elliston (Royal Liverpool).
Ladies' Open.—Miss Joyce Wethered.
American Open.—W. Macfarlane.
American Amateur.—R. T. Jones.
Welch Open Amateur.—D. E. B. Soulby.
Irish Open Amateur.—T. A. Torrance.
French Open.—Arnaud Massy.
British Boys'.—R. W. Peattie (and time).
British Girls'.—Miss Enid Wilson.
Amateur International.—England beat Scotland 9–6.
Tournaments.—Hollins (£1,200) Charles Johns. (Gleneagles £1,000) A. Compston. (Moortown £1,050) Len Holland. (Dy. Dispatch Cup) Abe Mitchell.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1925.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS AT WIMBLEDON.

Men's Singles.—R. Lacoste (Fr.) beat J. Borotra (Fr.).
Men's Doubles.—J. Borotra and R. Lacoste (France) beat J. Hennessey and R. Casey (U.S.A.).
Ladies' Singles.—Mlle. S. Lenglen (France) beat Miss Joan Fry (Britain).
Ladies' Doubles.—Mlle. S. Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. A. V. Bridge and Mrs. McIlquham.
Mixed Doubles.—J. Borotra and Mlle. S. Lenglen beat H. L. de Morpurgo and Miss Ryan.
All England Plate.—B. de Kehrling beat R. George.

International.—Gt. Britain beat America at Eastbourne by 3 matches to 2. British Women beat American Women in America.
American Championships.—Men's Singles, W. T. Tilden (6th year) beat W. M. Johnston. Ladies' Singles, Miss HelenWills (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. McKane (Gt. Britain)
Davis Cup—America (holders) beat France.

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

Mile.	Winner.	H. M. S.
¼	J. E. Sibbit	0 0 30⅖
1	C. A. Alden	0 2 57⅗
5	A. White	0 12 30⅘
25	F. A. Wyld	1 5 17⅗
50 (paced)	F. H. Eld	1 40 34⅘
1 (tandem)	{ C. A. Alden / F. H. Habberfield }	0 2 16⅖

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—Meyer (Holland).
1 Kilometre (Professional).—Kaufmann (Switzerland).
183 Kilometres (Road) (Amateur).—Hoevenaers (Belgium).
100 Kilometres (Professional).—Grassin (France).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

Kil.	M. yds.	M. s.	
1	1093	53⅖	Gombault.
2	1 427	1 37⅘	A. E. Wills.
3	1 1520	2 17	A. E. Wills.
4	2 854	2 56	A. E. Wills.
5	3 288	3 6⅘	J. Brunier.
10	6 376	5 28⅖	J. Brunier.
20	12 752	10 15⅘	J. Brunier.
50	31 120	25 9	J. Brunier.
100	62 240	49 35⅘	J. Brunier.

1 Hour—75 m. 279 yds., J. Brunier.
6 Hours—220 m. 1420 yds., T. Robb.
12 Hours—349 m. 1447 yds., A. E. Walters.
24 Hours—634 m. 774 yds., A. E. Walters.
Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 62⅖ secs., W. T. Hall.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London–Brighton and back (206 miles), 5 h. 9 m. 42 s., F. H. Grubb, 1912.
London–Bath and back (212 miles), 11 h. 47 m. 52 s., C. F. Davey 1923.
London–York (188 miles), 10 h. 19 m., H. Green, 1909.
London–Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.
London–Land's End (300 miles), 17 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.
Land's End–John o' Groats (900 miles), 2 days 19 h. 50 m., H. Green, 1908.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.
1914	E. Barry *beat* Jas. Paddon.
1919	A. Felton ,, E. Barry.
1920	E. Barry ,, A. Felton (in Australia).
1921	D'A. Hadfield *beat* R. Arnst (in N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon *beat* Hadfield (in N.Z.).
1923	J. Paddon ,, Hadfield (in Australia).
1924	J. Paddon ,, A. Felton (in Australia)
1924	J. Paddon ,, Major Goodsell
1925	Major Goodsell *beat* J. P. Hannan (N.Z.).
1925	M. Goodsell *beat* J. Paddon (N.Z.).

HENLEY REGATTA, 1925.

No foreign competitors were successful. The Dutch crew were beaten in the Grand and W. M. Hoover (U.S.A.) was defeated in the Diamonds. Results:—
Grand Challenge Cup.—Leander beat Thames, 6m. 53s. (record).
Thames Cup.—First Trinity (Cambs.), 7m. 16s.
Ladies' Plate.—Lady Margaret B.C., 7m. 7s.
Diamond Sculls.—J. Beresford (Thames R.C.), 8m. 28s.
Goblets.—Third Trinity (Cambs.), 8m. 19s.
Visitors' Cup.—Third Trinity (Cambs.), easily. (To Fawley in 3m. 37s., a record.)
Wyfold Cup.—Thames R. C., 7m. 35s., equalling record.
Stewards' Cup.—Third Trinity (Cambs., holders), 7m. 27s., a record.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1925.

Wingfield Sculls.—J. Beresford, jun. (6th year in succ.).
Philadelphia Cup.—J. Beresford beat W. M. Hoover (U.S.A.).
London Cup.—J. Beresford, jun. (5th time). (U.S.A.).
Doggett's Coat and Badge.—H. J. Barry (Barnes).

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Shortcoming.
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade.
1923	Lord Lonsdale	Latto.
1924	Mr. Thomas Cook	Cushy Job.
1925	Mr. H. Filkington	Pentonville.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided—War.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	m.	s.	Won by
1906	Cambridge	19	24	3½ lengths.
1907	Cambridge	20	26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19	29	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19	52	½ length.
1910	Oxford	20	24	3½ lengths. *a*
1911	Oxford	18	29	2½ lengths. *g*
1912	Oxford	22	5	6 lengths. *h*
1913	Oxford	20	53	½ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths.
1915–19	No race—War.			
1920	Cambridge	22	11	4 lengths.
1921	Cambridge	19	45	¾ length.
1922	Cambridge	19	27	4½ lengths.
1923	Oxford	20	54	¼ of a length.
1924	Cambridge	18	41	4½ lengths.
1925	Cambridge	21	50	30 lengths. *b*

a Rowed on a Wednesday; *b* Oxford were waterlogged; *g* Best on record; *h* Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday; in 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 24 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 36; dead heat in 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 41, Oxford 36; drawn 10.
Rugby Football—Oxford 22, Cambridge 19; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 21, Oxford 21; drawn 5.
Sports—Cambridge 26, Oxford 25; ties 6.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

	M.	S.	DATE.
MEN—FREE STYLE.			
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	52⅓	Aug. 24, 1924
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0	57⅖	Aug. 18, 1924
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	27⅘	Sept. 27, 1921
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2	15⅘	May 26, 1922
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	26⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
300 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3	35⅘	Mar. 25, 1922
400 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	37⅘	Mar. 6, 1923
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4	57	Mar. 6, 1923
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	5	47⅘	Jun. 26, 1922
500 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	6	24⅕	Sept. 30, 1922
880 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	10	57⅘	Jan. 1924
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12	16⅘	Sept. 3, 1924
1,000 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	13	19⅘	Jul. 15, 1924
1,500 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	20	6⅘	Jul. 15, 1924
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	22	34	Jan. 30, 1924
MEN—BACK STROKE.			
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	4⅗	May 27, 1922
100 metres—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	1	12⅕	Oct. 27, 1922
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1	45⅖	Apr. 20, 1922
200 metres—Otto Fahr, Germany	2	48⅘	Apr. 30, 1922
400 metres—G. Blitz, Belgium.....	5	59⅗	Sept. 26, 1921
MEN—BREAST STROKE.			
100 metres—M. Sipos, Hungary			Sep. 24, 1922
200 yards—F. Rademacher, Hungary ..	2	35⅖	Aug. 26, 1924
200 metres—E. Rademacher, Hungary .	2	51	Aug. 23, 1921
400 metres—E. Rademacher, Hungary .	6	12⅘	Sep. 20, 1922
500 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	7	51	Dec. 11, 1912
WOMEN—FREE STYLE.			
100 yards—Miss E. Ederle, U.S.A.. .	1	3	May 26, 1923
100 metres—Miss M. Wehsalau, U.S.A.	1	12⅘	Jul. 19, 1924
150 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.			Oct. 7, 1922
220 yards—Miss H. M. James, Gt. Britain	2	46	Oct. 10, 1923
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	3	58⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
300 metres—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain	4	21	Nov. 28, 1923
400 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	53⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
440 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	5	54⅞	Sept. 4, 1922
500 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A	6	45⅘	Sept. 4, 1922
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A. ..	7	22⅕	Sept. 4, 1922
880 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.....	13	19	Aug. 25, 1923
1 mile—Miss F. Durack, Australia ...	26	8	Feb. 23, 1924
WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.			
200 yards—Miss I. Gilbert, Gt. Britain	3	2⅕	May 26, 1922
WOMEN—BACK STROKE.			
100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.....	1	22⅘	Jan. 19, 1924
100 metres—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.....	1	23⅖	Jul. 20, 1924
150 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	2	59⅘	Feb. 22, 1922

TENNIS IN 1925.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.
University Matches.—Singles: First String, Cambridge (W. Ross Skinner); Second String, Cambridge (T. A. Workman). Doubles: Oxford (C. S. Crawley and A. R. V. Barker).
M.C.C. Prizes—(*Gold*) E. M. Baerlein; (*Silver*) R. H. Hill.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

Event.	Winner.	H.	M	S
100 yards	S. de Barany	0	0	55⅘
150 yards, back	A. Rawlinson	0	1	52⅗
200 yards, breast	R. Flint	0	2	50
220 yards	J. G. Hatfield	0	2	34⅘
440 yards, Sea Water—	P. Radmilovic	0	5	41⅗
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		0	6	22⅗
Half-mile—J. G. Hatfield		0	11	51⅗
Mile—P. Radmilovic		0	24	25
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—P. Radmilovic		1	5	6⅘
Diving—A. E. Dicken.				
Plunging—W. E. Wilson, 74 ft. 3½ in.				
Club Team—Penguin S. C.		0	14	30⅘

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans		0	1	7⅕
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss E. King		0	2	4
220 yards Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert		0	3	5
220 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans		0	2	52⅘
440 yards—Miss M. Laverty.....		0	6	18⅕
Long Distance—Miss P. Scott.....		1	11	41⅖

WATER POLO.

England beat Wales 9 goals to 3.
Ireland beat Wales 6 goals to 3.
Scotland beat Ireland 4 goals to 2.
County Championship, Final—Lancashire 8 goals, Middlesex 3 goals.
Club Championship—Weston 6 goals, Hyde Seal 1 goal.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

MEN.	M.	S.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	54⅘
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.....	1	32⅗
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24⅘
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24⅖
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton.....	11	25⅘
1,000 yards—H. E. Annison Hastings	13	33⅕
Mile—T. S. Battersby, Southport	24	2
150 yards, Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	48⅕
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford.....	2	41
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		

WOMEN.	M.	S.
100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Derby	1	5⅕
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston	1	45⅘
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2	46⅕
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston.....	3	56⅘
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston.....	6	1⅘
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston.....	6	57⅘
880 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	13	57⅘
1,000 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	15	57⅖
Mile—Miss Hilda James, Garston.....	28	49
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer, Garston	2	13⅘
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3	2⅕
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67ft. 11 in.		

CHANNEL SWIMS.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 22 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.
THOS. WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.
HENRY SULLIVAN, U.S.A., swam from Dover to Calais, on Aug. 5 and 6, 1923, in 27 hrs. 23 mins.
SEBASTIAN TIRABOSCHI, Italy, swam from Calais to Dover, on Aug. 11 and 12, 1923, in 16 hrs. 23 mins.
CHARLES TOTH, U.S.A., swam from Calais to Dover, on Sept. 8 and 9, 1923, in 15 hrs. 54 mins.
Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29⅖ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

BOXING IN 1925.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1925):—
Fly Weight (8 st.)—F. La Barbara (American decision); *Bantam* (8 st. 6 lb.)—C. Rosenberg; *Feathers* (9 st.)—Johnny Dundee; *Light* (9 st. 9 lb.)—Jimmy Goodrich; *Welter* (10 st. 7 lb.)—M. Walker; *Middle* (11 st. 6 lb.)—Harry Greb; *Light-Heavy* (12 st. 7 lb.)—Paul Berlenbach; *Heavy* (any weight)—Jack Dempsey.
According to the International Boxing Union, a French body, the following are world's champions:—*Bantam*—Rosenberg, U.S.; *Feather*—Kid Kaplan, U.S.; *Medium weight*—Harry Greb, U.S.; *Heavy*—Jack Dempsey.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Recognised by the W.A.A.A.

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Name.	Place.	Year
50 metres	0	6⅘	M. Lines	Paris	1922
60 metres	0	7⅗	M. Lines	Paris	1922
80 metres	0	10⅘	M. Lines	Paris	1922
91 m. 43	0	11⅘	Thompson	Paris	1923
100 metres	0	12⅗	M. Lines	Paris	1922
201 m. 16	0	26⅖	M. Lines	Croydon	1922
250 metres	0	33⅗	Palmer	Paris	1923
402 m. 32	1	28	M. Lines	Bromley	1923
500 metres	1	23⅘	Hall	Paris	1922
804 m. 65	2	26⅗	M. Lines	Crystal P.	1922
1,000 metres	3	22	E. Trickey	Paris	1923

WALKING.

Distance.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Name.	Place.	Year.
880 yards	4	17⅘	E. Trickey	Bromley	1924

HURDLES

Distance.	Time. M.	Time. S.	Name.	Place.	Year.
100 yards	0	14⅘	M. Lines	Paris	1922
120 yards	0	18⅘	C. Hatt	Bromley	1923

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Distance. Ft.	Ins.	Name.	Place.	Year.
High Jump	4	10⅗	S. Eliott-Lynn	Brentwood	1923
Long Jump	10	1⅗	M. Lines	Woolwich	1924
Long Jump (Standing)	6	11	Hughes	Paris	1922
Shot (8 lbs.)— 1 Hand	29	4⅗	F. Birchenough	Paris	1923
2 Hands	67	6	F. Birchenough	Woolwich	1924
Javelin—1 Hand	86	4	I. M. Wilson	Brentwood	1923
2 Hands	121	0⅘	F. Birchenough	Paris	1922
Discus	67	6	F. Birchenough	Woolwich	1924

A.A.A. ENGLISH CHAMPIONS—1925.

	M.	S.
100 yards—T. Matthewman	0	10 1 10
220 yards—T. Matthewman	0	21 9/10
440 yards—R. N. Ripley	0	51⅘
880 yards—S. A. Spencer	2	0⅗
1 mile—C. Ellis	4	27⅘
4 miles—C. E. Blewitt	19	52⅘
2 miles Steeplechase—J. E. Webster	10	30⅗
2 miles Walk—G. R. Goodwin	14	20
120 yards Hurdles—F. R. Gaby	0	15⅘
440 yards Hurdles—F. J. Blackett	0	56⅕
1 Mile Relay—Surrey A.C.	3	36⅘

	Ft.	In.
High Jump—F. E. Nuttall	5	10
Long Jump—W. H. Childs	22	8
Hop, Step and Jump—J. Higginson	44	10⅗
Pole Jump—J. S. Birkett	9	6
Putting the Weight—A. E. Sangwine	38	1⅘
Throwing the Hammer—M. C. Nokes	148	8⅗
Throwing the Discus—M. C. Nokes	116	4
Throwing the Javelin—R. F. Eyles	160	4

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds.	Time. H.	M.	S.	Name.	Yr.
100	0	0	9⅘	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1910
120	0	0	11⅕	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1909
130	0	0	12	J. Donaldson, Australia	1911
150	0	0	14⅘	H. Hutchens, Australia	1882
220	0	0	21⅘	L. C. McLachlan, N.Z.	1902
250	0	0	25⅕	H. Hutchens, Australia	1887
300	0	0	30	H. Hutchens, Edinburgh	1884
440	0	0	47⅘	B. R. Day, Australia	1907
880	0	1	53⅘	F. S. Hewitt, N.Z.	1871
1,320	0	3	7	W. Richards, Manchester	1866
Miles: 1	0	4	12⅘	W. G. George, London	1886
2	0	9	11⅘	W. Long, Manchester	1863
3	0	14	18⅘	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
4	0	19	25⅘	P. Cannon, Glasgow	1888
5	0	24	40	J. White, London	1863
10	0	50	55	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
20	1	49	29	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
25	2	22	20	W. Kolehmainen, U.S.A.	1912
50	5	55	4	G. Cartwright, Westminster	1887
100	13	26	30	C. Rowell, New York	1882

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE *versus* AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—1925.

v. HARVARD AND YALE.

100 yards—Miller (H), 1; B. M. Norton (Y), 2; 9⅘s.
220 yards—A. E. Porritt (O), 1; B. M. Norton (Y), 2; 21⅘s.
440 yards—W. E. Stevenson (O), 1; Paulsen (Y), 2; 49⅘s.
880 yards—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; J. N. Walters (H), 2; 1m. 53⅘s.
1 mile—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; R. S. Starr (C), 2; 4m. 21⅘s.
2 miles—W. L. Tibbetts (H), 1; V. E. Morgan (O), 2; 9m. 30⅗s.
120 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (C), 1; Vilas (H), 2; 15⅘s.
220 yards Hurdles— Robb (H), 1; Cole (Y), 2; 25⅘s.
High Jump—C. T. van Geysel (C), 1; Deacon (Y), 2; 6ft. 2in.
Long Jump—B. M. Norton (Y), 1; V. B. V. Powell (C), 2; 23ft. 5⅘in.
Pole Jump— Carr (Y), 1; Durfee (Y), and R. L. Hyatt (O) tied for second; 13ft.
Short Put—H. T. Dunker (Y), 1; D. A. Waring (C), and R. L. Hyatt (O), tied for second; 43ft. 8⅘in.
H. & Y. won by 6 firsts 7½ seconds to 6 firsts 4⅘ seconds.

v. PRINCETON AND CORNELL.

100 yards—A. E. Porritt (O), 1; H. A. Russell C), 2; 10⅘s
220 yards—H. A. Russell (C), 1; A. E. Porritt (O), 2; 21⅘s
440 yards—W. E Stevenson (O), 1; E. H. Campbell (O), 2; 50⅘s.
880 yards—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; R. Thatcher (P), 2; 2m. 0⅘s.
1 mile—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; R. S. Starr (O), 2; 4m. 17⅘s.
120 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (C), 1; Howell (P), 2; 15⅘s.
220 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (C), 1; G. L. Scattergood (P), 2; 24 7/10s.
High Jump—C. T. van Geysel (C), 1, Steinmetz (P), 2; 6ft. 1⅘in.
Long Jump—C. E W. Macintosh (O), 1; V. B. V. Powell (C), 2; 23ft. 5⅘in.
Pole Jump—R. L. Hyatt (O), S. R. Bradley (C), and R. V. Bontecue (C) tied at 12ft.
Shot Put—R. Hills (P), 1; Bowen (C), 2; 48ft. 2in.
O. & C. won by 9½ events to 2½ events.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1925.

(France won by 58 points to 53.)

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS AND SCORES.

100 metres—W. Rangeley (E.), 10⅘s. (England 8 pts., France 1 pt.)
200 metres—A. Mourlon (F.), 21⅘s. (France 6 pts., England 3 pts.)
400 metres—R. N. Ripley (E.), 49⅘s. (England 5 pts., France 4 pts.)
800 metres—H. B. Stallard (E.), 1m. 53⅘s. (England 5 pts., France 4 pts.)
1,500 metres—R. Pele (F.), 4m. 0⅘s. (France 8 pts., England 1 pt.)
5,000 metres—W. M. Cotterell (E.), 15m. 26s. (England 8 pts., France 1 pt.)
110 metres Hurdles—F. R. Gaby (E.), 15⅘s. (England 5 pts., France 4 pts.)
High Jump—F. E. Nuttall (E.), 6ft. (England 5 pts., France 4 pts.)
Long Jump—W. H. Childs (E.), 21ft. 11⅗ins. (England 5 pts., France 4 pts.)
Putting the Weight—R. Paoli (F.), 43ft. 8⅗ins. (France 8 pts., England 1 pt.)
Throwing the Hammer—R. Saint Pe (F.), 133ft. 5⅗ins. (France 6 pts., England 3 pts.)
Throwing the Discus—R. Courtejaire (F.), 131ft. 3ins. (France 8 pts., England 1 pt.)
Relay Race, 1,600 metres—England, 3m. 42⅘s. (England 3 pts., France 0 pt.)

January.

1. Dog licences renewable — Manchester Chases (2 days).
2. France *v.* Scotland (R.) Paris.
4. Birmingham Chases (2 days).
6. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
8. Hurst Park and Haydock Park.
11. Leicester Chases (2 days)—Newman *v.* Smith at Liverpool (22 days).
13. Tenby Chases (2 days)—Navy *v.* R.A.F. (Rugby) at Twickenham.
15. Lingfield Park Chases (2 days)—P.L.A. Boxing at Stadium Club.
16. Wales *v.* England (R.) Cardiff.
18. Derby Chases (2 days).
20. Plumpton Chases.
22. Windsor Chases (2 days).
25. Warwick Chases (2 days)—Smith *v.* Aiken at Edinburgh (12 days)—Newman *v.* Inman at Thurston's.
27. Newbury Chases (2 days)—London Business Houses boxing at Stadium Club.
28. Ireland *v.* France (R.) Belfast.
29. Kempton Chases (2 days).

February.

1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends—Nottingham Chases.
2. Northampton Institute boxing.
3. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
5. Sandown and Manchester Chases.
6. Scotland *v.* Wales (R.) Edinburgh.
8. Birmingham Chases (2 days)—Stevenson *v.* Peall at Thurston's.
10. Ludlow Chases (2 days)—Chelmsford Chases—Old Goldsmiths B.C. at New Cross.
12. Lingfield Park and Haydock Park.
13. Ireland *v.* England (R.) Dublin—Ireland *v.* Wales (A.) Belfast.
15. Leicester Chases (2 days).
17. Windsor Chases (2 days).
19. Hurst Park Chases (2 days).
24. Newbury Chases (2 days).
26. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
27. England *v.* France (R.) Twickenham—Scotland *v.* Ireland (R.), Edinburgh—Scotland *v.* Ireland (A.) in Scotland—Boy Scouts' boxing at Stadium Club.

March.

1. Wild Bird shooting ends—Derby and Hawthorn Hill Chases—England *v.* Wales (A.) Selhurst.
3. Lingfield Chases (2 days).
5. Kempton and Manchester Chases.
6. Navy *v.* Army (R.) Twickenham.
8. Shirley Chases.
9. N.H. Meeting at Cheltenham.
12. Hurst Park and Catterick (2 days).
15. Wolverhampton (2 days)—Wyre and Melton Hunt—Newman *v.* Smith at Sheffield (12 days).
16. Wales *v.* Ireland (R.) Swansea.
18. Sandown Park.
19. Grand Military at Sandown.
20. Wales *v.* England (Am. Ass.) in Wales—England *v.* Scotland (R.) Twickenham.
22. Flat racing begins at Lincoln.
25. Liverpool races (3 days).
26. Grand National Chase.
27. Army *v.* R.A.F. (R.) Twickenham.
29. Household Brigade at Hawthorn Hill (2 days)—Nottingham Spring Meeting (2 days).
31. Leicester Meeting (2 days).

April.

5. Kempton Park—Birmingham and Newcastle (2 days)—France *v.* Wales (Rugby) at Paris—Chases at Carlisle, Manchester, Cardiff.
7. Warwick Spring Meeting (2 days).
9. Newbury and Catterick (2 days)—Bournemouth Chases (2 days).
10. Scottish Cup Final.
13. Newmarket Craven (3 days)—Aldershot Chases (2 days).

April (*continued*).

14. Cheltenham Chases (2 days).
16. Derby and Bogside (2 days).
17. Lingfield Park—F.A. Amateur Cup Final, England *v.* Scotland (Assoc.) at Manchester.
19. Edinburgh (2 days).
20. Epsom Spring Meeting (2 days).
21. Pontefract (2 days).
22. Sandown Park (2 days).
23. Stockton (2 days).
24. F.A. Cup Final at Wembley—Sandown Park Chases.
26. Alexandra Park—Ayr (2 days).
27. Newmarket 1st Spring (4 days).
28. A.B.A. Championships.
30. Thirsk Meeting (2 days).

May.

1. Hurst Park Spring Meeting.
4. Chester races (3 days).
5. Fontwell Park and Newton Abbot (2 days).
7. Kempton "Jubilee" (2 days)—Ripon (2 days).
11. Newmarket and Spring (3 days).
12. Hamilton Park (2 days).
14. Gatwick Spring (2 days)—Haydock Park (2 days).
17. York Spring (3 days).
18. Bath Spring (2 days).
20. Doncaster and Salisbury (2 days).
21. Ayr and Spring (2 days).
22. Windsor May—Southwell, Hexham, and Wetherby Chases.
24. Hurst Park, Redcar, Wolverhampton (2 days).
26. Manchester (4 days)—Yarmouth (2 days).
28. Lingfield (2 days).

June.

1. Epsom Summer Meeting (4 days).
2. The Derby at Epsom.
5. Kempton Park.
7. Birmingham and Lewes (2 days).
9. Newbury and Beverley (2 days).
11. Gatwick Summer (2 days).
12. 1st Test Match at Trent Bridge.
15. Ascot Meeting (4 days)—Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo (5 days).
16. Royal Hunt Cup.
17. Gold Cup at Ascot.
18. Wokingham Stakes.
19. Windsor Meeting.
20. Ascot Sunday on the Thames.
21. Folkestone (2 days).
22. Newcastle (3 days)—Brighton (2 days).
25. Sandown Park and Haydock Park.
26. 2nd Test Match at Lord's.
29. Newmarket 2nd July (4 days).

July.

1. Worcester Meeting (2 days).
3. A. A Championships.
5. Varsity Match at Lord's—Nottingham Meeting.
6. Bibury Club at Salisbury (3 days).
7. Pontefract (3 days).
9. Eton *v.* Harrow at Lord's—Lingfield (2 days).
10. 3rd Test Match at Leeds.
13. Newmarket 3rd July (3 days).
14. Bath July (2 days).
15. Sandown Park "Eclipse" meeting.
19. Ayr July (2 days)—Leicester (2 days).
21. Liverpool (3 days)—Lanark (2 days).
23. Hurst Park & Bogside (2 days).
24. 4th Test Match at Manchester.
27. Goodwood Meeting (4 days).
29. Aldershot Command Horse Show.
30. Catterick Bridge (2 days).
31. Alexandra Park.

August.

2. Bank Holiday—Sandown (2 day)—Birmingham and Ripon (2 days).
3. Brighton Meeting (3 days).

August (*continued*).

6. Lewes, Thirsk and Chepstow (2 days).
9. Nottingham and Folkestone (2 days).
11. Kempton Park (2 days).
12. Grouse Shooting begins.
13. Redcar and Windsor (2 days).
14. 5th Test Match at Oval.
16. Wolverhampton (2 days)
17. Stockton (3 days).
18. Bath Summer (2 days).
20. Hurst Park & Haydock (2 days).
24. York August (3 days).
27. Gatwick and Bogside (2 days).
30. Lewes 2nd Summer (2 days).
31. Derby Summer (2 days).

September.

1. Partridge Shooting begins.
3. Manchester and Folkestone (2 days).
7. Doncaster Meeting (4 days).
8. St. Leger at Doncaster.
11. Alexandra Park.
13. Warwick Meeting (2 days).
15. Yarmouth and Western (Ayr).
17. Windsor Meeting (2 days).
18. Bogside (Irvine).
20. Leicester and Lanark (2 days).
22. Edinburgh and Gatwick (2 days).
24. Newbury Autumn (2 days).
27. Brighton—Hamilton Park (2 days)
28. Southwell—Plumpton Chases (2 days).
28. Newmarket 1st October (4 days).
29. Pontefract Autumn (2 days).

October.

1. Pheasant Shooting begins—Thirsk and Chepstow (2 days).
2. Alexandra Park.
4. Nottingham (2 days).
6. Lingfield Park (2 days).
8. Kempton and Haydock Park (2 days).
12. Wolverhampton (2 days).
12. Newmarket 2nd October (4 days).
13. Catterick Bridge (2 days).
15. Lingfield Park.
19. Newcastle Autumn (2 days).
21. Doncaster (2 days).
22. Sandown Park (2 days).
23. Stockton Meeting.
25. Nottingham Chases (2 days).
26. Newmarket Houghton (4 days).
27. Wetherby Chases (2 days).
28. Worcester Autumn (2 days).
30. Alexandra Park.

November.

1. Fox Hunting begins — Birmingham Meeting (2 days).
3. Windsor Meeting (2 days).
5. Newbury Meeting (2 days).
8. Lincoln Meeting (2 days).
10. Liverpool Meeting (4 days).
15. Leicester Meeting (2 days).
17. Newbury Meeting (3 days)—Cheltenham Chases (2 days).
19. Catterick Bridge Chases (2 days).
20. Hurst Park Meeting.
22. Warwick Meeting (3 days).
25. Manchester Meeting (3 days).
26. Kempton Park Chases (2 days).
29. Birmingham Chases (2 days).

December.

1. Newbury Chases (2 days).
3. Sandown and Haydock Chases (2 days).
6. Leicester Chases (2 days).
8. Windsor Chases (2 days).
10. Lingfield Park Chases (2 days).
13. Plumpton and Nottingham Chases.
15. Gatwick Chases (2 days).
17. Hurst Park Chases (2 days).
20. Derby Chases (2 days).
22. Bournemouth Chases (2 days).
27. Wolverhampton Chases (2 days).
29. Cheltenham Chases.
30. Newbury Chases (2 days).

Acworth, Sir William Mitchell, K.C.S.I., expert on railway economics, aged 74.—*April* 2.

Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.B., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, aged 84.—*Feb.* 21.

Anson, Major-General Sir Archibald, K.C.M.G., a Crimean veteran, aged 98.—*Feb.* 26.

Archer, William, dramatic critic, essayist and playwright, aged 68.—*Dec.* 27, 1924.

Bakst, Leon, designer of stage costumes and scenery, aged 58.—*Dec.* 27, 1924.

Banerjea, Sir Surendranath, the pioneer of Indian Nationalism, aged 76.—*Aug.* 6.

Barrett, Sir William Fletcher, F.R.S., distinguished physicist, aged 81.—*May* 26.

Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 88.—*June* 3.

Beck, Hon. Sir Adam, notable Canadian, aged 68.—*Aug.* 15.

Bennett, Sir Thomas Jewell, C.I.E., former editor of *Times of India*, aged 72.—*Jan.* 16.

Benson, Arthur Christopher, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and author, aged 63.—*June* 17.

Beaufort, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke of, aged 77.—*Nov.* 27, 1924.

Bird, Sir James, Clerk of the London County Council, aged 61.—*Feb.* 12.

Blyth, James, 1st Baron, advocate of cheap postage, aged 83.—*Feb.* 8.

Bodley, John Edward Courtenay, the historian of France, aged 71.—*May* 28.

Borwick, Leonard, the celebrated pianist, aged 57.—*Sept.* 15.

Bourgeois, Léon, eminent French statesman, aged 74. *Sept.* 29.

Bramley, Fred, General Secretary of Trade Union Congress, aged 51.—*Oct.* 10.

Branting, Hjalmar, former Prime Minister of Sweden, aged 64.—*Feb.* 24.

Bryan, William Jennings, the famous American orator, aged 75.—*July* 26.

Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., last British Ambassador to Russia, aged 70.—*Dec.* 20, 1924.

Burge, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, aged 62.—*June* 10.

Casartelli, Rt. Rev. Louis, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, aged 72.—*Jan.* 18.

Castro, Cipriano, former Dictator of Venezuela, aged 66.—*Dec.* 5, 1924.

Chase, Dr. Frederic Henry, former Bishop of Ely, aged 72.—*Sept.* 23.

Cheylesmore, Major-General Herbert Francis 3rd Baron, aged 77.—*July* 29.

Cholmondeley, Mary, the novelist.—*July* 15.

Copleston, Right Rev. Reginald Stephen, D.D., former Bishop of Calcutta, aged 79.—*April* 19.

Coryndon Sir Robert Thorne, K.C.M.G., Governor of Kenya, aged 54.—*Feb.* 10.

Critchett, Sir George Anderson, Bart., K.C.V.O., the eminent surgeon-oculist, aged 79.—*Feb.* 9.

Crosland, Thomas William Hodgson, journalist and author, aged 56.—*Dec.* 23, 1924.

Crowe, Sir Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, aged 60.—*April* 28.

Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquess, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the distinguished statesman, aged 66.—*March* 20.

Darwin, Sir Francis, distinguished botanist and biographer of his father, aged 77.—*Sept.* 19.

Das, Chitta Ranjam, the Swarajist leader and Mayor of Calcutta, aged 54.—*June* 16.

de Reszke, Jean, the famous tenor, aged 74.—*April* 3.

Domvile, Admiral Sir Compton Edward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., aged 82.—*Nov.* 19, 1924.

Ebert, Herr Friedrich, first President of the German Republic, aged 54.—*Feb.* 28.

Emerson, Sir William, distinguished architect, aged 81.—*Dec.* 26, 1924.

Fall, Leo, Viennese light opera composer, aged 51.—*Sept.* 16.

Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, F.R.S., the distinguished engineer, aged 63.—*Nov.* 17, 1924.

Flammarion, Camille, the French astronomer, aged 83.—*June* 4.

Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., former Recorder of London, aged 78.—*June* 25.

Furniss, Harry, well-known cartoonist and artist, aged 70.—*Jan.* 14.

Garstin, Sir William Edmund, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., great irrigation engineer, aged 75.—*Jan.* 8.

Geikie, Sir Archibald, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., the famous geologist, aged 88.—*Nov.* 10, 1924.

Gladstone, Miss Helen, formerly Vice-Principal of Newnham College, aged 76.—*Aug.* 19.

Godlee, Sir Rickman John, Bart., K.C.V.O., distinguished surgeon and biographer of Lister, aged 76—*April* 20.

Godley, Alfred Denis, Public Orator at Oxford University, aged 69.—*June* 27.

Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman, K.C.M.G., the founder of Nigeria, aged 79.

Gompers, Samuel, the American Labour leader, aged 74.—*Dec.* 13, 1924.

Gould, Sir Francis Carruthers, the famous political cartoonist, aged 80.—*Jan.* 1.

Grenfell, Field Marshal Francis Wallace, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st Baron, aged 83.—*Jan.* 27.

Gubbins, Lieut.-Genl. Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B., M.V.O., former Director-General Army Medical Service, aged 75.—*July* 8.

Guitry, Lucien, the famous French actor, aged 65.—*June* 1.

Haggard, Sir Henry Rider, K.B.E., the distinguished novelist, aged 69.—*May* 14.

Haldane, Mrs., mother of ex-Lord Chancellor, aged 100.—*May* 20.

Hambro, Sir Everard Alexander, K.C.V.O., leading merchant banker, aged 82.—*Feb.* 26.

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord Claud, P.C., former Chairman Great Eastern Railway and politician, aged 86.—*Jan.* 26.

Harding, Mrs. Florence, widow of United States President.—*Nov.* 21, 1924.

Hardy, Dr. Ernest George, D.Litt., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, aged 73.—*Oct.* 26.

Headlam, Rev. Stewart Duckworth, education enthusiast, aged 77.—*Nov.* 18, 1924.

Heaviside, Oliver, F.R.S., research worker in electric waves, aged 74.—*Feb.* 4.

Henry, Rt. Hon. Sir Denis, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, aged 61.—*Oct.* 1.

Hosie, Sir Alexander, authority on trade and industry of China, aged 72.—*March* 10.

Hotham, Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., the Senior Admiral of the Fleet, aged 82.—*Mch* 22.

Hughan, Admiral Sir Arthur John Henniker, Bart., C.B., Conservative M.P. for Galloway, aged 59.—*Oct.* 4.

Hulton, Sir Edward, Bart., former newspaper proprietor, aged 56.—*May* 23.

Isaacs, Godfrey, former chief of Marconi Company, aged 58.—*April* 17.

Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart., R.A., the noted architect, aged 88.—*Nov.* 7, 1924.

Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., former British Minister to China, aged 72.—*Sept.* 14.

Knight, Edward Frederick, the distinguished war correspondent and sailor, aged 73.—*July* 3.

Kuropatkin, General Alexis Nicolaievitch, famous Russian soldier, aged 79.—*Jan.* 24.

Landor, A. H. Savage, notable traveller and author.—*Dec.* 26, 1924.

Lane, John, publisher, aged 70.—*Feb.* 2.

Lefroy, Professor Harold Maxwell, distinguished entomologist, died as result of his investigations, aged 48—*Oct.* 14.

Leverhulme, William Hesketh, 1st Viscount, great captain of industry, aged 73.—*May* 7.

Liveing, Dr. George Downing, President of St. John's College, Cambridge, aged 97.—*Dec.* 26, 1924.

Lodge, Senator Henry Cabot, the American patriot, aged 74.—*Nov.* 9, 1924.

Logue, Michael, Cardinal, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, aged 84.—*Nov.* 19, 1924.

Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Tasmania and Western Australia, aged 72.—*Dec.* 4, 1924.

McCormick, Senator Joseph Medill, leading American Republican, aged 48.—*Feb.* 25.

MacDonnell, Rt. Hon. Antony Patrick, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1st Baron, Indian and Irish administrator, aged 81.—*June* 9

Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., great heart specialist, aged 71.—*Jan.* 26.

Macquoid, Percy, artist, designer and decorator, aged 73.—*March* 20.

Maguire, James Rochfort, former President of British South Africa Co., aged 69.—*April* 18.

Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., physician to the King, aged 77.—*Sept.* 29.

Mangin, General Charles Marie Emmanuel, the French General, aged 58.—*May* 12.

Marchamley, Rt. Hon. George, P.C., 1st Baron, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 70.—*Oct.* 21.

Marshall, Thomas Riley, former Vice-President of United States, aged 71.—*June* 1.

Massey, Rt. Hon. William Ferguson, Prime Minister of New Zealand since 1912, aged 69.—*May* 10.

Middleton, Godfrey Ernest Percival, 10th Baron, sportsman and former starter of Jockey Club, aged 77.—*Nov.* 11, 1924.

Milner, Rt. Hon. Alfred, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st Viscount, the great Imperial statesman, aged 71.—*May* 13.

Molesworth, Sir Guilford Lindsey, K.C.I.E., eminent engineer, aged 96.—*Jan.* 21.

Montagu, Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel, P.C., former Secretary of State for India, aged 45.—*Nov.* 15, 1924.

Morel, Edmund Dene, Labour M.P. for Dundee, secretary of Union of Democratic Control, aged 51.—*Nov.* 12, 1924.

Morland, General Sir Thomas Lethbridge Napier, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 59.—*May* 21.

Novikoff, Madame Olga, Russian patriot, aged 85.—*April* 21.

Odgers, Dr. William Blake, K.C., LL.D., authority on law of libel, aged 75.—*Dec.* 16, 1924.

Parsons, Major-General Sir Harold Daniel Edmund, K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Principal Ordnance Officer, aged 61.—*Feb.* 13.

Pentland, Rt. Hon. John, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., 1st Baron, former Scottish Secretary and Governor of Madras, aged 64.—*Jan.* 11.

Petersen, Sir William, K.B.E., the ship-owner, aged 69.—*June* 12.

Porter, Mrs. Gene Stratton-, American novelist and naturalist, aged 56.—*Dec.* 7, 1924.

Puccini, Giacomo, the famous Italian composer, aged 66.—*Nov.* 29, 1924.

Ramsay, Sir James, Bart., student of English history, aged 92.—*Feb.* 17.

Rawlinson, General Henry Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., 1st Baron, aged 61.—*March* 28.

Repington, Lieut.-Col. Charles à'Court, military writer and diarist, aged 67.—*May* 25.

Ribblesdale, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 4th and last Baron, P.C., distinguished soldier, connoisseur and courtier, aged 70.—*Oct.* 21.

Ronan, Rt. Hon. Stephen, K.C., former Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, aged 77.—*Oct.* 3.

Rowntree, Joseph, the industrial and social reformer, aged 88.—*Feb.* 24.

Rutland, Henry John Brinsley, Duke of, K.G., aged 76.—*May* 8.

Ryle, Right Rev. Herbert Edward, D.D., Dean of Westminster and former Bishop of Winchester, aged 69.—*Aug.* 20.

Sandow, Eugen, pioneer of physical culture, aged 58.—*Oct.* 14.

Sargent, John Singer, R.A., the renowned portrait painter, aged 69.—*April* 14.

Schlich, Sir William, K.C.I.E., late Professor of Forestry at Oxford, aged 85.—*Sept.* 28.

Schuster, Dr. Ernest, K.C., LL.D., legal adviser to British Commission on Dawes Report, aged 74.—*Dec.* 10, 1924.

Seymour, Vice-Admi. Sir Michael Culme-, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O., Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, aged 67.—*April* 2.

Sheffield, Rt. Hon. Edward Lyulph, P.C., 4th Baron, aged 85.—*March* 18.

Shirley, Arthur, author of over 100 melodramas, aged 72.—*Aug.* 21.

Singh, Lt.-Genl. Sir Pratab, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.I.E., Maharajah of Jammu and Kashmir, aged 75.—*Sept.* 23.

Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G., the art expert and benefactor, aged 70.—*May* 10.

Stack, Maj.-Genl. Sir Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice, G.B.E., C.M.G., Sirdar, aged 56.—*Nov.* 20, 1924.

Storey, Samuel, politician and newspaper proprietor, aged 85.—*Jan.* 18.

Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B., aged 68.—*Oct.* 25.

Sturdee, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Charles Doveton, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., aged 65.—*May* 7.

Sun Yat-Sen, Chinese revolutionary leader, aged 57.—*March* 12.

Thorpe, Sir Edward, F.R.S., eminent chemist, aged 79.—*Feb.* 23.

Viviani, M. Rene, French Premier on outbreak of War, aged 62.—*Sept.* 7.

Von Hugel, Baron Friedrich, German philosopher and critic aged 73.—*Jan.* 27.

Wade, Hon. Frederick Coate, K.C., Agent-General for Brit. Columbia, aged 64.—*Nov.* 9, 1924

Waleran, Rt. Hon. William, 1st Baron, former Chief Unionist Whip, aged 76.—*May* 17.

Ward, Dr. James, Professor of Logic at Cambridge, aged 82.—*March* 4.

Wignall, James, Labour M.P. for Forest of Dean, aged 68.—*June* 10.

Yoxall, Sir James Henry, notable educationist and M.P., aged 67.—*Feb.* 2.

Ypres, Field Marshal Earl of, P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., aged 72.—*May* 22.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—**(1924) Nov. 1.** Prince of Wales attended closing ceremony of British Empire Exhibition. **11.** King, Prince of Wales and Duke of York took part in Armistice Day Service at the Cenotaph. **Dec. 1** Queen Alexandra celebrated her 80th birthday at Sandringham and was visited by King and Queen and other members of Royal Family. Duke and Duchess of York left London *en route* for Kenya Colony. **3.** Prince of Wales visited Edinburgh, opened new wing of the University and received honorary degree. **9.** King, accompanied by Queen, opened new Parliament in State. **14.** Prince of Wales unveiled war memorial of Brigade of Guards at Wellington Barracks Chapel. **(1925) Jan. 1.** New Year Honours included earldom for Lord Jellicoe and baronies for Sir John Bradbury and Sir Henry Duke. **25.** Queen attended re-dedication of Bishop's throne at Norwich Cathedral. **Feb. 14.** King suffering from cold, but was able to receive addresses from Provinces of Canterbury and York. **22.** King's illness having developed into influenza, although progress was made, his doctors advised cruise in royal yacht in South of France. **25.** Prince Henry entered hospital suffering from feverish cold. **Mar. 16.** Prince George underwent operation for enucleation of tonsils. **17.** King nominated Prince Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister to act as Counsellors of State on his behalf during his absence abroad. **19.** King and Queen left London. **20.** Their Majesties arrived at Genoa and embarked on royal yacht. **28.** Prince of Wales left Portsmouth for South Africa on H.M.S. *Repulse*. **April 8.** The Counsellors of State held Privy Council on His Majesty's behalf. **19.** Duke and Duchess of York arrived in London after their African tour. **25.** King and Queen arrived back in London after their cruise in the Mediterranean. **May 1.** Princess Royal had severe gastric attack but made good progress. **2.** Duke of York spoke at Royal Academy Banquet. Prince Henry received Freedom of Glasgow and reviewed Boys' Brigade. **6.** Transfusion of blood to Princess Royal produced definite improvement. **9.** The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. **21.** Their Majesties held their first Court of the season. **23.** King, accompanied by Queen and Prince Henry, laid foundation stone of the new buildings of Lloyds, Leadenhall Street. **24.** King and Queen, with Prince Henry, attended Empire Thanksgiving Service at the Stadium. **June 3.** King and Queen and Marshal Foch attended Trooping of the Colour on Horse Guards Parade. **5.** Their Majesties visited Stoke-on-Trent, upon which was conferred status of a city. **9.** Accompanied by the Queen, the King opened new Bristol University buildings. **13.** His Majesty opened London's new reservoir at Littleton. **24.** Their Majesties were present at celebration of quatercentenary of Christ Church, Oxford. Duchess of York unveiled the restored "Five Sisters" window at York Minster. **25.** Duke of York introduced as member of Privy Council. **29.** The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened new Canadian Government building in London. **July 1.** Duke of York inaugurated Railway Centenary Exhibition near Darlington. **13.** King opened new home of British Medical Association in Tavistock Square. **18.** King and Queen opened Ken Wood and dedicated it to use of the public. **23.** Their Majesties visited Greenwich Observatory on 250th anniversary of its foundation. **25.** Prince Henry received Freedom of Edinburgh. **27.** King arrived at Goodwood House for the race meeting. **31.** His Majesty was joined by the Queen on royal yacht and proceeded to Cowes for the week. **Aug. 10.** King and Queen returned to London. **15.** Their Majesties visited Princess Mary at Goldsborough Hall. **17.** The King and Prince Henry left for Balmoral. **22.** The Queen arrived in Edinburgh for short visit to Carberry Tower, Musselburgh. **25.** The Queen proceeded to Balmoral. **29.** Princess Mary presented colours to Edinburgh Territorials. **Sept. 10.** King and Queen and Duke of York attended Braemar Gathering. **29.** Their Majesties opened extension of Aberdeen Art Gallery. **Oct. 7.** Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. **8.** King and Queen saw the Tattoo at Wembley. The King received King Feisal of Irak. **16.** Prince of Wales arrived home, and was given enthusiastic welcome. **18.** Duke of Connaught unveiled Royal Artillery war memorial at Hyde Park Corner. **22.** Queen of Spain arrived in London on visit to Princess Beatrice. **31.** Duke of York took part in closing ceremony of British Empire Exhibition.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(*For Parliament, see pp. 159–162.*)

(1924) Nov. 4. Mr. MacDonald tendered Cabinet's resignation, and Mr. Baldwin accepted the King's invitation to form a Government. **5.** Liberal leaders decided to hold a national conference to consider party's position. **6.** Mr. Baldwin's list of Ministers approved, Mr. Churchill becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer. **10.** Mr. Baldwin attended Guildhall Banquet and outlined Government's plans. Mr. Asquith addressed Liberal M.P.'s and declared his faith in Liberalism's future. **12.** First bye-election caused by death of Mr. E. D. Morel, Labour M.P. for Dundee. **21.** Government informed Soviet that they would not proceed with the Treaties negotiated by Labour administration. **22.** Royal Commission on Food Prices set up with Sir Auckland Geddes as Chairman. **24.** Conference to discuss proposed Anglo-German Commercial Treaty met in London. **29.** Agreement reached on text of Treaty. **Dec. 2.** New Parliament opened and re-elected Mr. Whitley as Speaker. Mr. Lloyd George elected Sessional Chairman of Liberal M.P.'s. **9.** King opened new Parliament in State. **19.** Parliament adjourned until Feb. 10. **22.** Labour held Dundee by large majority. **(1925) Jan. 12.** Mr. Baldwin presented with congratulatory address and silver casket by Stourport and Wilden. **26.** King conferred earldom upon Mr. Asquith. **29.** Liberal Party Convention opened in London. Mr. Lloyd George unreservedly accepted leadership of Mr. Asquith. Declaration of Liberal principles and aims was adopted and it was decided to raise fund of a million guineas. **Feb. 17.** Mr. Asquith took his seat in House of Lords as the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. **20.** Air Estimates for 1925-26 totalled £15 513,000, increase of £1,972,000. **Mar. 5.** Mr. Kirkwood suspended from House of Commons. **10.** Mr. Kirkwood's suspension withdrawn. Army Estimates amounted to £44,500,000, a reduction of £500,000. **13.** Navy Estimates totalled £60,500,000, increase

of £4,700,000. **23.** In both Houses of Parliament high tributes were paid to late Marquis Curzon. Commons in Navy Estimates debate approved the Singapore Base. **24.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain in Commons explained why Government had rejected the Geneva Protocol, and stated they were negotiating for a new agreement safeguarding European peace. **May 8.** Royal Commission on Food Prices recommended that a Food Council should be set up to watch price movements and operations in food trades. **14.** National Liberal Federation Conference opened at Scarborough. **June 1.** Lord Oxford appointed Knight of the Garter. In speech to Conservative demonstration at Welbeck Park Mr. Baldwin appealed for a new spirit in industry and for a truce. **11.** Colonial Secretary announced creation of new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs. Government decided there should be no change in war pensions, and question of stabilising present level being considered. **July 1.** Prime Minister dealt with agricultural problems in speech to Unionist demonstration near Exeter. **2.** Lord Oxford presided over dinner to Mr. Lloyd George and spoke hopefully of future of Liberalism. **25.** Mr. Baldwin addressed immense Unionist gathering in Knowsley Park and condemned "alliances" both in international affairs and industrial disputes. **Aug. 8.** Mr. Baldwin made first honorary Freeman of his birthplace, Bewdley. **23.** M. Caillaux, French Finance Minister, arrived in London to discuss funding of French debt. **26.** Mr. Churchill made final British offer for settlement of French debt on basis of 62 annual payments of £12,500,000 a year. **28.** Foreign Office announced renewal of full diplomatic relations with Mexico after eight years breach. **Sept. 11.** Food Council appointed executive committee to be in permanent session. **19.** Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Churchill announced France had accepted in principle the debt settlement offer. **17.** Mr. Lloyd George outlined Liberal Party's land policy in speech at Killerton Park, near Exeter. Labour candidate won bye-election at Stockport in triangular contest, being Government's first loss of seat. **25.** Institution announced of the Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies for services in event of general strike. **26.** Mr. Chamberlain received from German Ambassador acceptance of invitation to Pact Conference. **30.** Home Secretary stated Government had no objection to formation of Organisation for Maintenance of Supplies. **Oct. 7.** Report of Liberal Land Committee published. **8.** Mr. Baldwin addressed meeting at Brighton in connexion with Conservative Party Conference. **14.** Cabinet Committee on Expenditure held its first meeting. Home Secretary stated Law Officers were considering whether powers to deal with Communist extremists were sufficient. Number of leading Communists arrested on charge under Incitement to Mutiny Act. **20.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain given enthusiastic welcome on his return from Locarno. **24.** Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester dealt with the urban aspect of Liberal Land Inquiry, and condemned leasehold system.

MUNICIPAL.—**(1924) Nov. 1.** Labour won about 200 seats in municipal elections, net gain of 20. **(1925) Jan. 22.** City Corporation voted 5,000 guineas to St. Paul's Preservation Fund and referred whole question to the Special Committee. **Mar. 5.** Election of new London County Council took place, 83 Municipal Reformers, 35 Labour members and 6 Progressives being returned, including 21 women. **13.** Mr. Balfour and Lord Oxford received Freedom of Leeds. **24.** Lord Devonport retired from chairmanship of Port of London Authority. Capt. O. E. Warburg elected Chairman of London County Council. **May 13.** Lord Oxford received Freedom of City of London. **28.** Mr. MacDonald admitted to Freedom of Edinburgh. **30.** London County Council awarded £72,000 by Crown as agreed sum for occupation of County Hall and Newington Sessions House during the War. **June 5.** Freedom of Dundee conferred upon Mr. Baldwin. **18.** Minister of Health informed West Ham Guardians that he could not grant application for further loan of £300,000 except upon terms, among them decrease in relief scale. **Aug. 11.** New temporary Waterloo Bridge opened for traffic. **Sept. 29.** Lieut.-Col. H. S. Turnbull succeeded Sir William Nott-Bower as Commissioner of Police of City of London. Sir William Pryke elected Lord Mayor of London. **Oct. 1.** Mr. Baldwin made Freeman of Glasgow. **16.** Health Minister decided to assume control of administration of relief in West Ham, but the Guardians at length accepted his conditions for granting loan of £350,000.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—**(1924) Nov. 6.** British minelayer *Princess Margaret* collided in English Channel with Norwegian vessel which sank, crew being rescued. **27.** British steamer *Hartley* foundered in gale near Swanage, 18 of crew being drowned. **28.** Hulk *Marlborough* broke in two while being towed for destruction and four men were drowned. **(1925) Jan. 13.** Steamer *Cardiff Hall* wrecked in gale off Irish coast, all hands being lost. **20.** L.N.E.R. boat *Archangel* from Harwich went ashore near Hook of Holland in fog, the 140 passengers being landed. **21.** British oil-tanker *Redline No. 1* foundered in Bristol Channel with only one survivor. **Feb. 27.** While returning to port with steering gear damaged Canadian Pacific liner *Montlaurier* grounded near Queenstown, but later refloated. **April 13.** Five seamen and one officer were drowned through their motor launch colliding with barge in Medway. **21.** Japanese steamer *Raifuku Maru* sank off Nova Scotian coast with loss of crew numbering 48. **Aug. 14.** American steamer *Aquarius* collided with and badly damaged East Goodwin lightship in dense fog. **Sept. 4.** By collision between steamer and oil-tanker off Thameshaven, captain of former and his wife were drowned. **22.** Rudder of *Empress of France* jammed in gale in English Channel and vessel had to be towed to Southampton. **30.** Ramsgate trawler struck rocks off Land's End, two of crew being drowned. **Oct. 17.** Clyde liner *Comanche* for New York abandoned on fire off Florida, 200 passengers being rescued, but ten lost.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—**(1924) Nov 3.** Passenger train from Liverpool to Blackpool derailed at Moss Side, near Lytham, 14 persons being killed and many injured. **4.** Ten miners entombed in iron ore pit near Whitehaven rescued uninjured after 27 hours. **27.** Killan Colliery, near Swansea, flooded while 84 miners were underground, four lives being lost. **Dec. 5.**

By explosion in colliery near Wrexham nine men and boys were killed. **(1925) Jan. 3.** Heavy gales caused loss of several lives and large areas were inundated. **14.** In explosion at Medway Oil Company's works at Grain three workmen were killed. **19.** Five miners killed by explosion in pit at Kilmarnock. **24.** Football excursion train collided with buffers at Glasgow Central Station and 48 persons were injured. **31.** Railway coach blown off rails by gale while crossing viaduct 40 miles from Londonderry, passengers being flung into valley beneath; four were killed. **Mar. 4.** Serious damage done by fire at Woolwich Arsenal in anti-gas factory. Aeroplane crashed into school hut at Warsash, near Southampton, one girl being killed and a mistress injured. **18.** Fire broke out at Madame Tussaud's famous waxwork exhibition, and although walls were saved all the models and historic collection were destroyed. **30.** By inrush of water in View Pit, Scotswood, Newcastle, 38 miners were entrapped, and despite gallant rescue attempts all were lost. **April 6.** Tram at Rochdale after colliding with steam wagon descended steep hill out of control and crashed into shop, 30 passengers being injured. **18.** Skelmorlie reservoir on Firth of Clyde burst and five persons were drowned and considerable damage to property was caused. **May 13.** Collision occurred on bridge over Thames outside Cannon Street Station between three Southern Railway passenger trains, one engine and five carriages being derailed but no passengers injured. **15.** Explosion occurred in powder factory at Oare, near Faversham, and three men were killed. **June 10.** Motor charabanc from York was descending steep hill near Grassington when brakes failed and it crashed through parapet of bridge and fell 30 feet into river; of 24 passengers 7 were killed and 11 injured. **14.** Motor coach from Gravesend overturned on Castle Hill, Dover, two excursionists being killed and five injured. **July 7.** Glasgow's great exhibition building, Kelvin Hall, destroyed by fire. Sparks ignited Kelvingrove United Free Church which was also burned down. Many houses damaged but no lives lost. **26.** Charabanc got out of control in descending hill near Bristol and crashed into grass bank, four of occupants being killed. **31.** Tram ran backwards down Dog Kennel Hill, East Dulwich, and collided with stationary tram, 18 people being injured. **Aug. 6.** Through failure of brakes charabanc rushed down hill between Bridgend and Port Talbot and overturned, two women being killed and six persons injured. **9.** By explosion in pit near Newcastle five coal-cutters were killed and twelve gassed and burned. **Sept. 3.** Passenger train ran into standing ballast train at Hope, Derbyshire, driver and fireman of express and another man being killed and ten persons injured. **12.** Charabanc crashed through hedge and overturned in field near Maidstone, two women and two children being killed and six people injured. **Oct. 4.** Motor 'bus crashed down embankment and overturned near Gravesend, ten passengers being injured. **9.** Three children burnt to death in shed at Dagenham. **12.** In collision between two trains outside Llandudno Station 13 persons were injured.

AVIATION.—**(1924) Nov. 1.** Air-Marshal Sir John Maitland Salmond appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Defence of Great Britain. **20.** Sir Sefton Brancker left London for India on aeroplane piloted by Mr. Alan Cobham. **Dec. 24.** Aeroplane crashed at Purley just after leaving Croydon for Paris, and the pilot and its seven passengers were killed. **(1925) Jan. 3.** Sir Sefton Brancker arrived at Bombay by air. **26.** Mr. Alan Cobham made successful reconnaissance flight over the Himalayas, reaching altitude of 17,000 feet. **Feb. 10.** Report of Air Ministry's Court of Enquiry into Purley air smash found Imperial Airways in no way negligent and no blame attributable to pilot; some defect developed, but where was not known, and Croydon Aerodrome was unsatisfactory. **22.** American airship returned after non-stop flight to Bermuda and back. **April 2.** After being reconditioned airship *R* 33 flew from Cardington to Pulham. **6.** *R* 33 made night flight from Pulham to London and back, covering 800 miles in 15 hours. **16.** *R* 33 torn from her mooring mast at Pulham in severe gale and carried out over North Sea to Dutch coast. Despite badly damaged nose and small crew she was brought back on following afternoon and safely housed. **May 2.** Capt. W. Rogers flew from Croydon to Switzerland and back in one day. **21.** Captain Amundsen left King's Bay, Spitzbergen, on attempt to reach North Pole in flying-boat. **29.** Alan Cobham flew from Croydon to Zurich and back in 13 hrs. 49 mins. in small Moth. **31.** Italian airman completed flight from Rome to Australia commenced on April 21. **June 4.** Sir Samuel Hoare at Pulham presented medals and watches to crew of *R* 33. **7.** Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup started at Brussels and was won by Belgian balloon *Belgica*, which landed at Brittany. **18.** Deep anxiety over Captain Amundsen was relieved by his return to Spitzbergen four weeks after his departure. Machines had been ice-blocked. **30.** Amphibian flew from Paris to the Thames in 3 hrs. 20 mins. **July 4.** Capt. F. L. Barnard on Siskin V. Scout won King's Cup, flown in two circles round Great Britain of 804 miles a day. **Aug. 9.** French airmen, Drouhin and Landry, completed flight of 2,750 miles in 43 hrs. 32 mins. 47 secs., new distance and endurance records. **12.** French aviators, Arrachard and Carol, completed flight round Europe from Paris to Constantinople, Moscow, Copenhagen, and back to Paris, covering 4,600 miles in three days. **Sept. 3.** United States dirigible *Shenandoah*, with 43 men on board, broke in two in storm, 14 of crew being killed. **10.** American seaplane which left San Francisco on Aug. 31 to fly to Honolulu, found by submarine afloat near Honolulu, its five occupants safe. **18.** Lieut. Alford Williams, American airman, attained speed of 302 miles an hour on a Navy New Curtiss. **26.** Italian airman, Marchese de Pinedo, arrived at Tokio air station after flight of 20,000 miles. **Oct. 2.** Air Ministry's heilcopter damaged by a fall at Farnborough. **5.** *R* 33 left Pulham and cruised for 19 hours, covering 700 miles. **6.** Announced that Capt. H. C. Biard had set up seaplane record, flying at speed of 226·75 miles an hour. **12.** Two Japanese aviators who had flown from Tokio made forced landing at Farnborough. **13.** Successful vertical ascent and descent made at Farnborough by Captain Courtney in Spanish "windmill" aeroplane. **15.** Aeroplane successfully launched from *R* 33 while cruising over Pulham. In attempting to re-hook, propeller of aeroplane was fouled and aviator had to glide

to earth. **16.** Passenger aeroplane belonging to French Air Union crashed at Wadhurst in fog during journey from Paris and one woman was killed. **18.** Sadi Lecointe won Beaumont Flying Cup in France, averaging 195 miles an hour. **19.** Spanish "Autogiro," hovering aeroplane, successfully flown at Farnborough. **23.** British entry for Schneider Cup, Supermarine-Napier *S* 4, crashed to sea at Baltimore and was wrecked. **26.** United States retained Schneider Cup, Lieut. J. H. Doolittle attaining average speed over the 217 miles triangular course of 232·575 miles an hour, against 196·169 by Capt. Broad, the only British starter, who was second.

CRIMES.—**(1924) Nov. 20.** After daring raid on jeweller's shop in Birmingham, motor bandits knocked down several people in their endeavour to escape, a young woman being killed. *The Crowborough Murder.*—A London typist, Miss Elsie Cameron, left home on Dec. 5 to visit her fiancé, Norman Thorne, a poultry farmer, at Crowborough. As nothing was heard of her, police were called in, and on Jan. 15 her body was found buried on Thorne's farm. Thorne was arrested and committed for trial at Sussex Assizes at Lewes, where on March 16 he was found guilty of wilful murder and sentenced to death, his defence being that he found Miss Cameron hanging from a beam in his hut and cut her down, afterwards losing his head and hiding the body. An appeal failed, and Thorne was hanged on April 22. **(1925) Jan. 10.** Herbert Musgrave, a Bradford pianist, was fatally stabbed in the street by young married woman, Catherine Thorpe, who was later found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, but sentence commuted to life imprisonment. **18.** Police constable was shot dead on his beat at Wolverhampton while observing three youths who had escaped from a probation home at Harpenden. At Stafford Assizes on Feb. 27, two, William Crossley (19) and Edward Patrick Heggarty (17), were sentenced to death, sentences being subsequently commuted. **Mar. 9.** William Cooper Hobbs found guilty at Old Bailey of conspiracy to cheat Sir Hari Singh as sequel to Robinson *v.* Midland Bank case, and was sentenced to two years hard labour. **April 9.** While walking home in West Kensington with Grace Diana Blackaller, aged 16, a dancer, Ernest Rhodes, a valet, aged 28, out of jealousy cut her throat with razor and inflicted fatal injuries. Rhodes was found guilty, but insane, at the Central Criminal Court on May 15, and was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. **24.** Ten-year-old girl, Joan Annett, was found murdered in park of Eridge Castle, near Tunbridge Wells. George Jeffrey, aged 25, a garden boy on the estate, was arrested and was found guilty at Sussex Assizes at Lewes on July 8, and ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure. **June 7.** Body of Frank Edward Rix, Sir George Lloyd's butler, found in his bed in Mayfair with head battered in. Former pantry boy, Arthur Henry Bishop, was arrested and confessed to the murder. He was sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court on July 16. **10.** In private hotel at Streatham James Carly, the proprietor, was found dead, his wife with head injuries which proved fatal, and Stafford Gordon Dryden, who assisted in management, hanging from beam in stable. Latter had attacked the Carlys and then committed suicide. **July 31.** Two brothers sentenced to death and three other men to terms of penal servitude at Leeds Assizes for murder of a man at Sheffield during attack by gang of hooligans. **Aug. 14.** Dr. Walter Carless Swayne fatally shot by his son-in-law, afterwards found to be insane, at latter's house at Sellack, near Ross, Hereford. **Sept. 16.** Body of young married woman, Mrs. Beryl Thornton, found in Ken Wood. Her nephew, Alfred Kopsch, aged 18, was arrested and confessed to having strangled her at her request. He was found guilty at Central Criminal Court on Oct. 19, and sentenced to death. **23.** Body of young shop assistant, Iris Grace Watkins, found in mountain stream near Blackwood, Monmouthshire, six weeks after she had disappeared. At inquest on Oct. 9 jury found she was wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown. **Oct. 7.** Two prisoners escaped from Pentonville Gaol, one being recaptured the same night. **19.** Two other criminals escaped from Pentonville. **31** Second escaped prisoner captured after 23 days of liberty.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—**(1924) Nov. 29.** Rev. C. L. Thornton-Duesbery appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man. **(1925) Jan. 6.** St. Paul's Cathedral reported to be in a serious condition. **8.** Dean and Chapter issued appeal for £140,000 to remove peril to St. Paul's. **26.** Through *The Times*, £190,000 received for St. Paul's Fund. **Feb. 3.** Canon Daniel Davies elected Bishop of Bangor. **Mar. 16.** City Corporation Committee, reporting on St. Paul's Cathedral, accepted proposals of Commission of Experts, required that restoration work should be proceeded with speedily, and requested that those parts affected by the work should be closed to public. **30.** Greater part of St. Paul's closed to public for indefinite period. **April 20.** Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis succeeded Bishop J. Taylor Smith as Chaplain-General to the Forces. **27.** Mr. Thomas S. Penny assumed office as President of Baptist Union. **May 11.** Dr. J. D. Jones inducted as Chairman of Congregational Union. **18.** The Malines Conference resumed. **21.** Malines Conference closed. **July 7.** Dr. Banks Strong, Bishop of Ripon, translated to Bishopric of Oxford, vacant by death of Dr. Burge. **Aug. 27.** *The Times* St. Paul's Fund exceeded £250,000. **Sept. 26.** Dr. Edward Arthur Burroughs, Dean of Bristol, appointed Bishop of Ripon. **Oct. 6.** Church Congress opened at Eastbourne, Bishop of Chichester presiding. In a sermon Archbishop of Canterbury attributed small congregations to poorness of sermons. **14.** Autumn assembly of Congregational Union opened at Bournemouth. **20.** Dean of York, Dr. W. F. Norris, appointed Dean of Westminster. **23.** Rev. Lionel Ford, Headmaster of Harrow, appointed Dean of York.

EDUCATIONAL.—**(1924) Nov. 7.** Association of Education Committees supported arbitration on question of teachers' pay. **8.** Viscount Cecil elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. **15.** Delegate Conference of National Union of Teachers rejected proposal for reduction of salaries. **29.** National Union of Teachers executive announced readiness to arbitrate. **Dec. 8.** Agreement reached regarding terms of reference to Lord Burnham as arbitrator on salary proposals. **16.** Coming of age of Leeds University celebrated. **(1925) Jan. 28.** Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P., elected Warden of New

College, Oxford, in succession to Dr. Spooner. **31.** Mr. H. W. C. Davis appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University. **Feb. 3.** Mr. T. R. Ferens gave £250,000 to form nucleus of University College for Hull. **Mar. 27.** Lord Burnham announced his award in dispute over teachers' salaries. **April 13.** At conference of National Union of Teachers at Oxford the Burnham award was welcomed. Its acceptance by the Government was announced by Lord Eustace Percy. **May 1.** Miss Bertha Phillpotts, Mistress of Girton College, resigned. **29.** Miss. E. H. Major appointed Mistress of Girton College. **July 2.** Lord Cave elected Chancellor of Oxford University by 987 to 441 for Lord Oxford and Asquith. **Oct. 24.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain elected Rector of Glasgow University by 1,242 votes to 968 for Mr. G. K. Chesterton and 285 for Mr. Sidney Webb. **31.** Dr. Nansen elected Rector of St. Andrew's University by 216 to 160 for Mr. John Galsworthy.

IRELAND.—(**1924**) **Nov. 1.** De Valera sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Belfast for disobeying order prohibiting his entry into Northern Ireland. **6.** Irish Boundary Commission held its first meeting. **7.** Northern Ireland Parliament prorogued. Free State Government announced amnesty to individuals "wanted" in connection with the rebellion. **21.** Mr. Peter Hughes appointed Free State Defence Minister. (**1925**) **Feb. 11.** Dail Eireann passed motion proposed by Mr. Cosgrave to alter standing orders so as to abolish divorce. **Mar. 14.** First Parliament of Northern Ireland dissolved. **April 6.** New Ulster House of Commons consisted of 32 Unionists (against 40), 10 Nationalists (against 6), 4 Independent Unionists, 3 Labour, 2 Republicans (against 6) and 1 Farmer. **15.** New Ulster Parliament opened by the Governor. **May 7.** Ulster Budget, presented by Mr. H. M. Pollock, estimated expenditure at £8,022,000 and revenue at £8,700,000. **Sept. 7.** When Ulster Parliament adjourned Sir James Craig stated neither he nor any of his colleagues had received any invitation from any quarter to discuss the boundary question. **13.** Voting took place for elections to Free State Senate by proportional representation. **Oct. 4.** Government of Northern Ireland prohibited unemployed demonstration at Belfast and warned Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, not to visit Belfast. **10.** Although incomplete, results of election to Free State Senate showed several Labour candidates to have been successful. **24.** Mr. William Moore appointed Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland and Mr. Richard Best a Lord Justice of Appeal.

LABOUR.—(**1924**) **Dec. 10.** New all-grades wages and conditions claim of railway workers presented to the companies. (**1925**) **Feb. 3.** Railway companies replied to workers' new demands by claiming reductions of wages in various grades. **7.** National Union of Railwaymen decided to refer their programme to Central Wages Board and to oppose companies' counter proposals. **25.** Miners' Delegate Conference at Blackpool directed districts to consider all wage proposals and to call conference with representatives of unions of railwaymen, transport workers and engineers. **Mar. 5.** Negotiations between employers and unions in engineering industry on men's application for wages advance of 20s. a week were abandoned. **30.** As result of lock-out notices of Co-operative societies in Lancashire 10,000 men became unemployed. **April 2.** Co-operative strike and lock-out settled. **24.** Engineering employers, in response to men's demand for increased wages, proposed longer working week and small addition to bonus. **29.** Mr. Frank Hodges appointed permanent Secretary of Miners' International. **May 30.** Communist Party of Great Britain held its Conference at Glasgow. **July 1.** Railway companies proposed uniform cut of 5 per cent. in all wages, including directors' fees. **17.** Conference of representatives of leading unions approved draft constitution of alliance to take joint action in disputes. **25.** Strike of textile workers in West Riding of Yorkshire, following wage reduction notices, extended. **28.** Railway unions informed companies of their rejection of all-round reduction in wages and salaries. **Aug. 14.** Dispute in textile industry in West Riding settled, old wage rate to remain pending enquiry. **21.** Unofficial strike of seamen started in London docks as protest against reduction of wages under a new agreement. **29.** National Minority Movement composed of Communists held Annual Conference at Battersea. **31.** Seamen's strike caused delay to vessels at other ports. **Sept. 7.** Trade Union Congress opened at Scarborough and approved proposals for setting up its own departments and offices instead of combining with Labour Party. **29.** On first day of Labour Party Conference at Liverpool executive's proposal prohibiting Communists being members of local Labour Parties approved by nine to one majority. **30.** Mr. Ramsay MacDonald attacked Communists at Labour Party Conference, which carried resolution that policy of a Labour Government should be directed towards establishing a Socialist Commonwealth. **Oct. 1.** Mr. Arthur Pugh elected Chairman of Trades Union Congress. **2.** Mr. Robert Williams elected Chairman of Labour Party. **9.** Death of Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary of Trades Union Congress Council, while attending international deliberations at Amsterdam. **12.** Seamen's strike in South Africa and at British ports called off. **14.** Central Wages Board failed to agree on railwaymen's claims and companies' counter-claims respecting wages, and questions were remitted to National Wages Board. Agreement reached in building industry by which wages stabilised for nine months. **17.** Interim report issued of Joint Committee regarding state of shipbuilding trade, recommending greater elasticity without infringing principles of craftsmanship. **29.** National Union of Railwaymen defeated proposal that it should respond to any strike call of General Council of Trades Union Congress. *The Mining Crisis.*—At the close of a joint enquiry by representatives of coalowners and miners to consider state of the industry on June 23, Mining Association announced that on June 30 they would give a month's notice to terminate existing wages agreement, as they considered there should be return to eight hours day. Miners' Federation executive decided on June 24 to oppose any return to longer hours or reduction of wages. The Association duly gave formal notice to end the agreement, and on July 3 miners' delegate conference unanimously decided that owners' proposals could not be accepted. Government on July 23 set up Court

of Enquiry into dispute. Miners' Federation at their Annual Conference at Scarborough refused to co-operate in enquiry unless owners first withdrew proposals for new agreement, and Court consequently held its sittings without hearing miners' case, its report favouring a minimum wage and suggesting efficiency of the industry should be improved. By efforts of Mr. Bridgeman, the Government mediator, owners and men met on July 24, and after further conferences, provisional settlement was reached on July 31, on terms proposed by Prime Minister, involving suspension of owners' notices, full enquiry into efficiency of the industry, and financial assistance from the Government in aid of wages until following spring. House of Commons on Aug. 6 approved the truce by voting £10,000,000 "in subvention of wages," and on Aug. 19 delegate conference of Miners' Federation accepted terms of reference. The Coal Commission was appointed on Sept. 4, with Sir Herbert Samuel as Chairman, and later commenced its investigations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—**(1924) Dec. 8.** Council met at Rome, Mr. Austen Chamberlain representing Britain. Spain signed the Disarmament Protocol, making 16 signatory Powers. **(1925) Mar. 10.** Council met at Geneva. **12.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced Britain's rejection of the Protocol for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes. **14.** Council closed its Session. **May 11.** Draft Budget of League for 1926 amounted to £901,500. **Aug. 10.** Report of League Commission upon Mosul declared that the disputed area should not be partitioned. **Sept. 2.** Council assembled for its 35th Session. **3.** Consideration of Mosul question opened by Mr. Amery. **7.** M. Painlevé opened the Assembly at Geneva. Senator Dandurand elected President for the Session. **10.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain addressed Assembly and opposed the Geneva Protocol. **19.** Subcommittee considering the Mosul question proposed that certain points should be referred to Permanent Court of International Justice, but Turkey withdrew pledges to accept the League's ruling. **22.** Britain and France agreed that enquiry for a disarmament conference should be commenced. **23.** Financial Committee of League decided to build new offices, and sum of 11,700,000 gold francs was voted for the purpose. **24.** League decided to despatch Commission of Inquiry to watch events on disputed Mosul frontier. **27.** The Assembly was closed. **Oct. 26.** Council met in Paris to consider Greco-Bulgarian trouble and despatched Commission to the scene. **30.** Council concluded after receiving report of Greek evacuation of Bulgaria.

LEGAL.—**(1924) Nov. 5.** Court of Appeal decided that Post Office servants who served during the War were entitled to war bonuses granted to those who did not enlist. **19.** Lord Darling commenced hearing of sensational suit by Mr. C. E. Robinson against the Midland Bank for £125,000, said to have been paid by Sir Hari Singh, at first referred to as "Mr. A," as result of a conspiracy, in consequence of his relations with plaintiff's wife. **21.** House of Lords allowed appeal of Dr. Sutherland against verdict for Dr. Marie Stopes in her libel action against him. **Dec. 2.** Judgment entered for the Bank on jury's findings in Robinson case. **13.** Sir Hugh Fraser and Sir William Finlay ap
of King's Bench Division. **(19**
Court of Appeal dismissed Mr. Ro
against verdict and judgment
against Midland Bank. **19.** Earl
Asquith appointed member of
mittee of Privy Council. **24.** Af
sensational trial ended in King's
with jury's verdict for £5,00
Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennisto
former husband, Lieut.-Col. Ian
toun, in action for breach of
agreement to support her after
Committee for Privileges decid
Hamilton Seymour had establi
to dukedom of Somerset. **April**
McCardie held in the Dennistou
agreement in question was nul
awarded Mrs. Dennistoun £47
costs and Colonel Dennistou
counter-claim. **May 11.** Mr. A. E
appointed Judge of Probate, Di
miralty Division. **21.** Mr. Justice
June 17. Decree nisi granted a
Westminster on petition of
Oct. 13. Centenary celebrations
held.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.—**(1924)**
Durbar held by Viceroy at R
control of States in Kathiawar, C
pur was formally transferred
Government to Government of In
Jellicoe accorded enthusiastic
departure from Wellington at en
Governor-General of New Zealand
"All Red" cable service, linking u
bados, Trinidad and British Guian
Duke and Duchess of York arrive
25. They spent Christmas at Nair
tralia won first test match at Syd
(1925) Jan. 8. Australia won se
at Melbourne by 81 runs. **12.**
on Malabar Hill, Bombay, K
Bawla, wealthy man, was fatall
number of armed natives, and h
girl with him was injured. **21.**
announced capture of those co
Malabar Hill murder. **24.** At
tralia won third test match a
Feb. 13. Earl of Athlone op
South Africa Parliament. **2**
succeeded Mr. Theodore as Prem
land. **28.** Sir Basil Blackett
Indian Budget in the Assembly
announced steady revival of tr
Announced that Viceroy of I
invited home to consult with
State, Lord Lytton to act as Vice
Reading's absence. **23.** Sir Wil
appointed Commander-in-Chief
Sudden death of Lord Rawlinso
mander-in-Chief. **April 4.** Prince
at Bathurst, West Africa. **6.** His
was warmly welcomed at Freeto
African Budget included reduc
preference. **9.** Prince of Wales
stay in the Gold Coast. **10.**
Reading left Bombay for Englan
Lytton proclaimed as Viceroy.
Lagos laid foundation stone of
30. His Royal Highness enthusia
on landing at Cape Town. **6**
installed as Chancellor of Unive
Massey, Prime Minister of New

18. Sir John Baird appointed Governor-General of Australia. **23.** Three men sentenced to death at Bombay for Malabar Hill crime. **25.** Prince of Wales was warmly greeted on arrival at Bloemfontein. **30.** Mr. J. G. Coates sworn in as Prime Minister of New Zealand. **June 2.** Prince of Wales at Ladysmith. **3.** His Royal Highness arrived at Durban. **16.** Mr. C. R. Das, the Swarajist leader, died suddenly at Darjeeling. **19.** Prince of Wales arrived at Pretoria. **22.** Prince enthusiastically received at Johannesburg. **26.** After 43 years of power Liberal Party in Nova Scotia defeated in elections. Prince of Wales visited Mafeking. **July 7.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Salisbury. **23.** Detachments of American Fleet arrived at Sydney and Melbourne. **29.** Prince sailed from Simon's Town for South America. **31.** Settlement reached of Australian shipping strike. **Aug. 3.** Prince of Wales paid short visit to St. Helena. **8.** Lord Reading arrived back at Simla. **21.** British seamen in Australia commenced strike against new British wages agreement. **24.** In Indian Assembly at Simla Sir Frederick Whyte was succeeded as President by a Swarajist, Mr. V. J. Patel. **29.** 33 vessels held up by strike in Australian ports. **Sept. 6.** Canadian Parliament dissolved. **14.** Large numbers of seamen strikers in Australia sent to prison. **18.** Mr. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister, announced a general election to decide whether Commonwealth should be governed by Parliament or outside influences. **23.** Maharajah of Kashmir died and was succeeded by Sir Hari Singh, the "Mr. A." of the Robinson case. **Oct. 7.** Lord Stonehaven, new Governor-General of Australia, arrived at Adelaide. **8.** Lord Stonehaven sworn in at Melbourne. **10.** General Hertzog at Pretoria unveiled statue of President Kruger on centenary of his birth. **12.** Shipping strike in South Africa ended. **29.** In general election in Canada Conservatives won large number of seats and became largest party. **30.** Hon. E. F. L. Wood appointed to succeed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India in April.

UNITED STATES.

(1924) Nov. 4. Mr. Calvin Coolidge (Republican) re-elected President of the Republic by sweeping majority over Mr. John W. Davis (Democrat) and Senator La Follette (Progressive), General C. J. Dawes being Vice-President. **21.** Mrs. Harding, widow of President Harding, died. **Dec. 3.** In his message to Congress, President Coolidge emphasised necessity for economy in public expenditure, and renewed recommendation for American participation in the World Court. **(1925) Jan. 10.** Resignation announced of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State. Mr. F. B. Kellogg, Ambassador in London, appointed in his place. **16.** Mr. Alanson Bigelow Houghton appointed Ambassador in London, being transferred from Berlin. **21.** Senate accepted amendment to the Naval Bill requesting the President to call another Armaments Conference. **Feb. 28.** Earthquake shocks experienced in New York and Chicago. **Mar. 4.** Mr. Coolidge inaugurated as President, and delivered his address. **18.** Tornado swept over five States, casualties numbering 645 dead and 1,945 injured. **May 15.** While attending circus performance Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Miles fell dead. **17.** Allied Governments informed by State Department they should consider funding agreements of war debts. **June 16.** Owing to derailment of train after rails had been struck by lightning, near Hackett's Town, 29 persons were killed and 70 injured. **29.** Severe earthquake reported from California, many lives being lost at Santa Barbara. **July 10.** The Scopes trial to test validity of the anti-Evolution law in State of Tennessee began at Dayton, Mr. W. J. Bryan appearing for prosecution. **17.** Judge in Scopes trial upheld objection of prosecution to scientific evidence. **23.** Jury found Mr. Scopes guilty, and he was fined £20. Notice of appeal was given. **26.** Mr. W. J. Bryan found dead in bed. **Aug. 1.** New regulations for British emigrants to United States came into operation. **19.** Agreement reached at Washington with Belgian Debt Funding Commission. **31.** Strike of anthracite miners started, 150,000 men being affected. **Sept. 11.** United States beat France in final of Davis Cup. **17.** Mr. Kellogg revoked passport visa granted to Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist M.P., as member of Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference. **22.** Offer announced of Anderson Galleries, New York, for Viscount Leverhulme's pictures and art treasures. **23.** M. Caillaux, French Finance Minister, arrived in New York to conduct debt negotiations. **25.** M. Caillaux presented French offer to Commissioners, who rejected them. Submarine S. 51 sank east of Block Island after collision with steamer, and 37 of crew were lost. **Oct. 1.** Temporary settlement of French debt question reached. **13.** Mr. Dwight Davis appointed Secretary for War on resignation of Mr. Weeks. **20.** Secretary of Treasury proposed to Committee of Congress reduction in income tax of at least £60,000,000. **25.** In severe gale 17 Navy seaplanes broke from their moorings, majority being entirely wrecked. **27.** Express derailed at Victoria, Mississippi, while crossing trestle bridge and several cars fell into ravine, 10 persons being killed and many injured.

FRANCE.

(1925) Jan. 14. Conference of Allied Finance Ministers at Paris, attended by Mr. Churchill, signed Agreement for division of reparation receipts from Germany. **Feb. 7.** Lord Crewe handed to M. Herriot British Note explaining the British position in regard to the French debt. **16.** Owing to fluctuations in the franc M. Herriot appealed to all parties to support Government's attempts to restore France's financial stability. **Mar. 25.** Paris-Bordeaux express plunged into river near Poitiers and five lives were lost. **April 10.** Government defeated in Senate on its financial policy and M. Herriot resigned. **17.** M. Painlevé completed new Cabinet with M. Caillaux as Finance Minister. **21.** New Premier read Government's declaration of policy in Chamber and received vote of confidence by 304 to 218. **24.** King George and Queen Mary arrived in Paris and were entertained by President before proceeding to London. **28.** Paris Exhibition inaugurated by the President. **May 3.** Municipal elections took place, Communists suffering losses in many districts. **20.** Prince Arthur of Connaught opened British section of Paris Exhibition. **29.** British Memorandum on German proposals for a Security Pact handed to French Government. Resolution of confidence in Government on Moroccan situation carried in Chamber by 537 to 29. **June 8.** Britain and France agreed upon reply to German

Security Pact proposals. **23.** Cabinet approved measures for evacuation of the Ruhr. **July 13.** Budget finally passed by Senate, and Parliament rose. **29.** Train left rails near Tours, 18 persons being killed and 50 injured. **Aug. 10.** News reached Paris of revolt of the Druses in Syria and defeat of small French column. **13.** Express from Paris failed to take points outside Amiens Station and engine and nine carriages left rails, 11 passengers being killed and 70 injured. **14.** Two more railway accidents near Paris, with four deaths and 60 injured. **23.** Four persons killed and 29 injured in railway accident at Sens. **Sept. 3.** In railway accident near Bayonne three lives were lost. **14.** Mr. Baldwin in Paris discussed Security Pact Conference with French Premier and French debt with M. Caillaux. **28.** Marshal Lyautey resigned post as Resident-General in French Morocco. **Oct. 12.** General strike declared in Paris by Communists failed. **22.** Cabinet decided against acceptance of American debt offer. **26.** Franc fell to 121 to the £ owing to Ministerial crisis. **29.** M. Painlevé formed new Government and became Minister of Finance. **30.** Cabinet decided to recall General Sarrail from Syria.

GERMANY.

(1924) Dec. 3. First public trial of "rotor" system of wind-power drive for sea-going vessels took place in Kiel Bight. **7.** New Reichstag elected, giving the Republicans a majority. **15.** Herr Marx visited President Ebert to announce Cabinet's resignation. **27.** Conference of Allied Ambassadors decided evacuation of Cologne bridgehead on Jan. 10 to be impossible. **(1925) Jan. 15.** Dr. Luther succeeded Herr Marx as Chancellor and formed Cabinet. **Feb. 11.** Over 100 miners killed through fire-damp explosion at coalmine near Dortmund. **28.** Death of President Ebert after operation for appendicitis. **Mar. 4.** Funeral of Herr Ebert took place. **29.** First poll in Presidential election placed Herr Jarres at top but without the necessary total, necessitating second poll. **30.** By collapse of pontoon bridge on Westphalia border 63 German soldiers drowned. **April 13.** Field-Marshal von Hindenburg accepted nomination as United Right candidate for Presidency in opposition to Herr Marx. **26.** Hindenburg elected President by majority of 886,759 over Herr Marx. **May 1.** Berlin express derailed near Danzig and 25 persons killed. **12.** Hindenburg sworn in as President in Reichstag and acclaimed by huge crowd. **June 4.** German bankers decided upon scheme for reorganisation of the Stinnes firm. Allies' collective Note on disarmament presented to German Chancellor. **July 13.** Evacuation of Ruhr by French forces commenced with withdrawal of troops from Westphalia and Bochum. **23.** Reichstag endorsed Government's foreign policy by 235 votes to 158. **31.** Evacuation of Essen completed. **Sept. 13.** Germany invited to attend Conference of Allied Foreign Ministers on proposed Security Pact. **14.** Reparation payments for first year reached estimate of one milliard marks. **Oct. 12.** German-Russian Commercial Treaty signed at Moscow. **14.** President and Cabinet endorsed attitude of German delegation at Locarno. **26.** President accepted resignations of three Nationalist Ministers because of Locarno agreements. Cabinet decided not to resign.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1924) Nov. 5. Provisional Government of China abolished Emperor's title and ordered his retirement from the palaces. **19.** Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of Egyptian Army, was fatally wounded by shots fired by seven Egyptians in Cairo and died same night. **24.** The Zaghlul Cabinet resigned and Ziwar Pasha formed new Cabinet which paid fine of £500,000 for the outrage. Tuan-Chi-Jui installed as provisional "Chief Executive" of Republic of China. **Dec. 1.** Egyptian Government accepted remaining demands of Britain. **6.** Sir G. Archer appointed Gov.-Gen. of Sudan. **(1925) Jan. 1.** Christiania resumed name of Oslo. **16.** Russian Central Committee passed resolutions dismissing Trotsky. **25.** Tutankhamen's tomb at Luxor reopened. **27.** Raisuli captured by Abdel Krim's Riffs in Morocco. **30.** The Œcumenical Patriarch expelled from Turkey. **Mar. 12.** Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen died at Peking. **18.** Fire in northern suburbs of Tokio destroyed 3,000 buildings. **April 1.** Lord Balfour inaugurated Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. **14.** General Georghieff, Bulgarian deputy, assassinated in Sofia street, and King Boris fired upon. **16.** Bomb exploded in Sofia Cathedral during memorial service, with heavy death-roll. **May 11.** Three men sentenced to death for Sofia bomb outrages. **24.** Severe earthquake shock in Japan round Kobé, number of persons being killed. **30.** Chinese students and strikers at Shanghai commenced anti-foreign riots and police were obliged to fire upon them. **June 21.** Anti-foreign disturbances, led by Bolshevists in Canton, Swatow, Peking and Shanghai, continued. **25.** Coup d'état in Athens, General Pangalos securing resignation of Cabinet. **July 26.** France and Spain reached agreement regarding the Moroccan campaign. **Aug. 14.** Prince of Wales welcomed with enthusiasm on landing at Montevideo. **17.** Another warm greeting accorded His Royal Highness upon his arrival at Buenos Ayres. **23.** Seven men executed at Cairo for murder of Sir Lee Stack. **Sept. 4.** British Note to China agreed to consider proposal for modification of existing Treaties if Chinese fulfilled their obligations and attended a Tariff Conference. **6.** Prince of Wales arrived at Santiago after crossing the Andes. **7.** Spanish attempt to land on Riff coast in Alhucemas Bay failed, but landing was effected at another point. **10.** French offensive in Morocco began successfully. **18.** Japanese Parliament buildings at Tokio entirely destroyed by a fire. **23.** Princess Mafalda, daughter of King of Italy, married to Prince Philip of Hesse at Rome. Spanish troops advanced in Morocco. **27.** Prince of Wales left South America on his homeward journey. **Oct. 5.** Conference on projected Security Pact opened at Locarno. Mr. Austen Chamberlain delivered the opening address. Fascists at Florence sacked number of shops and offices, four persons being killed. **16.** The Security Pact Treaties were initialled at Locarno, including an agreement to allow Germany to enter League of Nations. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other delegates received ovations from crowd. **22.** Greek troops crossed Bulgarian frontier following ultimatum for satisfaction for murder of Greek officer. **23.** Bulgaria appealed to League of Nations to deal with frontier situation. **26.** News received of bombardment of Damascus by French troops. **31.** News published of deposition of Shah of Persia.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having responsible government, i.e.* "Dominion Status." The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not

merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(*b*) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(*c*) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(*d*) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(*e*) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown: The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(*f*) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(*g*) *Mandatory Spheres*, where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, *e.g.*, the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Government. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914–1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The comparative cost of defence of the British Empire in 1913–14 and 1925–26 was:—

	1913-14.	1925-26.
U.K.	£81,961,000	£127,019,000
Canada	$11,916,000	$12,454,000
Australia	£4,031,000	£5,263,000 (1924–25)
New Zealand	£560,000	£943,000 (1924–25)
S. Africa	£1,280,000	£898,000 (1925–26)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which last met in 1923, is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain; *Chairman* (*in the absence of the President*), The Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (*see* p. 222) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the

Country.	Government Representative.	Capital.
Europe—		
Northern Ireland	*Governor-General*, Duke of Abercorn, K.P. / Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P., *Premier*	Belfast.
Irish Free State	*Governor-General*, Timothy Michael Healy, K.C. / William Cosgrave, *Premier* (*Taoiseach*)	Dublin.
Malta	*General* Sir W. N. Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., *Governor*	Valletta.
Gibraltar	*Gen.* Sir U. C. Monro, Bart., K.C.B., [illegible]S.I., G.C.M.G., *Governor*	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire	Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *Viceroy.* / Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood, P.C., *Viceroy Designate*	Delhi.
Madras	Viscount Goschen, C.G.I.E., C.B.E., *Governor*	Madras.
Bombay	*Lt.-Col.* Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Bombay.
Bengal	Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., *Governor*	Calcutta.
United Provinces	Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Allahabad.
Punjab	Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *Governor*	Lahore.
Burma	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., *Governor*	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Patna.
Central Provinces	Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., *Governor*	Nagpur.
Assam	Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., *Governor*	Shillong.
Baluchistan	F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Quetta
N.W. Frontier Province	H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Peshawar.
Andamans and Nicobars	*Lt.-Col.* M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E., *Chief Commissioner*	Port Blair.
Aden	*Maj.-Gen.* T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., *Political Resident*	Aden.
Cyprus	Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Nikosia.
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	*Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., *Admin.*	Baghdad.
Palestine	*Field-Marshal* Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., *High Commissioner*	Jerusalem.
Ceylon	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., *Governor*	Colombo.
Straits Settlements	Sir I. N. Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Singapore.
Hong Kong	Cecil Clementi, C.M.G., *Governor*	Victoria.
Weihaiwei	W. Russell Brown, *Administrator*	Weihaiwei.
North Borneo	Aylmer C. Pearson, C.M.G., *Governor*	Sandakan.
Africa—		
Union of South Africa	Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *Governor-Gen.* / *Gen.* Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, *Premier*	Pretoria.
Basutoland	*Lt.-Col.* Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G., *Commissioner*	Maseru.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	Jules Eilenberger, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Resident Commissioner*	Mafeking (Cape).
Swaziland Protectorate	De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G., *Resident Commissioner*	Mbabane.
Southern Rhodesia	*Lt.-Col.* Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* / Sir C. P. J. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., *Premier*	Salisbury.
Northern Rhodesia	Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Livingstone
Gambia	*Capt.* Cecil H. Armitage, D.S.O., *Governor*	Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony & Togoland	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor*	Accra.
Sierra Leone	Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., *Governor*	Freetown.
Nigeria and Cameroon	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., *Governor-General*	Lagos.
Sudan	Sir G. F. Archer, K.C.M.G., *Governor-General*	Khartoum.
Somaliland Protectorate	*Lt Col.* Sir G. H. Summers, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Berbera.
Kenya	*Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Grigg, K.C.M.G., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., *Governor*	Nairobi.
Uganda Protectorate	W. F. Gowers, C.M.G., *Governor*	Entebbe.
Zanzibar Protectorate	Seyyed Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G. *Sultan* / A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., *British Resident*	Zanzibar.
Nyasaland Protectorate	Sir C. C. Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *Governor and Consul-General*	Zomba.
Tanganyika	Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*	Dar-es-Salaam.
Mauritius	Sir Herbert James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor*	Port Louis.
Seychelles	*Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B., *Governor*	Victoria.
St. Helena and Ascension	C. H. Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E., *Governor*	Jamestown.
America—		
Dominion of Canada	*General* Lord Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. *Governor-General* / Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., *Premier*	Ottawa.
Newfoundland	Sir W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. W. S. Monroe, *Premier*	St. John's.
Bermuda	*Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. *Governor*	Hamilton.
Jamaica	Sir E. E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., *Captain-General*	Kingston.
Bahamas	*Maj.* Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., *Governor*	Nassau.
Leeward Isles	*Lt. Col.* Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bart., *Governor*	St. John's
Windward Isles	Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*	St. George's.
Barbados	W. C. F. Robertson, C.M.G., *Governor*	Bridgetown.
Trinidad and Tobago	Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Port of Spain.
British Guiana	Sir C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Georgetown.
British Honduras	*Maj.* J. A. Burdon, C.M.G., *Governor*	Belize.
Falkland Islands	Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G., *Governor*	Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
Commonwealth of Australia	Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor-General* / Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., *Premier*	Melbourne.
New South Wales	*Admiral* Sir D. R. S. De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *Governor* / Hon. J. T. Lang, *Premier*	Sydney.
Victoria	Rt. Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., *Governor* / Hon. J. Allan, *Premier*	Melbourne.
South Australia	*Gen.* Sir G.T. M. Bridges, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* / Hon. John Gunn, *Premier*	Adelaide
Queensland	(Vacant) *Governor.* / Hon. W. McCormack, *Premier*	Brisbane.
Tasmania	Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G., *Governor* / Hon. A. Lyons, *Premier*	Hobart.
Western Australia	*Col.* Sir W. R. Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *Governor* / Hon. Philip Collier, *Premier*	Perth.
Dominion of New Zealand	*Gen.* Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., *Gov. G.* / Hon. J. G. Coates, *Premier*	Wellington.
Fiji	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., *Governor*	Suva.
Papua	Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G., *Administrator*	Port Moresby.
Pacific Islands	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., *High Commissioner*	Suva, Fiji.

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1923-4).	Total Exports (1923-4).
					£	£
Europe.						
Great Britain and Ireland	..	..	121,090	47,350,000	1,280,000,000	936,000,000
Isle of Man	Purchase	1827	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Duke of Normandy	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	Treaty Cession	1814	225,000	4,000,000	1,137,000	
Gibraltar	„ „	1713	2	22,000	3,900,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	235,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	21,000,000	25,500,000
Straits Settlements	„ „	1785-1909	1,660	3,480,000	87,000,000	77,000,000
Federated Malay States	„ „	1874-1888	27,700		13,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States	„ „	1909	24,800		4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	„ „	1842-1906	390	875,000	82,000,000	86,000,000
Weihaiwei	„ „	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,100	260,000	828,000	1,302,000
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	2,500	30,000	94,000	105,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	42,000	600,000	1,951,000	4,298,000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	311,000	1,243,000	1,271,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,850,000	14,000,000	7,000,000
Palestine	„ „	1914-1918	9,000	800,000	5,000,000	1,600,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000			
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300	7,000,000		
Transvaal	„	1900	110,400			
Orange Free State	„	1900	50,000		66,000,000	84,000,000
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322,200	228,000		
Basutoland	„	—	11,800	500,000		
Bechuanaland	„	1895	275,000	153,000		
Southern Rhodesia	„	1889	149,000	900,000	4 000,000	5 ,565,000
Northern Rhodesia	„	1889	291,000	1,200,000	—	4,000,000
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	210,000	672,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	„ „	1672	79,000	2,030,000	8,315,000	10,000,000
Sierra Leone	„ „	1787	34,000	1,541,000	1,730,000	1,721,000
Nigeria	„ „	1891	336,000	19,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000
Somaliland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	350,000	250,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	6,180,000	6,140,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,072		
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	1,733,000	1,800,000
Zanzibar	„ „	1890	1,020	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	„ „	1891	38,000	1,200,000	548,000	584,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	6,000,000	5,475,000	3,542,000
Mauritius	„ and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	110,000	120,000
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800		
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	150	51,000	36,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,260	2,934,000		
Quebec	„ „	1759-1763	706,850	2,361,000		
Nova Scotia	„ „	1629-1713	21,500	524,000		
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,200	388,000		
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,300	89,000		
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	160,000,000	214,000,000
Manitoba	„	1813	251,900	610,000		
Alberta	„	1670	255,300	588,000		
Saskatchewan	„	1670	251,700	758,000		
North-West Territories	„	1670	1,250,000	8,000		
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	162,750	263,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	5,000,000	3,147,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	60,000	1,553,000	626,000
Leeward Islands	„	1623-1659	750	140,000	766,000	9,000,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162,000	700,000	800,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	2,547,000	1,849,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,860	366,000	4,300,000	5,000,000
British Guiana	„ and Cession	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	2,744,000	3,240,000
British Honduras	„	1798	8,600	46,000	8,000,000	659,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1612	20	24,000	1,815,000	446,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000		
South Georgia, &c.	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	425,000	3,500,000
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000		
Victoria	„	1832	88,000	1,667,000		
South Australia	„	1836	380,070	495,000	101,000,000	130,000,000
Queensland	„	1824	670,500	842,000		
Tasmania	„	1803	26,220	214,000		
Western Australia	„	1828	976,000	366,000		
Northern Territory	„	—	524,000	3,700	—	—
New Zealand	„ and Conquest	1845	105,000	1,434,000	49,000,000	53,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	460,000	370,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	1 000.000	1,000,000

Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £400, and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 193, of whom 97 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, P. H. Kerr, C.H., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the *total* number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,131, of whom 1,171 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 253 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,094; South Africa and Rhodesia, 803; United States, 402; Egypt, 298; Australia, 160; Canada and Newfoundland, 157; West Indies and Bermuda, 120; China, 119; Russia, 91; New Zealand, 90; France, 52; Japan, 51; Switzerland, 43; Rumania, 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands, 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland, 21.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 Undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, A. C. Jacobs, Oriel College, Oxford; A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (1, East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen Harkness, 20 Fellowships, of the annual value of $3,000 each, are tenable for two years at certain American Universities by British graduate students of either sex, unmarried, and not over 30 years of age.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while 197,072 metric tons of cocoa were produced in British Dominions in 1922 out of a world production of 383,155 metric tons. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia, but of the 11,725,521 centals imported in 1921 only 500,000 centals came from British Dominions. In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making amounted to over 500,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The output of various metals in 1921 was as under:—

Metal.	World.	Brit. Empire.
	Tons.	Tons.
Iron ore	73,000,000	5,752,000
Pig iron	36,500,000	3,957,000
Steel ingots and castings	38,700,000	4,719,000
Copper ore (metal)	537,000	46,000
Smelter copper	580,000	53,000
Lead ore (metal)	869,000	199,000
Smelter lead	849,000	136,000

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1924, there were 11,008 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 8,559 (19,105,838 gross tons) were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,449 (2,772,662 gross tons) in other parts of the British Empire. These figures include 10,078 steam and motor vessels of 21,546,044 tons, and 930 sailing vessels of 332,456 tons. In the Great War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,928 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were *British*, 238 (696,845 tons) *French*, 230 (742,365 tons) *Italian*, 29 (120,176 tons) *Japanese*, and 80 (341,512 tons) *U.S.A.*

CAPITAL.—London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1911.	1921.
England and Wales (London):—			
England (including Monmouthshire) ...	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)			
Irish Free State (Dublin)	32,586	4,390,219	*4,496,000
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	80,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total.....	121,633	45,516,259	47,413,382

* Estimated; no Irish Census in 1921.

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christians, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,414,000 communicant-in England at Easter 1923, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 600,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1924). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

(Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State.)

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths	Rate per 1,000.
1913	1,102,500	24·1	342,538	15·0	652,738	14·3
1919	888,031	19·0	440,741	18·9	657,964	14·3
1920	1,193,864	25·4	453,562	19·3	600,847	12·8
1921	1,062,735	22·5	383,348	16·2	588,677	12·5
1922	983,589	20·7	357,131	15·0	624,027	13·1

Immigration and Emigration.

Year.	Total Immigrants.	Total Emigrants.*	Destinations of the (British and Irish) Emigrants.						
			To the British Empire.					To other Countries.	
			North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	U.S.A.	Elsewhere.	Total.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021	148,190
1919	193,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,810	43,575
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370	105,799
1921	227,583	377,507	84,145	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208	79,707
1922	224,462	343,624	86,326	67,389	23,948	26,002	193,665	132,236	17,723	149,959
1923	210,509	463,285	158,359	55,716	21,160	27,036	260,271	182,758	20,256	203,014

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was, *Outwards* (to the Continent), 1,184,412 and *Inwards* (from the Continent), 1,30,874. The figures for 1918-23 were *Outwards* (1918) 189,225, (1919) 569,922, (1920) 738,860, (1921) 830,558, (1922) 898,182, (1923) 1,038,154; *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, (1920) 725,253, (1921) 855,343, (1922) 916,398, (1923) 1,103,026.

Nationality of Emigrants.—In 1913 the number of *British and Irish* Emigrants was 389,394, of whom 271,756 were *English*, 5,049 *Welsh*, 68,202 *Scottish*, and 44,396 *Irish*; in 1923 the total number of *British and North Irish* Emigrants was 256,284, of whom 140,891 were *English*, 4,529 *Welsh*, 88,584 *Scottish*, and 22,280 *North Irish*.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1871.....31,845,379
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,241,482
1821.....21,272,187	1891.....38.104,975
1831.....24,392,485	1901.....41,976,827
1841.....27,036,450	1911.....45,370,530†
1851.....27,724,056	1921.....42,767,530§§
1861.....29,321,288	

*** The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135·6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.‡	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4·69	1,575,923	5·64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14·00	2,142,147	4·74	1,797,504	5·65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18·06	2,493,423	4·81	2,088,156	5·75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15·80	2,911,874	4·77	2,481,544	5·60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14·27	**	**	2,943,945	5·41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12·65	3,712,290	4·83	3,278,039	5·47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11·90	4,491,524	4·47	3,739,505	5·37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13·21	5,049,016	4·50	4,259,117	5·33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14·36	5,633,192	4·61	4,831,519	5·38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11·65	6,131,001	4·73	5,451,497	5·32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12·17	7,036,868	4·62	6,260,852	5·20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10·89	8,005,290	4·50	7,141,781	5·05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5·03	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4·41	294,553	5·46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12·27	402,068	4·49	304,093	5·93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15·82	447,960	4·66	341,474	6·12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13·04	502,301	4·70	369,393	6·40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10·82	550,428	4·76	502,852	5·21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10·25	600,098	4·81	370,308	7·80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6·00	678,584	4·51	393,220	7·78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9·72	742,694	4·52	412,185	8·02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11·18	812,712	4·60	739,005	5·05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647	290,074	7·77	876,089	4·59	817,568	4·92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11·09	967,200	4·62	926,914	4·82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6·46	1,040,147	4·58	1,013,369	4·70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2·55	—	—	1,057,609	4·62
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5·61	1,249,816	6·21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5·25	1,472,739	5·55	1,328,839	6·15
1851.	3,190,030	3,361,755	0,552,385	§1,622,739	§19·85	1,204,319	5·44	1,046,223	6·28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	§753,418	§11·50	1,128,300	5·14	995,156	5·83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	§386,590	§6·67	1,071,494	5·04	961,380	5·63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	§237,541	§4·39	995,074	5·20	914,108	5·66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	§470,086	§9·08	932,113	5·05	870,578	5·40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	§245,975	§5·23	910,256	4·90	858,158	5·20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	§68,556	§1·54	910,748	4·82	861,879	5·09
ISLANDS.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6·02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	§3,378	§2·34	—	—	24,197	5·84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4·66	—	—	25,824	5·72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150 370	2,528	1·77	—	—	27,770	5·41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	§1,455	§0·96	35,664	4·17	29,220	5·26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0·6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.
‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.
** Incorrectly taken. § Decrease. §§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(*a*) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(*b*) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The *Cabinet*, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (*see* page 156). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(*a*) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, *e.g.*, the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," *see* p. 544) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(*b*) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (*see* p. 520) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(*c*) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,832 in England and Wales (1922), and 6,530 in Scotland (1922). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The *City Police* district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see* p. 228). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 1 Assistant Commissioner, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 984 Constables; also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The *Metropolitan Police* district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven and a half millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see* p. 229). The Force on Oct. 1, 1925, consisted of 35 Superintendents, 664 Inspectors, 2,959 Sergeants, and 16,738 Constables, making a total of 20,436, with 279 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 26, 1925, was 9,342. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1924-25 was £7,427,075. On March 31, 1925, there were 12,074 Police pensioners, and 597 pensioned widows and 272 children.

LOSSES FROM FIRE.

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000,000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £2,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3*d.* rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME.

England and Wales.

Indictable Offences.—The number of persons tried for indictable offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and summarily was lower in 1922 than in 1921, and considerably below the level of 1913. The figures for the principal groups of offences compare as follows:—

Offences against	1913.	1921.	1922.
The Person	3,226	3,071	2,969
Property (with Violence)	3,984	4,280	4,337
Do. (without do.)	54,256	53,022	50,067
Do. (Malicious Injury to)	458	314	199
Currency (and Forgery)	346	269	285
Other Offences	899	399	320
Totals	63,269	61,355	58,177

Non-Indictable Offences.—Persons proceeded against for less serious offences numbered 524,678, compared with 523,718 in 1921, and 680,290 in 1913. The totals for certain groups of offences and the corresponding figures for 1921 and 1913 are:—

	1913.	1921.	1922.
Betting and gaming	5,247	7,915	10,790
Drunkenness	204,038	81,383	80,463
Education Acts	44,030	26,529	22,337
Game laws	4,262	5,620	4,682
Highway Acts	76,011	133,465	145,678
Police regulations	106,509	74,241	67,871
Poor law	6,256	3,128	4,457
Prostitution	10,629	5,715	5,013
Revenue laws	17,101	14,099	20,741
Sunday trading	11,555	18,426	21,384
Vagrancy	27,523	26,333	28,916

Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—Of 8,435 persons brought up for trial in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, 133 were not actually tried—in 12 cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, in 101 cases the Grand juries found no bill, and in 20 cases the accused were insane and unfit to plead; 1,491 were acquitted, and 6,784 convicted, while 27 were found "guilty but insane."

Court of Criminal Appeal.—The Court of Criminal Appeal heard or otherwise disposed of 86 appeals out of 415 applications. In 19 cases the conviction was affirmed, and in 17 cases the conviction was quashed; in 18 cases the sentence was affirmed and in 28 cases the sentence was quashed and other sentences substituted, and in 2 cases the sentence was quashed.

Husbands and Wives, &c.—Separation orders granted in 1922 numbered 4,580, compared with 5,173 in 1913; 8,056 orders were made for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914), and 8,831 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959).

*Juvenile Offenders**.—The total number of persons brought before juvenile courts in 1922 was 31,056, namely, 15,232 boys and 738 girls under the age of 14, and 14,489 boys and 597 girls over 14 and under 16; and 2,077 males and 156 females aged above 16. Of those brought before Juvenile Courts 3,800 were acquitted, orders

* Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines, damages, or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 years be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained. (Children Act, 1908, sec. 102.)

without conviction were made against 14,643, and 12,528 were convicted. Only 3 youthful offenders were sentenced to imprisonment; 564 were committed to reformatory schools, 508 males were ordered to be whipped, and 11,402 were sentenced to pay fines. In 2,529 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant. During the year probation orders were made in respect of 10,535 persons.

Bigamy.—The increase in sexual crimes since 1913 is almost wholly in cases of bigamy; in 1913 there were 133 cases of bigamy, in 1922 there were 454, against 722 (1920) and 570 (1921).

Blackmail.—There were 35 cases of "Extortion by Threats to accuse of crime or by other Threats" in 1922. Of 24 such persons tried at the Assizes, 4 were acquitted, 2 were sent to penal servitude and 14 were imprisoned; and of the 6 persons tried at Quarter Sessions for the crime of blackmail, 5 were acquitted and 1 sentenced to imprisonment.

Homicide.—Apart from 45 cases of infanticide and deaths from illegal operations, 100 cases of supposed murder came to the knowledge of the police in England and Wales during 1922, compared with the annual average of 103 for the years 1918–1922. In 27 cases (1922) the murderer committed suicide at the time of the murder; in 65 cases arrests were made and 5 accused persons were discharged. In 1922 60 persons (41 males, 19 females) were tried for murder; 3 were found insane upon arraignment, 9 were acquitted, 13 were found guilty but insane, and 34 were sentenced to death, of whom 10 (6 males and 4 females) had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Suicide.—A verdict of *felo de se* was recorded in 117 cases, and of other cases of suicide in 3,727 cases, after inquest by Coroners.

Drunkenness.—The total number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in 1922 was 81,150 (66,076 men and 15,074 women), against a total of 204,038 in 1913 and 81,383 in 1921.

Age of Criminals.—In 1922 the ages of convicted persons received into prison were—(aged 14 to 16), 13; (16 to 21), 3,938; (21 to 30), 13,484; (30 to 40), 12,537; (40 to 50), 9,774; (50 to 60), 5,020; (60 and over), 2,840. Of those aged 60 and above 348 were convicted of larceny, 968 of drunkenness and 452 of begging.

Illiteracy of Criminals.—In 1922 there were 47,606 convicted persons received into prison, of whom 82 per cent. were born in England and Wales, and 2 per cent. were aliens. Only 2,358 of the total number were illiterate, against 28,102 in 1900 and 55,793 in 1880. It is thus clear that the diminution of illiteracy in the general population extends to the criminal classes.

EDUCATION.

I.—Elementary.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that Local Authority schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers.

In 1922–3 there were 21,393 public elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for over 7,100,000 pupils, and average attendance of 5,200,000; and in 1923 there were 2,901 primary schools in Scotland with accommodation for 900,000, and average attendance of 670,000. Teachers number 185,771 (128,123 women) in England and Wales, and 19,968 (15,928 women) in Scotland. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires Local Authorities in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—Education beyond Elementary.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

(i.) *England and Wales.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board in 1922 was 1,249 in England and Wales, contain-

ing 185,076 boys and 176,949 girls, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive. The system in *Wales* is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

(ii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, Technical Institution Courses, and Day Technical Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent. have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1924-5 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities.	Professors, &c.	Undergraduates.
England (10)	3,074	31,250
Wales (1)	361	2,750
Scotland (4)	730	10,090
Total (15)	4,174	44,090

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure for thirteen years ended March 31, 1926, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914-15	226,694,000	560,474,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,158,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917-18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918-19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922-23	914,012,000	812,497,000
1923-24	837,169,000	788,840,000
1924-25	799,436,000	795,777,000
1925-26*	801,060,000	799,400,000

* Budget Estimate. (see also p. 467)

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1924-1925.

Revenue.

	Budget.	*Actual.*
Customs	£101,800,000	£99,344,000
Excise	135,900,000	135,128,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	15,600,000	16,164,000
Estate Duties	56,000,000	59,450,000
Stamps	21,000,000	22,850,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,250,000	1,450,000
Income Tax	265,000,000	273,836,000
Super-Tax	61,000,000	62,680,000
Excess Profits Duty	8,000,000	700,000
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	18,100,000
Post Office Services	53,500,000	55,450,000
Crown Lands	900,000	960,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,250,000	11,940,883
Miscellaneous Receipts:—		
Ordinary	11,850,000	14,419,564
Special	30,000,000	26,963,148
Total	£794,050,000	£799,435,595

Expenditure.

	Budget.	*Actual.*
National Debt	£350,000,000	£357,161,261
Northern Ireland	3,500,000	3,821,660
Road Fund	15,000,000	15,563,044
Local Taxation	13,150,000	13,967,146
Land Settlement	750,000	663,362
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,440,000	2,430,238
Navy	55,800,000	55,625,000
Army	45,000,000	44,765,000
Air Force	14,511,000	14,310,000
Civil Services	227,573,000	226,134,000
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,221,000	10,956,000
Post Office Services	51,081,000	50,380,000
Total	£790,026,000	£795,776,721
Surplus	4,024,000	3,658,884
Total	£794,050,000	£799,435,595

THE BUDGET, 1925-1926.

Summary of Provisions.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1925-1926 was introduced on April 28, 1925, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Churchill). The financial year 1924-1925 ended with a realized surplus of £3,659,000, which was applied in reduction of the National Debt, and the estimated revenue for 1925-1926 showed an estimated surplus of £1,650,000, after allowing for certain remissions of taxation.

Reductions in Taxation.

Income Tax.—Standard rate reduced from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* in the £; relief to "earned" incomes increased from one-tenth to one-sixth, and maximum deduction raised from £200 to £250. "Investment" income of taxpayers 65 years old or more to be treated as earned income.

Super-Tax.—Reductions varying from one-half on lower incomes to one-tenth on higher; no change in Super-Tax on incomes over £15,000 per annum.

New Customs and Excise Duties.

Silk and Artificial Silk.—From 1*s.* 6*d.* to 7*s.* 9*d.* per lb. Preference, $\frac{5}{6}$ of full rate.

Cinema Films.—½*d.* to 5*d.* Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Clocks, Watches, Motor Cars, Motor Bicycles, and Musical Instruments.—33⅓ per cent. ad valorem. Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Hops.—£4 per cwt. Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Excise duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb. Manufacturers of ditto, annual license duty of £1.

Imperial Preference.

Dried Fruit.—Full rate, 2*s.* and 7*s.* per cwt.; Preference rate, *nil.*

Sugar.—Full rate, 11*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.; Preference rate, 7*s.* 4⅔*d.*

Glucose.—Solid, full rate, 7*s.* 5*d.* per cwt.; Preference rate, 4*s.* 8⅓*d.*

Saccharine.—Full rate, 3*s.* 9*d.* per oz.; Preference rate, 2*s.* 4⅓*d.*

Tobacco.—Full rate, 8*s.* 2*d.* per lb.; Preference rate, $\frac{5}{6}$ of full rate.

Wine.—Full rate, 6*s.* per gall.; Preference rate reduced from 66⅔ to 33⅓ of full rate.

Sparkling Wine.—Full rate, 12*s.* 6*d.* per gall.; Preference rate, 50 per cent. of full rate.

Insurance and Pensions.

Under the new insurance scheme, which it is proposed shall cover the existing population included under National Health Insurance—comprising 15,000,000 contributors who represent with their dependents 70 per cent. of the entire population—the suggested rates of contribution are :—

Men.—Employer, 4*d.*; Employee, 4*d.*

Women.—Employer, 2*d.*; Employee, 2*d.*

These contributions will be in addition to the existing Health Insurance rates. It is proposed that the scheme shall start from January 4, 1926, and it is estimated that it will produce the following benefits :—

Widows.—10*s.* per week for life.

Eldest Child.—5*s.* per week until aged 14.

Other Children.—3*s.* per week until aged 14.

Orphan Children.—7*s.* 6*d.* per week for the first child, and 6*s.* for the second.

From January 6, 1928, all contributors, male and female, over 65 years of age, will receive 10*s.* per week, irrespective of means or test. The new scheme will cost the State nothing in the first year; in the third year the cost is estimated at £4,000,000; rising in the tenth year to £15,000,000.

TAXATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The amount of Taxation *per head* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial year 1924-1925 was £15 7*s.* 2*d.* This amount compares with 676 *francs* in *France*; 83·9 *Reichsmarks* in *Germany*; 342·7 *lire* in *Italy*; and $26 80 *cents* of (Federal) Taxation per head in the *United States*.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

The estimated yield of 1*d.* in the £ of Income Tax (excluding Super-Tax) was £4,380,000 in 1922-1923 and £4,880,000 in 1923-1924. The estimated number of individuals chargeable to Super-Tax for 1923 1924 was 89,000; their total income was £510,000,000, and they paid in Super-Tax £62,500,000 in addition to £114,750,000 Income Tax, a total of £177,250,000, or 34·8 per cent. of their total income.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1925-1926.

Revenue.

	Budget.	*Six months.*
Customs	£102,040,000	£50,077,000
Excise	137,220,000	61,906,000
Motor Vehicle Duties	17,500,000	4,838,000
Estate Duties	66,500,000	29,970,000
Stamps	24,000,000	10,160,000
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,000,000	170,000
Income Tax	262,000,000	94,840,000
Super Tax	63,300,000	26,730,000
Excess Profits Duty	4,000,000	—
Corporation Profits Tax	9,000,000	6,040,000
Post Office Services	57,000,000	26,600,000
Crown Lands	900,000	460,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,600,000	8,407,931
Miscellaneous Receipts :—		
Ordinary	14,000,000	5,472,619
Special	30,000,000	18,264,185
Total	£801,060,000	£343,934,735

Expenditure.

	Budget.	*Six months.*
National Debt	£355,000,000	£175,970,940
Northern Ireland	4,000,000	2,350,617
Road Fund	16,900,000	4,237,044
Local Taxation	13,329,000	4,452,838
Land Settlement	700,000	238,842
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,000,000	1,299,663
Navy	60,500,000	
Army	44,500,000	54,650,000
Air Force	15,513,000	
Civil Services	222,609,000	108,691,339
Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,391,000	28,015,477
Post Office Services	52,958,000	
Total	£799,400,000	£379,906,760
Surplus	1,660,000	...
Total	£801,060,000	£379,906,760

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1920-21—1924-25.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Spirit Retailers.	°Other Licences			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	123,393,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,279,543	2,122,325
1923	92,262,893	45,079,233	1,219,704	3,032,354	1,378,947	871,065	9,603,047	1,800,249
1924	76,110,637	45,144,092	1,306,776	3,159,203	1,381,051	694,330	9,284,686	1,785,649
1925	77,825,828	42,824,674	1,323,317	3,446,207	1,439,640	518,104	6,249,344	1,763,217

° *Other Licences* issued in 1923-24 included: Auctioneers, 8,194; Hawkers, 13,211; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 51,084; Pawnbrokers, 4,121; Plate Dealers, 20,228: and in 1921-22:—Male Servants, 264,246; Armorial Bearings, 40,890; Dogs, 1,888,140.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1920-21—1924-25.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Matches.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	16,863,249	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,342	2,912,643	17,127,332	...	781,498
1922	17,582,517	2,464,482	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	1,099,962	450,401
1923	11,555,725	1,707,842	39,376,392	53,472,257	3,051,851	8,569,348	1,212,514	538,981
1924	10,730,855	1,660,893	37,126,709	51,980,378	3,368,648	8,892,773	1,335,766	542,577
1925	5,981,033	882,464	20,035,072	51,998,372	3,752,029	8,229,054	1,531,908	...

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was: *Tea*, 8·42lb.; *Coffee*, 0·82lb.; *Cocoa*, 3·19lb., a total of 12·43lb. per head. In 1840, the figures were: *Tea*, 1·22lb.; *Coffee*, 1·08; *Cocoa*, 0·08lb., a total of 2·38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1924, 8,459 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6,401 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 3,915 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 915 gallons of spirits. 3,807 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £12,138 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1920-21—1924-25.

Year ended Mar. 31.	Estate, &c., Duties.		Income Tax.	Super Tax.	Stamps.	Post Office Revenue.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	40,613,627	6,509,694	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540,814	36,100,000	5,200,000	8,300,000
1922	45,145,726	7,300,355	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,638,000	40,000,000	5,900,000	8,200,000
1923	48,463,487	7,956,069	314,836,000	64,209,000	22,222,000	34,150,000	5,500,000	10,500,000
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761	271,433,000	61,746,800	21,579,000	32,840,000	5,570,000	13,550,000
1925	50,514,243	8,356,024	275,456,000	62,989,000	22,758,000	34,925,000	5,575,000	16,224,000

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1922-3.

Schedule.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
A (From Ownership) ...	171,037,559	15,640,280	5,598,535	192,276,374
B (From Occupation)...	20,606,881	3,336,510	1,521,878	25,465,269
C (From Securities) ...	128,384,296	[illegible]	687,500	128,149,796
D (From Businesses, &c.)	1,224,216,214	156,125,387	31,090,762	1,411,432,363
E (From Salaries)	519,021,198	55,224,590	21,614,859	595,860,647
	...	...	...	...
Total .....£	2,063,266,148	229,404,767	60,513,534	2,353,184,449

EXCESS PROFITS.

Year.	Yield.
	£
1917-18	220,214,000
1918-19	285,028,000
1919-20	290,045,000
1920-21°	286,255,000
1921-22	30,477,813
1922-23	2,004,000
1923-24	2,758,238

° To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1924-25.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
England and Wales.....	£15,045,094
cotland	1,435,053
Total	£16,480,147

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1924-25.

Total Tax	£18,762,589
Repayments, &c.	757,487
Net Receipts	£18,005,102

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1925-26.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments, the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments show a reduction of £14,216,000 for the year 1925-26, made up as follows :—

Service.	1924-5.	1925-6.
Civil Services.....	£238,872,742	£222,609,161
Customs and Excise	4,740,000	4,720,000
Inland Revenue ...	6,480,234	6,670,635
Post Office	50,081,670	52,958,000
	£301,174,646	£286,957,796

The Civil Services show a saving of £16,263,581, but the Revenue Departments, with an increase of £2,046,731, reduce the total saving to £14,216,850.

While the elimination or substantial reduction of certain survivals of the war period and other special services accounts for a considerable part of the decrease, the effort to keep down departmental expenditure has resulted in some comparatively large economies. The estimate for the Board of Education is lower by £1,230,356, and that for Middle Eastern Services by £3,949,000; the cost of War Pensions is down by £3,017,810, while the vote for the Ministry of Labour is less by £623,100. On the other hand, some relatively large increases are shown. These include £554,248 for the Ministry of Agriculture, £279,561 for Police Services, £655,000 for Old-Age Pensions, and £70,128 for Stationery and Printing. Under a considerable number of other heads larger expenditure is anticipated, but for the most part the rise is small.

Large reductions are shown under the head of *Unclassified Services*, which include the few remaining wartime commitments. Items which do not figure in the new estimates are the sums voted in 1924-25 for compensation for Damage by Enemy Action (£1,300,000), the Northern Ireland grant-in-aid (£1,250,000), the arrears of War Bonus (£2,895,000) payable to State employees as a result of the recent High Court decision (the Sutton Judgement), and the payment in respect of Coal Mines Deficiency (£500,000). The estimates for the remaining services, together with those for 1924-25, are set out below :—

	1924-5.	1925-6.
Unemployment grants ...	£845,000	£550,000
Relief of unemployment	2,385,010	1,746,000
Export credits	200,000	10,000
Compensation (Ireland)...	3,388,500	440,620
Railway (War) Agreements liquidation	498,500	99,598
Prize claims	50,000	45,000

New votes include a sum of £9,000 for the Mall approach improvement.

The Cost of Education.

In 1923-24—the latest year for which complete figures are available—the aggregate net expenditure on all forms of Education amounted to £73,043,246, distributed between Exchequer grants and local rates in the proportions set out below :—

	Exchequer.	Rates.	Total.
Universities	£984,320	£293,381	£1,277,701
Agricultural	247,123	81,948	329,071
Elementary	32,619,252	24,193,662	56,812,914
Higher	7,425,800	5,366,037	12,791,837
Miscellaneous	611,086	—	611,086
Teachers' pensions	2,945,768	—	2,945,768
Government inspection	339,341	—	339,341
Government administration	427,169	—	427,169
	£45,599,859	£29,935,028	£75,534,887
Less receipts—			
Teachers' contributions (£2,407,420)			
Other receipts (£84,221)	...2,491,641	—	2,491,641
Net total	£43,108,218	£29,935,028	£73,043,246

Between 1913-14 and 1921-22 the Board's estimates mounted from £14,660,312 to £51,014,665, but since the latter year they have progressively declined, and the total for 1925-26 is £40,652,754, a decrease on last year of £1,230,356.

£35,977,000 of the Board's expenditure is to be incurred in paying grants to the Local Education Authorities. It is estimated that these bodies will expend £57,500,000 on Elementary Education in 1925-26, and on an average attendance of 5,016,000 children this will allow an expenditure of £11 9*s.* 3*d.* per child. On Higher Education their expenditure is estimated at £11,250,000. Of the sum of £11 5*s.* 9*d.* per child expended on Elementary Education in 1923-24, Teachers' Salaries absorbed £8 3*s.* 3*d.* In 1913-14 the corresponding figures were £4 15*s.* 2*d.* and £3 1*s.*

In the Elementary Schools before the War the men teachers formed 25·5 per cent. of the whole number. By March 31, 1921, they had fallen to 22·8 per cent.; but by 1924 they had recovered to 24·9 per cent. In the Secondary Schools before the War the men formed 50·2 per cent. of the whole number; by March 31, 1920, they had fallen to 43·9 per cent., and by March 31, 1924, they had recovered to 47·4 per cent.

Health, Insurance and Housing.

The Ministry of Health is estimated to cost £19,525,977, a net increase on 1924-25 of £22,206. Increases under various heads amount to £643,516, and there are decreases under others totalling £623,150.

Housing grants at £7,824,000 show a reduction of £133,000, Maternity and Child Welfare £859,000 (£67,000 more), Tuberculosis Grants £1,375,000 (£50,000 more), Unemployment Schemes £1,350,000 (£300,350 more). Health Insurance shows Medical Benefit £1,750,000 (£410,000 less) and Disablement Benefit £3,950,000 (£100,000 more), Sanatoria

Grants £30,000 (£10,000 more), Welfare of the Blind £98,000 (£3,000 more), and Venereal Disease grants £305,000 (£13,000 more).

Ministry of Labour

At £13,859,209 the estimate for the Ministry of Labour shows a net reduction of £623,130. Unemployment insurance accounts for £13,207,000 of the total, this figure being less by £90,000 than the estimate for 1924–25, and £66,271 is saved on salaries and allowances, which are expected to cost £3,501,023. For the training of ex-Service officers and men £1,264,897 is to be voted, a decrease of £362,676, and grants for the resettlement in civil life of ex-Service men are expected to absorb £85,000.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1925–6 show an increase of £4,700,000 from the figure proposed for the year 1924–5. No provision for new construction was made in the original estimates, but later in the year it was announced that 8 new cruisers would be laid down. Work upon Singapore as a "great naval base" is to be continued, but no charge will fall upon the taxpayer in 1925–26. The number of officers and men is 103,025 for 1925–26 against 100,787 for 1924–25.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates show a net reduction for the year 1925–6 of £500,000, made up as follows :—

	1924–5.	1925–6.
Effective Charges	£36,091,000	£36,295,400
Non-Effective Charges	7,834,000	7,819,000
War Terminal Charges	1,075,000	385,600
	£45,000,000	£44,500,000

The principal details for two years are as under :—

	1924–5.	1925–6.
Standing Army	£24,209,000	£24,907,000
Territorial and Reserve	7,033,000	6,807,000
Education, Hospitals and Depôts	6,778,000	6,279,000
War Office and Staffs	2,398,000	2,452,000
Half Pay, Retired Pay, and Pensions	7,834,000	7,819,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The Air Estimates show an increase for 1925–6 of £652,000, the Net Estimates being £15,513,000 against £14,861,000 in 1924–5, but when account is taken of the provision made in the Net Estimates of 1924–5 for the Fleet Air Arm, the effective net increase is £1,972,000. There is a decrease of £592,000 in the expenditure on air and auxiliary services in the Middle East, which does not, however, affect the net total. This effective net increase of £1,972,000 is attributable to the progress of the approved expansion of the Air Force for home defence; and to the necessity of replenishing war-time stocks of technical equipment.

In the general abstract of the estimates are given the following net figures under the various heads of expenditure :—

Pay, &c., of the Air Force	£3,412,000
Quartering, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport	1,459,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services)	5,650,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	2,572,000
Medical Services	204,000
Educational Services	£486,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces	348,000
Civil Aviation	357,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	131,000
Air Ministry	751,000
Half-pay Pensions, and other Non-effective Services	143,000
Total	£15,513,000

Increases aggregating £1,055,000 include the following: works and buildings, £445,000; quartering stores and transport, £7,000; civil aviation, £2,000; Air Ministry, £41,000, auxiliary and reserve forces, £64,000; and pay, £471,000. Technical and warlike stores and meteorological services show decreases. In the case of technical and warlike stores the provision made under the various heads compares as follows with the current year's votes :—

	1924–5.	1925–6.
Aeroplanes, Seaplanes, and Engines	£5,144,500	£5,864,000
Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough	40,000	37,000
Aeronautical Inspection Dept., &c.	135,000	151,000
Aircraft, Technical and Warlike Stores	94,500	198,000
Armament and Ammunition	388,000	415,000
Electrical Stores	204,000	296,000
Miscellaneous Research	264,500	253,500
Miscellaneous Materials	258,000	300,000
Balloons and Hangars	7,500	42,000
Mech. & other Transport	293,000	309,000
Petrol and Oil	396,000	458,000
War Liabilities (rewards to inventors & miscell. claims)	130,000	57,500
Purchase of Airships	150,000	60,000
Airship Development	200,000	440,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain, the total receipts (including the State contribution) being nearly £500,000,000 annually. The total amounts received from direct and indirect taxation, and from other sources of receipt by Local Authorities in England and Wales for 1920–21, and in Scotland for 1919–20, are stated below. The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1920–21 was £301,727,787, the rateable value being £236,024,438.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

Sources of Receipts.	England and Wales (1920–21).	Scotland (1919–20).
Public Rates	£151,809,139	£12,951,609
Govt. Contributions	63,040,998	7,960,877
Tolls, Dues and Duties	20,062,743	2,102,535
Water Undertakings	11,524,078	1,598,873
Gas do.	21,581,074	4,775,722
Elect. Light do.	17,926,759	1,942,763
Tramways	23,645,740	2,801,604
For Improvements	972,071	9,143
Housing	...	168,505
Rents, Sales, &c.	30,591,107	1,751,703
Sales of Property	...	452,433
From Loans	116,056,859	4,014,006
Total Receipts	£457,210,568	£40,529,773

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services.	England and Wales (1920-21).	Scotland (1919-20).
Education	£70,046,214	£9,454,811
Electric Light Works	13,832,756	1,921,935
Gasworks	19,902,905	4,672,372
Harbours, Docks, &c.	13,873,611	1,960,554
Highways	35,504,306	2,600,118
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	7,587,135	960,592
Housing	*1,494,505	*269,367
Public Libraries	1,341,664	119,386
Public Lighting	3,449,017	516,856
Lunatics and Asylums	7,906,005	771,758
Markets	1,161,285	75,239
Parks, &c.	2,914,235	333,181
Police and Stations	20,612,957	1,920,332
Poor Relief	24,290,538	2,074,699
Private Improvements	958,987	8,320
Sewerage	5,525,861	626,017
Cleansing	...	1,061,546
Small Holdings	1,459,779	...
Tramways	22,399,258	2,931,332
Waterworks	8,945,382	1,671,230
Other Works	38,292,584	2,688,032
From Loans	94,453,400	4,425,024
Total Expenditure	£437,608,435	£41,062,701

* In addition to the above-mentioned sum there was a loan expenditure on Housing of the Working Classes of £52,209,823 in England and Wales in 1920-21, and of £794,559 in Scotland in 1919-20.

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £13,967,146 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1924-25. The amount estimated to be payable in this way during the financial year 1925-26 is stated at £13,329,000 in the Budget (*see* p. 467), and in the six months ended Sept. 30 the sum of £4,452,838 had been so paid by the Exchequer.

In the financial year 1924-25 *England and Wales* received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,805,279 in respect of Liquor and £834,740 in respect of Other Licences; £3,802,203 in relief of Rates; £401,374 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £2,958,524 under the Agricultural Rates Act, and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £12,183,649.

Scotland received a total of £1,783,497, of which £576,987 was in relief of Rates, and £181,840 additional grants under the Agricultural Rates Acts.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls 1 *twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s., 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced:—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900; and so on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below:—

Annual Salaries.

Salary.	Annual Bonus. March, 1921.	Annual Bonus. Sept., 1923	Annual Bonus. Sept., 1925.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
90	148 10	67 10	67 10
150	195 6	88 15	88 15
200	233 7	106 2	106 2
300	290 9	132 1	132 1
400	347 12	158 0	158 0
500	404 14	183 19	183 19
600	461 16	188 19	188 19
700	518 19	200 10	200 10
800	576 1	209 10	209 10
900	633 3	215 17	215 17
1,000	690 6	219 13	219 13
1,458	750 0	216 6	216 6

Weekly Wages.

Wages.	Weekly Bonus. March, 1921.	Weekly Bonus. Sept., 1923	Weekly Bonus. Sept., 1925.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14 0	23 0	10 6	10 6
15 0	24 0	11 3	11 3
16 0	26 0	12 0	12 0
20 0	33 0	15 0	15 0
30 0	49 0	22 6	22 6
40 0	61 0	28 0	28 0
50 0	69 0	31 5	31 5
60 0	76 0	34 11	34 11
70 0	84 0	38 4	38 4
80 0	91 0	41 6	41 6
90 0	97 0	44 2	44 2
100 0	102 0	46 9	46 9

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...	27,305,271	1809...	12,298,375
1794...	6,998,389	1802...	14,638,254	1810...	7,792,444
1795...	30,464,831	1803...	8,752,761	1811...	19,143,953
1796...	22,244,982	1804...	14,570,763	1812...	24,790,697
1797...	30,356,873	1805...	16,649,801	1813...	39,649,282
1798...	16,858,503	1806...	13,035,344	1814...	34,563,603
1799...	21,714,863	1807...	10,432,934	1815...	20,241,807
1800...	23,030,520	1808...	12,095,044	1816...	514,059

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,312,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off from 1817–1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817...	1,826,814	1824...	7,456,559	1831...	2,673,858
1818...	1,624,606	1825...	9,900,725	1832...	5,696
1819...	3,163,130	1826...	1,195,531	1833...	1,023,784
1820...	1,918,019	1827...	2,023,028	1834...	1,776,378
1821...	4,104,457	1828...	4,667,965	1835...	1,270,050
1822...	2,962,564	1829...	2,760,003	1836...	1,590,727
1823...	5,261,725	1830...	1,935,465	1837...	1,985,885

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837–1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858...	2,971,727	1872...	3,443,023	1886...	*Nil.*
1859...	58,441	1873...	6,899,370	1887...	5,993,723
1860...	2,888,254	1874...	15,094,807	1888...	30,703,615
1861...	381,691	1875...	*Nil.*	1889...	7,426,812
1862...	1,038,371	1876...	7,094,132	1890...	8,636,931
1863...	968,099	1877...	1,106,831	1891...	4,709,820
1864...	9,236,915	1878...	*Nil.*	1892...	5,412,351
1865...	4,054,429	1879...	*Nil.*	1893...	6,894,203
1866...	8,789,050	1880...	4,034,595	1894...	4,543,540
1867...	1,886,986	1881...	5,350,543	1895...	8,943,417
1868...	*Nil.*	1882...	15,647,752	1896...	7,620,502
1869...	1,092,700	1883...	6,669,421	1897...	7,630,258
1870...	4,073,603	1884...	9,952,555	1898...	6,643,365
1871...	5,303,406	1885...	6,093,283	1899...	6,873,119

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 was raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year 1914–15, and in the five subsequent years, the Great War caused enormous increases, the aggregate of the National Debt standing at its highest point (£7,878,607,166) on March 31, 1920; while the cost of Interest and Management increased from £24,500,000 in 1914–15 to £349,598,616 in 1920–21.

Gross Total of the National Debt.

(1924 and 1925.)

On March 31, 1924 and 1925, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1924.	1925.
External Debt	£1,125,813,339	£1,121,599,874
Internal Debt	6,515,233,613	6,476,248,179
Other Liabilities	66,490,593	68,032,092
	£7,707,537,545	£7,665,880,145

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1924–25.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£31,092,945
On Terminable Annuities	426,184
On Unfunded Debt	277,696,983
Total Interest	£309,216,112
Management and Expenses	2,945,149
New Sinking Fund (1923)	45,000,000
Total Cost	£357,161,261

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities;* and of the *Unfunded Debt.* On March 31, 1925, the Internal Debt amounted to:—

Funded Debt—	1925.
2½% Consols	£276,457,628
2¾% Annuities	2,404,679
2½% Annuities	21,250,419
3½% Conversion Loan	708,930,890
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869
Total Funded Debt	£1,022,689,485
Terminable Annuities	£13,053,408
Unfunded Debt—	
Treasury Bills	£575,610,000
Ways and Means Credit	166,585,000
3½% War Loan (1925-28)	62,713,997
4½% „ (1925-45)	12,804,441
5% „ (1929-47)	1,986,985,763
4% „ (1929-42)	65,860,718
4% Funding (1960-90)	394,874,054
4% Conversion Loan (1940-44)	210,586,966
4% Victory Bonds	349,795,745
Exchequer Bonds	15,640,000
National War Bonds	777,828,957
Treasury Bonds	499,154,581
Savings Certificates	368,835,546
Other Debt	1,753,250
Total Unfunded Debt	5,489,029,021
Total Internal Debt	£6,524,771,914

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on March 31, 1923 and 1924 was as follows :—

	1923.	1924.
Advances by Public Departments.....	£193,897,500	£186,155,500
Treasury Bills Outstanding	616,045,000	588,320,000
	£809,942,500	£774,475,500

showing a decrease of nearly £500,000,000 since March 31, 1921.

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Nov. 5, 1925, amounted to £292,157,800, an increase since Nov. 4, 1924 of £6,110,765.

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1925 :—

Due to United States :—	
Government Loan	£935,753,425
5½% Ten Year Bonds (1929).....	9,901,233
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	29,504,178
6% Railway Bonds (1927)	3,082,192
Other Outstanding	2,846
Total to U.S.A.....	£978,243,874
Straits Settlements :—	
5¼% Loan (1928)	3,341,000
5% Loan (1929)	4,315,000
Total to S.S.	7,656,000
Allied Governments:—	
France	*53,500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy	*22,200,000
	£1,121,599,874

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at $4,604,128,085, of which $4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ½ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1925, these liabilities stood at £68,032,092, an increase of £1,541,499 upon the total for the previous year, an amount of £7,947,612 having been created and £6,406,113 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1925, to be as follows :—Turkish Loan, £3,815,200; Egyptian Loan, £5,072,300; Greek Loan, £3,539,800; Mauritius Loan, £188,723; Transvaal Loan, £24,591,180; Sudan Loan, £8,143,000; Welsh Church Loan, £2,350,000; Local Loans, £224,769,766; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £134,341,896; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,495,445 and 24½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1925, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments. The amounts so outstanding on March 31, 1925, were :—Gold Coast, £101,118; Crete £40,000; Uganda, £6,303,327; Nyasaland, £515,444; Persia, £249,000; Albania, £1,603; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,567,385; Tanganyika, £2,735,891; Somaliland, £113,000; Kenya, £3,500,000; and Northern Rhodesia, £138,000.

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of the *New Sinking Fund*, a term formerly applied to the fund set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875, and consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management, but now applied to the fund set up by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in 1923, and amounting to £45,000,000, the National Debt being decreased by that amount annually; the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament; *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£397,934 in 1924–25); *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£2,103,200 in 1924–25); *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £2,579,407 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1924–25; *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £13,238,859 applied in purchase and cancellation of £16,959,170 in 1924–25; *Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £12,241,951 applied in Debt reduction in 1924–25; *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£10,427,453 in 1924–25). (£156,751,000 of 5% Stock and £3,330,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1925); *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1925, to £9,928,471 cash and £48,794,605 securities.

Decrease of Liabilities.

By the operation of the various Sinking Funds the following decreases were caused in the Gross Liabilities of the State during the financial year 1924-25. Terminable Annuities from £13,451,342 to £13,053,408, a decrease of £397,934; the Unfunded Debt from £6,686,913,532 to £6,610,628,894, a decrease of £76,284,638. The Funded Debt was increased by £42,431,007, and Other Capital Liabilities by £1,541,499, making a total reduction of the Gross Liabilities of the State of £41,657,400 in the financial year 1924–25.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,121,599,874 owing on March 31, 1925, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various Countries in Europe; and against the Internal Debt may be set certain other assets. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,358,922,204.

The amounts remaining unpaid of the Debts owing to Great Britain, and the estimated value of Investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as on March 31, 1925):—

War Loans.

Dominions:—		
Australia	£88,097,605	
New Zealand	28,681,220	
South Africa	11,884,000	
Newfoundland	400,000	
Trinidad	469,626	
Jamaica	66,055	
Fiji	210,124	
		£129,808,630
Allies:—		
Russia	£756,704,748	
France	620,224,200	
Italy	582,510,000	
Yugo-Slavia	29,905,110	
Rumania	26,069,700	
Portugal	22,678,100	
Greece	24,358,578	
		£2,062,450,437

Relief Loans.

Austria	£11,340,709	
Poland	4,770,000	
Yugo-Slavia	2,387,717	
Rumania	2,234,806	
Czechoslovakia	473,597	
Estonia	251,000	
Hungary	108,588	
Armenia	110,802	
		£21,677,219

Reconstruction Loans.

Belgium	£9,000,000	
Belgian Congo	3,550,300	
		£12,550,300

Other Loans (Stores, &c.).

France	£6,726,069	
Greece	395,000	
Armenia	908,069	
		£8,029,138
Total		£2,235,964,779

Repatriation of Prisoners.

Czechoslovakia	£826,520	
Yugo-Slavia	187,351	
Poland	167,585	
Rumania	137,533	
Latvia	130,064	
		£1,449,053

Other Assets.

Miscellaneous	£114,951,272	
Exchequer Balances	6,557,100	
		£121,508,372
Total Assets		£2,358,922,204

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are *Suez Canal* Shares, valued at £35,022,750, and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,020; British Dyestuffs Corporation, £1,700,001; British Cellulose and Chemical Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of Siberia, £1,198,371; Standard Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chepstow Property Co., £656,250; British America Nickel Corpn. of Canada, £629,618; British Farina Mills, £325,000; Home-Grown Sugar Ltd., £187,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

Dividend Paying Assets.

An item in the Revenue Accounts is *Interest on Sundry Loans, &c.*, £11,940,882. This is made up by interest on Suez Canal Shares, £1,090,263; Receipts in respect of Loans, £1,515,413; and by the following receipts:—

Interest &c. on War Loans:—

Dominions and Colonies:—		
Canada	£ 7,857	
Australia	4,403,648	
New Zealand	1,438,302	
South Africa	522,280	
Newfoundland	20,562	
Crown Colonies, &c.	35,950	
		£6,428,600
Allied Powers:—		
France	£2,082,470	
Greece	22,633	
Rumania	348	
Portugal	115	
		£2,105,566

Interest on Relief Loans, &c.:—

Belgium	£ 448,144	
Belgian Congo	219,118	
Estonia	15,060	
Hungary	14,592	
Latvia	104	
Rumania	65,875	
Lithuania	1,009	
Czechoslovakia	28,416	
Poland	8,692	
		£801,010

Reparations Payments.

Lieut.-Colonel Guinness (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), in a written reply to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons, gave the following return of the payments made by the Agent-General for Reparations to or for the account of the Allies during the period from September 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925:—

	Gold Marks.
France	325,506,390
British Empire	165,930,858
Belgium	78,313,022
Italy	51,739,283
Yugo-Slavia	23,971,559
Rumania	6,218,355
Portugal	4,054,248
Japan	3,711,459
Greece	2,225,731
Poland	40,179

In accordance with the Dawes plan these payments cover not only Reparation proper but all obligations of the German Government under the Peace Treaty.

German Reparation (Recovery) Act, 1921.

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1921, provides for the payment to the Commissioners of H.M. Customs of a proportion of the purchase price of German goods, the official

receipt for the amount so paid operating *pro tanto* as a good discharge to the importer against the person to whom the purchase price of the goods is due. At the outset the proportion of the purchase price to be thus paid to the Customs was 50 per cent., and the Act applied not only to goods exported directly from Germany to this country but to all goods of substantially German origin. After the acceptance by the German Government of the Schedule of Payments prescribed by the Reparations Commission, the rate of the levy was reduced, on May 13, 1921, to 26 per cent. On May 27, 1921, the application of the Act was restricted by Board of Trade Order made under Section 1 (5) to goods first consigned from Germany to the United Kingdom. On February 26, 1924, the rate of the levy was further reduced to 5 per cent. of the purchase price of the goods. Exemption from the provisions of the Act has been granted by the Board of Trade, under certain conditions, to catalogues and advertising material, goods for experimental use by the Government, and memorial tablets for deceased German Prisoners of War. During the year ended March 31, 1924, £8,138,000 was collected and paid into a special account, under Section 1 (3) of the Act, to be applied in such manner as the Treasury might direct toward the discharge of the obligations undertaken by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. In addition, the sum of £26,800, which had been collected by the Irish Free State authorities in respect of German goods imported during 1922-23, was paid by them to the Treasury in 1923-24.

Payment of the French Debt.

As a result of negotiations between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the French Minister of Finance (M. Caillaux), the French Debt to Great Britain is to be paid by France in 62 instalments of £12,500,000 per annum.

Debt of France to U.S.A.

Negotiations between the two Governments have resulted in an offer by France to pay an average sum of about £18,000,000 per annum (£8,000,000 for 5 years, £12,000,000 for 7 years, £20,000,000 for 50 years).

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments.

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign Governments on May 15, 1925. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period, as well as the principal amounts:—

Armenia	$14,959,479	Latvia	$6,352,139
Austria	39,550,750	Liberia	32,768
Belgium	416,904,160	Lithuania	6,045,225
Czechoslovakia	127,671,095	Nicaragua	100,899
Estonia	17,794,020	Poland	178,560,000
Finland	8,010,000	Rumania	46, 08,661
France	4,210,556,948	Russia	255,147,692
Gt. Britain ..	4,554,000 000	Yugo-Slavia ..	65,414,997
Greece	17,625,000		
Hungary ...	1,9 2,882		
Italy	2,138,543,852	Total ...$12,087,658,265	

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,291 of principal is owing by States which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the *National* Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of *Local Authorities* in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1921, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £657,760,895, including £53,003,145 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £29,090,457 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £62,250,149 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1920 (was £62,260,201, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1924 AND 1925.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 3, 1924.	Nov. 3, 1925.
2½% Consols	44¾	58½	55⅛
4% War Loan.....	91¾	101	100⅛
5% War Loan.....	82⅛	102¼	100
4% Funding	68	91	86⅞
3½% Conversion	—	79¾	76½
4% Victory Bonds	72¼	93	93
5% Nat. War Bonds (1924)	95¼	...	...
5% Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95¾	...	...
5% Nat. War Bonds (1927)	92⅞	106½	105½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92¾	106½	105½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92¾	106⅛	105
3% Local Loans Stock ...	50⅞	67⅝	64¾
Bank of England Stock...	165	257½	251
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	95	95¼
5% L.C.C. Stock	85¾	102¾	102
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	105½	104
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	83¼	80
Dominion Securities.			
Australia 5½% (1922–27)	94	101¾	100
Canada 4% (1940–60)	72	92¾	91
Cape 3½% (1929–49)	60½	81½	80½
Gold Coast 6% (1945–70)	100	113¼	112½
N.S.W. 5¾% (1922–32) ...	94	101	101½
N.S.W. 6½% (1930–40)...	98½	108	105¼
New Zealand 4% (1929)...	82½	95½	96
Nigeria 6% (1949–79).....	99¾	107½	114¼
Queensland 6% (1930–40)	97¼	105¾	104
S. Africa 6% (1930–40) ...	...	104¼	103
S. Aust. 5½% (1922–27)...	93	101	100½
Straits S. 6% (1936–51) ...	...	107	109
Tasmania 6½% (1930–40)	...	108	105½
Victoria 5½% (1924–34)...	93¼	102½	101¾
W. Aust. 6% (1930–40) ...	...	105½	104

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month.	1924.	1924.	1925.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	73 0 0	55 10 1	57 14 9
February	76 6 3	56 10 1	58 1 10
March	75 2 6	55 8 1	57 1 9
April	75 15 0	56 17 4	56 19 4
May	74 15 0	57 11 4	56 13 1
June	74 5 0	57 5 8	55 17 9
July	74 16 3	56 16 6	56 9 9
August	No price	57 5 4	56 10 3
September ...	,,	57 7 1	55 7 3
October	,,	57 6 11	55 7 8
November ...	,,	58 7 4	...
December ...	,,	57 13 0	...

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Rates of pensions under the *Old Age Pensions Act*, 1908, as amended in 1919 and 1924, to persons who have attained the age of 70 years:

(*a*) In the case of a claimant or pensioner who is one of a married couple living together in the same house—

Where the combined means of husband and wife (*with £39 deducted from the means of each derived from any source except earnings*) do not exceed—	Weekly Pension.
£52 10*s.* a year	10*s.*
£52 10*s.* to £63	8*s.*
£63 to £73 10*s.*	6*s.*
£73 10*s.* to £84	4*s.*
£84 to £94 10*s.*	2*s.*
£94 10*s.* to £99 15*s.*	1*s.*
Exceed £99 15*s.*	No pension.

If each is pensionable, each would receive above weekly pension.

(*b*) In other cases—

Where the yearly means (*with £39 deducted*) do not exceed	Weekly Pension.
£26 5*s.*	10*s.*
£26 5*s.* to £31 10*s.*	8*s.*
£31 10*s.* to £36 15*s.*	6*s.*
£36 15*s.* to £42	4*s.*
£42 to £47 5*s.*	2*s.*
£47 5*s.* to £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	1*s.*
Where the yearly means exceed £49 17*s.* 6*d.*	No pension.

Under the *Finance Act* 1925 all contributors to the new Insurance scheme, male and female, over 65 years of age, will receive from Jan. 2, 1928, 10*s.* per week irrespective of means or test, and an Insured Person over 70 years of age at July 2, 1926, or who attains that age before Jan. 2, 1928, is entitled to receive, without enquiry as to means, residence or nationality, a pension of 10*s.* per week for life, and 10*s.* per week for life to wife or widow if and when she attains the age of 70.

In force on March 31, 1924.	England.	Wales (including Monmouth).	Scotland.	Total.
At 10*s.*	712,629	45,175	96,055	853,859
,, 8*s.*	21,487	1,189	2,345	25,021
,, 6*s.*	14,509	770	1,506	16,785
,, 5*s.*	116	9	8	133
,, 4*s.*	11,098	609	1,275	12,982
,, 3*s.*	20	1	3	24
,, 2*s.*	5,550	346	557	6,453
,, 1*s.*	1,313	68	133	1,514
Total	766,722	48,167	101,882	916,771
Pensioners dead since March 31, 1923	82,850	5,711	12,093	100,654

Number of Old Age Pensions payable on the 31st March in each of the years stated:—

	1914.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.		
							Men.	Women.	Total.
England	642,161	618,845	653,684	691,106	727,393	749,016	273,819	492,903	766,722
Wales & Monm'th	42,474	39,973	41,449	43,189	44,655	46,816	18,452	29,715	48,167
Scotland	97,294	87,681	90,700,	95,067	96,539	100,092	34,534	67,348	101,882
Ireland	202,202	173,699	172,082	172,980	170,870*	—	—	—	—
Total	984,131	920,198	957,915	1,002,342	1,029,367	895,924	326,805	589,966	916,771

* Includes 40,987 payable in Northern Ireland (15,304 to Men and 25,683 to Women).

POOR RELIEF.

Number of Persons in Receipt of Relief in Great Britain *on one day in the Winter* in the undermentioned years, and the total amount expended in Poor Relief, showing the amount falling to be met by the ratepayers:—

Year.	England and Wales.			Scotland.		
	Persons Relieved.°	Expenditure on Relief.		Persons Relieved.°	Expenditure on Relief.	
		Total.	From Rates.		Total.	From Rates.
1913	785,345	£14,935,605	£11,590,719	108,145	£1,576,116	£1,282,418
1914	754,010	15,055,863	11,720,544	105,123	1,609,358	1,308,866
1918	585,315	17,039,623	13,403,873	86,757	1,538,488	1,257,596
1919	553,526	18,423,883	14,712,277	82,798	1,667,536	1,383,994
1920	574,383	23,501,241	19,478,892	85,628	2,093,523	1,802,339
1921	659,583	31,924,954	27,169,556	94,026	2,797,695	2,480,503
1922	1,486,494	42,272,555	37,396,072	215,603	2,974,455	2,736,126
1923	1,530,362	—	—	271,734	—	—
1924	1,372,095	—	—	—	—	—

° Exclusive of "Casuals" in England and Wales and of "Vagrants" in Scotland.

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O's and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

DISABLEMENT.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary reward usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier: (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher) :—

Private—40*s.*; wife's allowance 10*s.*; children's allowances—5*s.* 6*d.* for first child and 6*s.* for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10*s.* for the first, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the second, and 6*s.* for each other child.

Widow—over 40 or with children 26*s.* 8*d.*; under forty and without children 20*s.*; allowances for children 10*s.*, 7*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*

Parents—need-pensions not exceeding 20*s.* Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20*s.* a week.

Alternative Pensions.

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

Treatment.

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS.

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1925, the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses :—

Officers	59,787
Widows	11,616
Children	13,844
Other Dependants	8,028
Nurses	2,415

Men's Awards.—The following awards were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1925 :—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	33,247
Children's Allowances	20,820
Army and Air Force—N.C.O's and Men	1,236,459
Children's Allowances	994,451
Widows (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	248,367
Children of Widows	399,349
Motherless Children	15,672
Other Dependants	410,988

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT (on March 31, 1925).

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1925 :—

Officers	25,500
Nurses	1,100
Officers' Widows	9,100
,, Children	8,500
,, Dependants	6,400
Men	472,000
Men's Widows	148,000
,, Motherless Children	18,000
,, Dependants	346,000

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1925 :—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	57,000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children.	524,000
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows.	285,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (aged 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables :—

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,200,106	83,218	1,283,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,676,425	2,016,369
Government and Defence	442,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359,982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,881,131	7,591,148
Total of Classes	12,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unoccupied	1,788,390	10,634,473	12,422,863
Total (over 12)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,378	44,970	87,348
Others	738,732	227,050	965,782
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unoccupied	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 12)	1,771,228	1,967,133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,208	404,952	754,160
Others	6,448,749	2,108,181	8,556,930
Total of Classes	13,655,895	5,701,424	19,357,319
Unoccupied	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 12)	15,672,436	17,666,938	33,339,274

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,452,980 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1924.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England (*b*)	10,228,000	12,844,000	3,357,000
Wales (*c*)	701,000	2,104,000	1,589,000
Scotland	3,273,000	1,442,000	9,673,000
Ireland	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)
Isle of Man	61,000	20,000	35,000
Channel Islds.	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)

(*a*) Figures not available.
(*b*) Excluding Monmouth.
(*c*) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1910.*	1923.*	1924.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.	8,345,607	8,146,875	7,967,567
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	4,053,181	4,016,000	3,922,483
Hops	32,886	24,893	25,897
Small Fruit†	97,303	91,238	80,484
Fallow	354,010	443,947	362,591
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	4,105,844*a*	4,062,762*a*

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Figures for Ireland include orchards.
a Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1910.*	1923.*	1924.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,771,481	1,681,678
Cattle	11,726,215	11,979,453	11,588,537
Sheep	31,082,461	24,079,647	25,366,673
Pigs	3,549,951	4,149,327	4,504,758

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Produce.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years :—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat	1,780,000	1,620,000	1,440,000
Barley	1,250,000	1,220,000	1,275,000
Oats	2,812,000	2,832,000	2,996,000
Potatoes	8,634,000	5,912,000	5,827,000
Turnips	21,226,000	21,074,000	21,441,000
Mangolds	9,925,000	8,096,000	8,746,000
Hay	11,317,000	13,018,000	14,230,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000.

Year.	England and Wales. Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1892–1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Great Britain and Ireland. Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14·3
1896	Very good	26 2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15·0
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15·2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	55,227,930	21,017,109	15·4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15·6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15·1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15·1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15·1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15·0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14·7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14·7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15·0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,207,366	15·2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14·5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14·1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14·3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14·6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14·9
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15·0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15·3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18·3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14·6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14·2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14·4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16·1
1920	Bad	80 10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19 3
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16·2
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,424,721	15·0
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	...
1924	Decidedly above average	49 3	118,275,513	11,057,072	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892–1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0·1 and 0·5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0·5 and 1·5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1·5 and 2·5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2·5 and 3·5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3·5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1924, is shown in the following table:—

Crop.		England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
		1914	1924	1914	1924	1914	1924
Wheat	Cwts.	18·1	17·6	23·6	19·8	20·5	17·0
Barley ...	,,	15·7	15·4	18·9	17·1	20·1	15·9
Oats	,,	13·9	14·7	15·1	14·7	17·6	14·6
Beans ...	,,	17·6	16·4	20·6	18·7	24·1	*
Peas	,,	12·8	14·8	13·0	8·3	16·8	*
Potatoes	Tons	6·4	6·0	7·1	6·1	5·9	4·2
Turnips and Swedes	,,	12·9	13·9	14·7	16·6	16·0	12·5
Mangolds	,,	18·4	20·2	21·8	17·2	19·2	11·8
Hay	,,	1·15	1·28	1·54	1·71	1·72	2·04

* Figures not available.

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (a).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1924	1924	1918
Not above 1 acre ...	(b)	(b)	112,787
1 to 5 acres.....	76,859	17,100	47,619
5 to 50 acres	191,471	33,445	321,335
50 to 100 acres	60,781	10,183	57,476
100 to 200 acres.....	(b)	(b)	23,159
50 to 300 acres	—	—	—
100 to 300 acres.....	67,411	13,004	—
200 to 500 acres.	(b)	(b)	8,231
Above 300 acres ...	12,861	2,478	—
Above 500 acres ...	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total.....	409,383	76,210	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the *Small Holdings & Allotments Act, 1908*, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1924) and 1,170,000 (1922) in England and Wales. (b) Classification for Ireland only.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1924 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 192,000 tons greater than in 1923, 29,000 tons less than in 1920 (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 155,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920-4 were respectively 90, 70, 75, 71, and 87. The total value in 1924 was £2,605,000 greater than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1924.

Kind of Fish.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.°		Total.	
	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value (£).	Tons.	Value(£).	Tons.	Value (£).
Cod	129,702	2,617,329	27,414	587,242	786	33,602	157,902	3,238,173
Haddock	90,360	2,425,130	38,671	917,477	100	3,391	129,131	3,345,998
Plaice	33,185	1,865,515	27,817	169,773	541	26,857	36,513	2,062,145
Hake	39,374	1,483,912	2,136	57,836	210	12,461	41,720	1,554,209
Skates and Rays	21,108	599,761	7,836	98,802	388	6,959	29,332	705,522
Whiting	15,867	302,004	9,981	155,130	577	11,804	26,425	468,938
Herring	236,154	2,672,027	225,246	1,865,798	8,603	98,580	470,003	4,636,405
Mackerel	10,631	188,508	1,623	13,894	3,336	39,434	15,590	241,836
Other	108,019	2,996,035	34,125	781,906	1,237	29,927	143,381	3,807,868
Total	684,400	15,150,221	349,819	4,647,858	15,778	263,015	1,049,997	20,061,094
Shell Fish	...	444,573	...	106,999	...	38,873	...	590,445
Grand Total	...	15,594,794	...	4,754,857	...	301,888	...	20,651,539

° The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1923.	Tons.	Value (£).
Alum Shale	4,859	—
Arsenic	1,605	85,709
Barium Compounds	43,497	113,925
Chalk	3,593,354	302,765
Chert, Flint, &c.	87,125	31,912
China Clay	720,533	1,123,946
China Stone	51,343	64,777
Clay and Shale	8,500,730	887,899
Coal	276,000,588	259,734,307
Copper Ore & Precip.	138	4,639
Fireclay	2,120,310	802,310
Fluorspar	49,031	50,084
Ganister	591,348	236,872
Gravel and Sand	2,517,354	404,340
Gypsum	317,676	208,801
Igneous Rock	6,747,046	2,955,359
Iron Ore	10,875,211	3,535,317
Iron Pyrites	6,908	4,593
Lead Ore	12,499	207,174
Limestone	11,431,552	2,764,634
Manganese Ore	2,021	3,184
Ochre, Umber, &c.	10,293	—
Oil Shale	2,860,683	1,136,173
Petroleum	136	357
Potter's Clay	210,445	170,286
Salt	1,976,796	1,457,384
Sandstone	2,222,858	1,273,439
Slate	205,147	1,520,315
Sulphate of Strontium	6,346	—
Tin Ores	1,760	176,411
Tungsten Ore	2	43
Uranium	4	—
Zinc Ore	2,124	10,542
Natural Gas.....*cub. ft.*	100,000	—

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of *all* minerals won in 1920 was £427,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1923 at the 3,271 mines in work was 1,236,185, and 988,892 (males) were employed underground, and 240,987 males and 6,306 females above ground. In the 5,431 quarries, 74,485 persons were permanently employed; of these, 46,727 males and 47 females worked inside the quarries and 27,436 males and 275 females outside the quarries.

World's Milch Cattle.

The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, publishes the following statistics as to the number of milch cattle in the world:—

Country.	Milch cattle, 2 years old and over.	Percentage of milkers compared with total cattle populat'n.
Argentina	3,294,987	8·8
Australia	2,419,809	16·9
Belgium	820,693	51·2
Canada	3,228,633	39·0
Chile	202,152	10·1
Czechoslovakia	2,298,061	50·0
Denmark	1,349,365	53·9
Finland	1,218,622	64·3
France	7,303,940	53·1
Germany	8,308,338	49·9
Great Britain	3,068,642	33·3
Ireland	1,633,316	31·7
Italy	30,171,345	49·2
Japan	53,750	3·7
Netherlands	1,085,713	52·6
New Zealand	1,248,643	35·9
Norway	1,131,120	—
Russia	47,657,631	—
South Africa	2,263,778	36·5
Sweden	1,739,000	63·6
Switzerland	780,000	53·0
United States	23,198,000	34·0

The Russian figures are those of the 1915 season, the latest available.

The World's Coal Output.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1922 at 1,332,000,000 short tons (2,000 lb.).

Country.	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.).	
	1921.	1922.
United States	448,600,000	417,000,000
Germany:		
Coal	145,400,000	141,000,000
Lignite	120,000,000	137,000,000
Great Britain	166,992,000	256,000,000
France	29,000,000	25,000,000
Japan	...	25,000,000
Poland	...	24,000,000
Belgium	21,807,160	21,000,000

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value. £
1913	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1916	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918	1,008,867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919	1,191,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920	1,248,224	229,295,000	396,871,864
1921	1,126,000	163,250,897	213,745,652
1922	.....	250,808,763	219,997,568
1923	.....	276,000,588	259,734,307
1924	.....	269,000,000	.....

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement of the "Coal Dispute" on June 28, 1921.

Coal Exports.

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1918) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914–1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Exported.		Bunkered.
	Tons.	Value. £	Tons.
1913	73,400,118	50,727,252	21,023,693
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983	8,756,000
1919	35,249,568	92,297,685	12,021,000
1920	24,931,853	99,627,146	13,840,360
1921	24,660,552	42,951,591	10,926,444
1922	64,198,384	72,529,500	18,273,017
1923	74,449,678	99,835,646	18,158,188
1924	65,532,000	78,313,000	.....

The average F.O.B. value of the coal exported was 13*s.* 8*d.* per ton in 1913, 34*s.* 10*d.* in 1921, 22*s.* 7*d.* in 1922, and 25*s.* 2*d.* in 1923.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in 1923 is stated at £3,535,000; that of the imported ore at £6,850,000.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1920	12,707,000	6,501,000
1921	3,477,925	1,887,872
1922	6,867,872	3,472,642
1923	10,875,000	5,921,000

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1923 the quantity was 1,834,000 tons of coal and 8,633,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1923 they numbered 203.

	1923.	1924.
Pig Iron (tons)	7,438,500	7,319,000
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	8,488,900	8,221,000

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1922, there were registered in Great Britain 84,104 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £4,180,785,838; the number of companies registered during 1922 was 8,495 with share capital £131,729,895.

Building Societies.

In 1922 there were 1,136 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain, with liabilities on shares £77,271,574, and to depositors, &c., £20,244,361, a total liability of £97,515,935; the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £80,702,228, and other assets, £22,561,086, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £5,747,379; there were also 43 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

World Trade Union Membership.

The following figures of trade union registered membership refer to the year ended December 31, 1923.

Country.	Total.
Argentine	120,000
Australia (1924)	729,155
Austria	1,117,192
Belgium	744,908
Brazil	100,000
Bulgaria	49,803
Canada (1924)	260,643
Chile	150,000
Czechoslovakia	1,504,923
Denmark	302,904
France	1,395,847
Germany	9,193,359
Great Britain	4,369,000
Hungary	191,542
Italy	2,234,520
Japan	125,551
Mexico	800,000
Netherlands	544,900
New Zealand	80,000
Poland	769,811
Rumania	78,206
Russia	4,556,000
Spain	452,936
Sweden	400,022
Switzerland	298,901
U.S.A.	3,600,000

Industrial and Provident Societies.

In 1922 there were 2,467 Societies in Great Britain making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,671,592 members, share capital, £83,365,751, liabilities, £47,865,083, and sales to the value of £272,869,997.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

Eloquent testimony to the severity of the trade depression is provided by the report for 1922 of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. The previous year established a record alike in the number of failures and the amount of liabilities, the latter far exceeding the figures pertaining to any year since the Act of 1883 became operative. But the record of 1921 was eclipsed in 1922, the number of insolvencies rising from 4,840 to 6,580, and the liabilities from £21,887,000 to £24,919,000. What was the actual ultimate loss to creditors is not disclosed, but even on the debtors' own estimate it was approximately £17,400,000.

How the volume of insolvency has expanded since the end of the war, when failures were at a minimum, is shown in the following table, giving the figures for the last ten years :—

	Cases.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1913.....	5,769	£7,857,194	£3,393,382
1914.....	4,643	9,878,188	3,792,206
1915.....	4,031	5,795,575	2,132,857
1916.....	2,607	4,197,008	1,756,993
1917.....	1,701	2,959,676	1,759,272
1918.....	826	1,321,355	1,057,879
1919.....	910	2,373,798	949,691
1920.....	2,016	6,853,308	3,048,993
1921.....	4,840	21,887,373	3,898,253
1922.....	6,580	24,918,995	7,503,086

As regards occupations, the list for 1922, as for 1921, is headed by farmers, of whom 403 were made bankrupt, with aggregate liabilities of £768,144, against £826,792 in 1921. Next come grocers (361), drapers (270), publicans (233), miscellaneous clothing trades (205), boot and shoe makers (203), miscellaneous metal workers (194), confectioners (176), tailors (160), greengrocers (156), builders (134), general merchants (124), general provision dealers (108), carriers (107), bakers (106), coal merchants (104), fishmongers (103).

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 3, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison :—

	June 3, 1921.	Oct. 15, 1923.	Sept. 22, 1924.	Sept. 28, 1925.
Men ...	2,682,449	959,190	887,866	1,068,948
Boys ...	102,116	43,557	38,184	40,358
Women	695,952	253,480	220,034	195,867
Girls ...	99,912	40,555	34,206	30,982
Total ...	2,580,429	1,296,782	1,180,290	1,336,155

Cost of Unemployment.

Schemes to the value of approximately £536,250,000 undertaken in connexion with the relief of unemployment have been, or are being, assisted by the Exchequer This total includes the cost of the post-war resettlement of members of his Majesty's Forces, and is distributed as follows :—

	Million £.
Training, &c.	104¼
Unemployment insurance	240
Unemployment Grants Committee	92½
Ministry of Transport	84
Land settlement	22
Women's training, &c.	1
Miscellaneous	2½

Contributions towards this sum by the Exchequer will, it is estimated, reach £214,500,000 by the end of the financial year 1925–26, while the additional future Exchequer liability under schemes already approved amounts to £107,250,000 (including £60,500,000 guarantees under Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes). A further Exchequer liability of £3,000,000 is involved by schemes which the Government has offered to assist if undertaken.

Unemployment Insurance.

The actual expenditure upon unemployment insurance since the Armistice, including appropriations for administration and refunds, came to £247,233,000 (up to Oct. 3, 1925), and the income was derived from the following sources, in the proportions indicated :—

Contributions :—	
Employers	£85,301,000
Employed	77,354,000
Exchequer	56,434,000
Exchequer (ex-Servicemen)	3,278,000
Interest (net)	647,000
Balance of old fund at Armistice	15,534,000
Loans from Treasury (net)	7,975,000
Miscellaneous	710,000
	£247,233,000

Unemployment and Emigration.

The following table shows the occupation of Emigrants of British birth in 1922, 1923, and 1924 :—

Occupations.	Emigrants. 1922.	1923.	1924.
Males :—			
Agricultural	12,937	26,223	18,984
Commercial	9,706	12,960	9,438
Professional	4,404	4,387	3,761
Skilled Trades :—			
Mines and Quarries	4,836	7,300	2,774
Metal and Engineering	10,536	24,724	7,742
Building	1,525	3,642	1,507
Other	7,835	16,867	6,906
Transport	3,009	4,573	2,745
Labourers	7,602	19,017	6,834
Others	8,462	10,495	8,240
Total Male Emigrants	70,272	130,188	68,931
Females :—			
Domestic, &c.	18,025	23,580	18,797
Commercial	3,099	4,289	3,079
Professional	4,180	3,674	2,720
Clothing Trades	1,809	2,365	1,502
Wife or Housewife	30,824	39,106	29,537
Other	7,816	9,707	7,298
Total Female Emigrants	65,753	82,721	62,933
Grand Total	136,025	212,909	131,864

Winter Unemployment Schemes.

Through the *Unemployment Grants Committee*, financial assistance is provided in connexion with works undertaken by Local Authorities, Public Utility Companies, and others, and up to Oct. 29, 1925, schemes totalling £12,700,000 had been submitted to the Committee, including about £3,500,000 for improvement and development works to be undertaken by the Port of London Authority. These various proposals have been under consideration by the Committee, with the result that 389 loan schemes of a total value of £7,400,000 and 225 wages basis schemes entailing a total expenditure of £500,000 have been approved for grant. The work of road construction and improvement undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of Transport, which draws upon the Road Fund for the purpose, forms an important feature of the Government's relief plans. The total expenditure authorised under all the programmes which have been instituted year by year up to Oct., 1925, reaches in the aggregate £54,141,010. Of this sum, after allowance has been made for alterations in some of the schemes, roughly £32,500,000 remains to be spent, the greater part on works which have already been started, but some on works which have yet to be put in hand. It is estimated that during the financial year, 1925-26, the expenditure will be about £10,500,000 exclusive of the Mersey Tunnel scheme, for which statutory powers have been obtained involving an outlay of about £5,500,000. This project will be started in 1926. A sum of approximately £75,000 is available for land drainage schemes put in hand by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State planting programme (Afforestation) for 1925-26, is 18,000 acres, representing an expansion of 4,000 acres as compared with 1924-25, when the monthly average number of men employed exceeded 3,000. About 167 forest workers' holdings are in various stages of completion, and it is proposed to proceed at the rate of 150 additional holdings per annum. During the remainder of the financial year, 1925-26, the sum of £650,000 will be expended by the Post Office on duct work, giving employment to 4,000 men for six months.

Trade Development Schemes.—With reference to schemes for facilitating trade development, in the second half of 1925, approximately £4,500,000 guarantees have been given under the Trade Facilities Act, including £1,959,000 for shipbuilding schemes, £1,450,000 for electrical development schemes, and £850,000 for sugar machinery and buildings. Of the full total of guarantees so far provided it is estimated that approximately £32,000,000 has been spent to Oct., 1925, and that more than half the balance (£16,000,000 to £18,000,000), will be expended during 1925-26. The Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee can entertain further applications for approximately £11,000,000. In November, 1925, the Committee had before them a number of schemes involving electrical machinery, railway material, and other heavy iron and steel machinery. The amount of credit available under the Exports Credits Scheme in November, 1925 was £20,430,947.

Workmen's Compensation.

The figures for the five years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913:—

Year.	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal	Non-fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,766,638
1919	3,293	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,657	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331
1922	2,489	390,423	546,889	5,948,839
1923	2,657	477,378	591,164	6,542,932

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1922 was 7,205,609, compared with 7,315,866 in 1921, 8,348,150 in 1920, and 7,509,353 in the pre-war year. In 1922 the average payment in case of death was £220, against £217 in 1920, and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £15 5*s.* against £6 7*s.* in 1914. In 1922 the average amount paid in lump sums was £65 3*s.*, as against £73 in 1921, while the average amount in the weekly payment cases was £12 9*s.*, as compared with £13 18*s.* in 1921, and £4 17*s.* in 1914. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses, the aggregate outlay in respect of the 392,912 cases in 1922 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 442,116 cases in 1914 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together, the annual charge for compensation averaged 28*s.* per person employed, compared with 9*s.* 9*d.* in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups:—

Group.	Number employed. (1922.)	Total paid. (1922.)	Charge per employee. (1923.)
		£	*s.* *d.*
Shipping.....	216,181	180,918	15 3
Factories.....	5,119,388	2,241,336	9 4
Docks	122,030	224,683	36 6
Mines	1,122,511	3,424,604	62 8
Quarries	62,781	71,595	24 3
Constructional work.....	93,183	88,148	23 5
Railways.....	469,525	264,444	12 5
Totals...	7,205,609	6,495,728	.....

EXTERNAL TRADE (MERCHANDISE).

In statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only *Imports for consumption* in the country receiving them, and *Exports of home produce or manufacture*. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the *Cost* of the merchandise and the charges for *Insurance* and *Freight*), whereas Exportsare taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the *Cost* of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded *en route* with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade.

Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.
	£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065
1922	1,003,098,899	823,202,080	1,826,300,979
1923	1,096,226,214	885,801,576	1,982,027,790
1924	1,277,439,144	940,936,980	2,218,376,124

Special Trade.

Year.	Special Imports.	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£
1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1922	899,404,229	719,507,410	179,896,819
1923	977,682,409	767,257,771	210,424,638
1924	1,137,469,001	800,966,837	336,502,164

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports to :—	1923.	1924.
India	£87,342,000	£91,692,000
U.S.A.	85,643,000	77,808,000
Germany	60,896,000	71,557,000
Australia	61,875,000	65,917,000
Irish Free State	31,213,000	53,595,000
France	68,299,000	59,582,000
Union of S. Africa	29,285,000	31,861,000
Belgium	35,453,000	32,844,000
Netherlands	35,333,000	32,415,000
Canada	30,306,000	30,600,000
Argentina	28,832,000	27,693,000
Japan	20,572,000	27,102,000
China	18,805,000	20,545,000
New Zealand	21,701,000	21,344,000
Italy	21,554,000	20,046,000

Total Exports by Months, 1923-25.

	1923.	1924.*	1925.†
January	£76,736,869	£77,546,060	£82,334,173
February	67,333,227	81,205,675	83,209,864
March	70,006,332	73,803,523	83,079,815
April	75,299,602	74,637,847	73,287,548
May	83,328,290	83,352,077	78,703,466
June	73,838,491	72,047,751	69,493,391
July	68,258,733	81,457,918	76,202,599
August	66,232,141	75,258,323	74,537,667
September	71,946,587	72,848,411	71,260,698
October	82,469,892	81,518,077	80,459,406
November	75,939,265	80,477,801	...
December	74,511,921	81,360,025	...

* 9 months (1924) Imports, £909,444,525, Exports, £692,157,585.
† 9 months (1925) Imports, £965,937,354, Exports, £692,109,221.

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1923 and 1924 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1923.	1924.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£295,149,630	£508,864,731	£571,127,940
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	269,939,720	324,921,993	400,019,414
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	201,038,872	257,018,644	299,773,852
Animals not for food	488,411	1,543,418	2,527,837
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	2,118,106	3,877,428	3,990,101
Total	£768,734,739	£1,096,226,214	£1,277,439,144

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1923 and 1924 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1923.	1924.
Food, Drink and Tobacco	£33,875,845	£44,343,549	£56,957,520
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured	66,173,319	130,808,890	106,481,725
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	413,820,434	579,956,631	618,855,491
Animals not for food	2,229,868	1,400,177	2,299,325
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles	9,154,129	10,748,524	16,372,776
Total	£525,253,795	£767,257,771	£800,966,837

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920 and 1921.

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons).	1921 (Tons).	1922-4 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000	Not now calculated.
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000	
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000	

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1921, 1923 AND 1924.

	Declared Value in Millions of £.				Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices.	
	1913.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	769	1,086	1,096	1,277	735	826
Special Exports	525	703	767	801	404	421
Re-Exports	110	107	119	140	94	106
Total Trade	1,404	1,896	1,982	2,218	1,233	1,353

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1924.

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Northern Ireland from abroad in the year 1924, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.

Bacon	*cwt.*	7,873,377	£37,388,638
U.S.A.		1,833,824	7,164,916
Canada		1,191,044	5,484,194
Denmark		3,987,160	20,314,125
Barley	*cwt.*	21,656,359	£12,093,314
U.S.A.		5,495,965	3,493,695
Rumania		270,181	131,902
Irak		982,780	406,467
Canada		2,955,856	1,508,227
Beef, in Quarters and Sides (Chilled and Frozen)	*cwt.*	11,466,279	£25,003,815
Argentina		9,396,254	20,929,218
Australia		673,243	1,321,084
Beef (Tinned)	*cwt*	966,811	£3,383,126
Argentina		760,231	2,456,695
Uruguay		91,681	356,453
U.S.A.		29,287	264,595
Butter	*cwt.*	5,287,244	£49,647,492
Australia		657,481	5,648,639
New Zealand		1,081,959	9,956,812
Denmark		1,734,134	18,118,126
Argentina		538,504	4,423,262
U.S.A.		35,015	342,462
Cheese	*cwt.*	2,887,513	£13,552,406
New Zealand		1,479,293	6,832,870
Canada		1,004,503	4,681,760
Australia		46,785	208,630
Netherlands		144,037	637,173
Cocoa (Raw)	*cwt.*	1,166,430	£2,331,892
Gold Coast Colony		707,755	1,233,127
British W. Indies		99,643	251,130
Nigeria		227,062	400,691
Ecuador		29,829	108,128
Brazil		6,257	14,734
Coffee (Raw)	*cwt.*	571,513	£3,334,542
Brazil		38,369	193,558
Costa Rica		205,034	1,328,009
British India		32,371	184,095
Java		19,907	104,441
Eggs in shell	*Gt. Hundreds*	20,279,499	£15,475,588
Denmark		6,044,743	5,495,772
U.S.A.		135,394	118,518
Irish Free State		4,686,834	3,363,056
Canada		270,831	246,997
Egypt		1,624,460	860,627
Eggs, not in shell	*cwt.*	529,656	£3,131,622
China		516,132	3,040,974
Feeding Stuffs for Animals	*Value*	—	£8,907,770
Fish	*cwt.*	—	£11,023,601
Canada		253,261	1,529,141
U.S.A.		415,578	1,979,362
Japan		119,031	697,275
Norway		700,541	1,359,725
Denmark		320,435	949,029
Fruit (Fresh and Dried)*	*value*	—	£33,094,706
Spain (Grapes)	*cwt.*	655,953	1,032,327
Spain (Oranges)		6,145,852	5,219,451
U.S.A. (Apples)		3,649,689	4,617,148
Canary Islands (Bananas)	*bunches*	2,649,064	£1,902,152
Turkey (Dates)	*cwt.*	563	437
Canada (Apples)		1,822,698	1,863,761
British W. Indies (Bananas)	*bunches*	1,705,533	569,795
Fruit †	*cwt.*	3,226,468	£8,060,582
Greece		1,222,032	2,906,352
U.S.A.		553,725	1,465,000
Hams	*cwt.*	1,636,022	£7,670,981
U.S.A.		1,475,228	6,880,345
Lamb (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,497,047	£11,669,998
Lard	*tons*	124,450	£8,772,754
U.S.A.		99,131	6,989,539
Maize	*cwt.*	37,667,010	£16,994,379
Margarine	*cwt.*	1,315,344	£4,703,277
Netherlands		1,251,088	4,494,679
Milk (not sweetened)	*cwt.*	418,167	£1,271,961
Milk (Condensed, Sweetened, whole)	*cwt.*	317,003	£1,006,855
U.S.A.		3,760	13,692
Mutton (Frozen)	*cwt.*	2,478,619	£7,425,369
New Zealand		939,800	2,986,017
Argentina		991,587	2,842,874
Australia		101,752	321,193
Oats	*cwt.*	10,315,735	£4,316,661
U.S.A.		2,000,614	869,166
Argentina		3,527,173	1,383,147
Canada		3,022,393	1,281,323
Oleo-margarine, &c.	*tons*	31,000	£1,734,542
Argentina		13,345	648,514
U.S.A.		5,514	409,671
New Zealand		935	39,510
Australia		969	46,853
Onions (Raw)	*bushels*	9,510,976	£2,102,387
Spain		5,156,789	1,154,225
Egypt		1,961,866	457,209
Netherlands		1,727,916	354,481
Potatoes (Raw)	*cwt.*	9,009,872	£5,433,037
Rice	*cwt.*	3,295,382	£2,795,714
U.S.A.		290,982	387,228
British India		1,912,339	* 1,344,935
Siam		80,021	56,054
Spices	*cwt.*	400,061	£1,424,244
Straits Settlements		119,891	419,990
Zanzibar		47,235	258,234
Spirits, &c. (Tested)	*gallons*	3,629,882	£2,320,259
France (Brandy)		490,513	1,015,502
British W. Indies (Rum)		756,504	155,461

* Other than preserved, not liable to duty.
† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar, liable to duty.

Sugar (Refined).....	*cwt.*	11,905,074	£15,948,070
U.S.A.		1,218,855	1,710,497
Java		1,003	1,076
Canada		501,271	711,183
Belgium		968,909	1,234,265
Czecho-Slovakia		4,389,612	5,887,281
Sugar (Unrefined)...	*cwt.*	23,189,723	£28,040,852
Cuba		9,123,265	10,870,481
Mauritius		2,479,991	3,501,250
Java		1,728,851	2,107,335
British W. Indies		768,615	1,153,919
Peru.....		1,783,046	2,090,656
Tea	*lb.*	510,499,777	£40,448,996
British India.....		294,510,565	24,269,116
Ceylon		130,462,043	10,636,203
China		24,214,789	1,533,250
Java		45,334,355	2,940,381
Tobacco (Manufactured)	*lb.*	1,748,154	£1,333,630
Cuba (Cigars).....		622,252	1,139,365
U.S.A.(Cigarettes)		25,636	8,321
Canada ,,		179	38
Egypt ,,		45,005	27,153
Tobacco (Unmanufactured).....	*lb.*	182,422,745	£15,992,719
U.S.A.		156,938,302	14,034,585
Turkey		527,699	80,637
Greece		1,066,844	250,988
Russia		695,156	37,775
British India.....		8,412,040	313,531
Tomatoes (Raw) ...	*cwt.*	2,437,934	£3,772,165
Channel Islands..		589,842	1,367,658
Canary Islands...		1,217,978	1,533,349
Wheat	*cwt.*	117,420,522	£69,003,960
U.S.A.		30,320,517	18,165,714
Canada		38,769,136	23,316,420
Australia		10,871,056	6,251,291
Argentina		24,021,841	13,196,831
Wheatmeal & Flour	*cwt.*	11,045,853	£8,325,334
U.S.A.		3,607,992	2,830,891
Canada		5,245,845	4,003,613
Australia		1,628,906	1,165,248
Wine.....	*gallons*	17,650,859	£6,900,653
Portugal		9,302,901	2,715,718
France		3,195,260	2,804,930
Spain		3,168,124	767,057

Raw Materials.

Cotton (Raw)	*centals*	15,843,069	£119,656,110
U.S.A.		9,552,777	67,458,803
Egypt		3,449,764	31,685,302
British India.....		997,806	6,144,175
Peru		766,205	5,963,009
Diamonds	*carats*	2,093,641	£6,683,492
Union of S. Africa		2,054,802	6,498,426
Flax (Dressed and Undressed).....	*tons*	36,623	£4,314,913
Netherlands		2,958	406,284
Belgium		12,887	1,774,095
Russia		2,391	269,742
France		133	15,960
Gums and Resins ...	*cwt.*	2,099,732	£3,664,864
Hemp (Dressed and Undressed)	*tons*	103,593	4,194,359
Philippines		63,459	£2,343,293
British India.....		6,925	248,771
Italy		7,042	517,942
Hides and Skins (Undressed)	*value*	—	£21,260,488
Iron Ore and Scrap	*tons*	6,379,864	£8,520,124
Spain		2,642,885	2,828,686
Algeria		1,119,450	1,179,173
Jute	*tons*	181,008	£5,463,347
Manganese Ore.....	*tons*	325,311	£1,363,427
British India.....		150,343	752,062
Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	*value*	—	£15,177,800
Nuts and Kernels for expressing oil ...	*tons*	488,402	£10,807,560
Nigeria		187,236	3,950,841
Straits Settlements		34,577	981,360
Gambia		30,560	529,228
Sierra Leone		57,801	£1,195,525
Oil (Coconut, Unrefined).....	*tons*	17,176	£746,814
Netherlands		4,282	180,408
Ceylon.....		4,486	201,031
British India		435	22,587
Oil (Fish & Marine, Animal)	*tons*	44,996	£1,558,353
Norway		14,803	590,879
Netherlands		8,120	346,934
Oil Mineral (crude Petroleum) ...*gallons*		464,363,270	£7,740,012
Persia...		381,098,019	6,335,381
Oil (Palm, Unrefined).....	*tons*	73,975	£2,850,447
Nigeria		57,932	2,238,005
Paper-Making Materials	*tons*	1,492,988	£11,563,477
Sweden		480,381	4,423,263
Norway		440,139	2,718,303
Canada		83,239	456,633
Rubber (Raw)	*centals*	1,601,563	£9,628,308
Straits Settlements		611,769	3,653,375
Federated M.S....		269,661	1,568,245
Ceylon		208,761	1,208,498
Neth. E. Indies ...		173,611	1,042,925
Brazil		81,871	495,708
British India.....		86,069	499,215
Seeds (Cotton)	*tons*	558,289	£6,426,404
Egypt		269,995	3,439,894
British India.....		178,975	1,864,328
Seeds (Flax)	*tons*	445,101	£8,782,089
British India.....		121,720	2,607,033
Argentina		297,700	5,630,432
Silk (Raw, Knubs and Noils).....	*value*	—	£1,807,597
China		—	810,863
Japan		—	298,560
Italy.....		—	342,646
Tallow (Animal) not refined	*tons*	50,229	£2,120,423
Tin Ore and Concentrates	*tons*	59,308	£7,950,452
Bolivia.....		35,637	4,878,816
Nigeria		8,803	1,275,935
Wood and Timber	*value*	—	£21,070,684
U.S.A. (Oak, Hewn & Sawn)	*cu. ft.*	7,300,098	1,969,260
Finland (Pit props)	*loads*	554,354	1,457,625
Sweden ,,		329,368	957,780
France ,,		1,359,869	1,642,795
British India(Teak, Hewn & Sawn).	*cu. ft.*	1,709,142	790,104
Norway (Pit props)	*loads*	132,716	356,435
Sweden (Sawn, Soft and Planed, and Dressed)		1,206,050	£6,837,876
Canada ,,		344,558	2,431,349
Russia ,,		939,959	4,895,313
U.S.A. ,,		228,413	2,253,794
Norway ,,		219,282	1,371,388

Wool (Raw)	*centals*	7,988,519	£73,217,466
Australia		2,296,132	26,521,953
New Zealand		1,786,979	15,481,165
Cape		1,066,550	8,487,431
British India		563,428	3,156,579
Argentina		530,675	4,309,639
Zinc (Ore)	*tons*	120,600	£647,217
U.S.A.		665	9,562

Manufactured Articles.

Boots & Shoes (except Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	487,536	£1,819,514
U.S.A.		36,151	260,453
Switzerland		74,078	615,860
Carpets and Rugs of Wool	*sq. yds.*	4,405,651	£2,623,956
Turkey		474,191	568,437
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£14,614,330
Cinematograph Films	*feet*	114,652,663	£1,159,397
U.S.A.		40,760,399	845,080
Copper Bars, &c.	*tons*	130,729	£8,739,829
U.S.A.		87,354	5,965,260
Australia		4,429	298,022
Cotton Yarns & Manufs.	*value*	—	£9,319,697
Dye-Stuffs	*value*	-	£2,839,760
Switzerland		—	357,283
Argentina		—	314,976
British India		—	117,437
British W. Indies		—	133,539
Electrical Goods, &c.	*value*	-	£3,371,922
U.S.A.		—	803,106
Embroidery & Needlework (except Linen Embroidery)	*value*	—	£2,515,668
Flax Yarns	*tons*	7,491	£1,389,155
Fur Skins dressed (not leather)	*number*	18,366,588	£3,205,383
Germany		1,733,657	454,877
China		2,881,360	721,061
U.S.A.		2,946,606	420,241
Glass & Glassware	*value*	—	£4,580,417
Belgium		—	1,821,381
U.S.A.		—	183,153
Netherlands		—	307,840
Hosiery (Stockings and Hose)	*doz. prs.*	3,369,737	£2,162,457
U.S.A.		1,357,275	1,328,659
Japan		28,904	6,605
Implements & Tools, except Machine Tools, &c.	*value*	—	£1,078,252
U.S.A.		—	629,453
Iron and Steel	*tons*	2,429,385	£22,387,124
Germany		337,232	3,492,533
Belgium		1,209,933	9,932,849
France		438,943	3,002,071
U.S.A.		63,869	1,589,548
Jute Manufactures	*value*	—	£3,871,843
British India		—	2,739,002
Lead, Pig	*tons*	235,763	£7,885,520
Australia		90,571	3,074,206
U.S.A.		39,163	1,290,825
Spain		32,743	1,098,250
Leather	*cwt.*	854,555	£13,531,040
U.S.A.		253,345	4,204,478
British India		328,528	£3,980,611
Australia		40,405	303,279
Machinery	*tons*	60,069	£10,546,082
U.S.A.		22,509	5,904,578
Matches	*ten thousands*	5,997,761	£1,251,402
Sweden		1,490,926	396,387
Norway		390,403	92,988
Motor Cars (Touring)	*no.*	13,398	£2,828,927
Do. (Commercial)		1,319	£174,556
Motor Spirit	*gallons*	422,310,941	£17,846,469
U.S.A.		300,972,407	12,382,981
Netherlands' Borneo		45,900,815	1,945,110
Persia		12,669,346	648,030
British India		15,033,749	889,420
Peru		—	—
Oil (Fuel)	*gallons*	385,581,996	£5,603,583
U.S.A.		84,756,656	1,244,459
Mexico		249,430,923	3,648,182
Oil (Lubricating)	*gallons*	101,746,517	£5,869,466
U.S.A.		87,512,918	5,186,546
Painters' Colours, &c.	*cwt.*	1,737,723	£1,725,119
U.S.A.		242,369	537,556
Paper	*cwt.*	14,047,774	£14,424,018
Sweden		2,912,973	3,215,592
Norway		1,363,653	1,483,953
Netherlands		4,084,729	2,114,720
Newfoundland		1,089,528	1,138,813
Paraffin Wax	*cwt.*	1,366,567	£1,700,133
U.S.A.		955,796	1,072,744
Petroleum (Lamp)	*gallons*	124,678,042	£2,958,113
U.S.A.		97,179,042	2,291,004
Mexico		9,567,948	202,030
Plaitings (Straw, &c.)	*lb.*	6,568,264	882,815
Japan		2,463,846	£314,968
China		2,747,459	290,633
Scientific Instruments (except Electrical)	*value*	—	£2,322,528
Silk & Manufactures :—Broadstuffs, wholly of Silk and Mixed—	*value*	—	£25,207,428
France	*sq. yds.*	34,382,210	£9,149,360
Switzerland		21,276,876	5,021,795
Japan		19,575,508	2,096,968
Italy		9,695,573	2,427,191
Ribbons, wholly of Silk and Mixed—			
Switzerland	*value*	—	£1,568,552
France		—	1,732,066
Artificial Silk and Manufactures	*value*	—	£5,515,178
Switzerland		—	1,185,945
Italy		—	1,614,388
Starch	*cwt.*	2,883,362	£2,483,858
U.S.A.		1,812,644	1,444,114
Japan		6	10
Tin in Blocks, &c.	*tons*	16,857	£4,121,089
Straits Settlements		13,132	£3,207,985
Watches & Clocks	*value*	-	£2,318,401
Switzerland		—	1,305,907
Wood Manufactures	*value*	—	£5,370,727
U.S.A.		—	1,259,977
Russia		—	51,086
Woollen Yarns and Manufs.	*value*	—	£14,893,841
Belgium		—	2,132,247
France		—	8,008,240
Zinc Crude (*i.e.*, Cakes, Slabs, Blocks, &c.	*tons*	124,053	£4,121,637
Poland		16,183	527,749
Belgium		42,842	1,431,653
U.S.A.		41,757	1,371,749

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1924.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Northern-Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1924, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned :—

Aircraft	*value*	—	£1,210,104
Animals (Living) ...	*value*	—	£2,559,446
Apparel (including Boots & Shoes)		—	£30,046,576
Union of S. Africa		—	5,141,263
Irish Free State		—	7,294,020
New Zealand.....		—	2,282,534
Australia		—	2,858,511
U.S.A.		—	1,964,453
Canada		—	1,634,030
Netherlands		—	1,139,994
British India.....		—	692,528
Denmark		—	511,353
Sweden		—	519,796
Argentine		—	389,729
France.....		—	361,887
Norway		—	254,643
Arms, Ammunition, &c.....	*value*	—	£3,703,222
Australia		—	499,014
British India.....		—	724,056
Spain		—	91,438
Union of S. Africa		—	413,659
Japan		—	132,413
Chile		—	30,856
U.S.A.		—	17,449
Russia		—	114,767
Bags & Sacks, Empty, New (Jute).....	*dozens*	2,789,296	£990,916
Beer & Ale.....	*barrels*	263,076	£1,237,050
Belgium		62,703	200,873
Irish Free State...		36,549	191,617
British India ...		46,180	261,727
Biscuits	*cwt.*	169,378	£1,107,599
British India ...		23,511	203,258
Irish Free State .		28,294	174,236
Books, Printed (excluding Music)	*cwt.*	470,412	£4,116,986
Australia		102,712	920,681
U.S.A......		40,647	723,560
Union of S. Africa		40,384	316,382
Boots & Shoes (excldng. Rubber)	*doz. prs.*	1,092,027	£5,169,381
Irish Free State .		372,918	2,048,050
Union of S. Africa		198,112	928,596
New Zealand.....		122,592	594,701
Canada		68,247	258,358
Australia		76,146	135,952
Netherlands		53,160	150,129
France..... ...		3,747	38,335
Belgium		3,830	16,597
Candles	*cwt.*	171,468	£416,196
Cement	*tons*	657,220	£1,609,094
British India ...		100,089	262,733
Irish Free State .		77,898	240,981
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes & Colours	*value*	—	£25,478,373
Japan		—	2,039,958
British India ...		—	1,985,603
Australia		—	1,877,093
U.S.A......		—	2,334,470
Union of S. Africa		—	1,322,867
France.....		—	1,503,223
Spain		—	1,230,125
Argentine		—	823,034
Belgium		—	494,032
Chinaware, &c. ...	*value*	—	£6,594,376
U.S.A.		—	1,066,851
Canada		—	829,510
Chinaware, &c.—*continued.*			
Australia	*value*	—	£882,017
Argentine		—	434,412
Coal	*tons*	61,651,273	£72,079,547
France.....		14,534,844	16,812,032
Germany		6,824,071	7,278,021
Belgium		3,329,885	3,454,472
Italy.....		6,706,198	8,372,099
Denmark.....		3,551,091	3,915,490
Netherlands		2,743,903	2,986,305
Sweden		3,549,916	4,009,283
Spain		1,499,038	1,916,930
Egypt		1,809,635	2,241,427
Argentine		3,115,880	4,097,578
Irish Free State .		2,471,856	3,238,296
Norway		1,821,798	1,882,980
Coal for Steamers...	*tons*	17,688,897	*
Coke and Manufactured Fuel	*tons*	3,879,418	£6,231,108
Germany		238,480	399,660
France.....		194,103	278,744
Denmark		862,716	1,432,379
Cordage, Cables, Ropes & Twine	*cwt.*	446,795	£1,877,743
Cotton Yarn	*lb.*	163,056,400	£27,782,126
British India ...		20,186,100	3,140,658
Netherlands		36,304,900	3,928,312
Germany.....		42,757,100	8,868,429
Cotton Piece Goods.....	*sq. yds.*	4,443,959,500	£153,448,106
British India.....		1,641,941,600	40,838,142
U.S.A.		162,626,100	7,768,983
China		232,098,600	9,696,149
Egypt		198,666,300	6,680,505
Australia		158,601,200	8,607,390
Java.....		114,746,000	3,906,916
Argentine		147,901,200	6,073,168
Turkey		88,925,200	2,439,671
Belgium		36,877,600	1,652,663
Switzerland		197,038,700	5,645,694
Cotton Lace	*value*	—	£2,498,332
Cotton Thread	*lb.*	18,095,800	£6,963,139
Argentine		1,516,700	533,716
Mexico		1,006,200	430,863
British India.....		1,535,700	478,915
Australia		983,400	403,721
Electrical Machy...	*tons*	31,429	£5,353,085
British India.....		5,509	958,211
Australia		5,700	909,074
Fertilisers	*tons*	120,404	£737,604
Fish	*value*	—	£8,438,243
Germany.....		—	2,356,513
Grain & Flour	*cwt.*	9,177,247	£7,438,991
Iron (Pig)	*tons*	485,172	£2,462,171
U.S.A......		57,987	288,909
Germany.....		51,189	249,239
Belgium		117,881	566,229
Iron & Steel Manufs. (inc. Iron Pig).	*tons*	3,851,435	£74,534,129
British India.....		565,124	10,452,659
Australia		453,612	9,057,963
Japan		239,372	4,808,050
Argentine		229,768	4,348,812
U.S.A......		136,896	2,092,900
Germany.....		89,028	1,082,009
Canada		118,083	2,520,844
New Zealand.....		136,859	2,876,007

* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

Iron & Steel Manufs. —*contd.*			
Netherlands	*tons*	76,829	£1,703,110
France		123,270	2,274,532
Jute Piece Goods (inc. Carpets & Rugs)	*sq.yds.*	166,930,000	£3,299,387
U.S.A.		93,079,300	1,730,274
Leather	*value*	—	£7,107,104
Linen Piece Goods	*sq.yds.*	110,786,100	£8,432,675
U.S.A.		67,306,600	4,618,800
Linen Manufs. (other than Piece Gds.)	*value*	—	£4,887,816
Machinery (incldg. Elect. Machry)	*tons*	463,447	£44,782,960
British India		103,628	8,999,143
Australia		33,405	3,734,854
France		23,498	2,506,319
Japan		27,315	2,823,095
Medicines	*value*	—	£3,110,835
British India		—	577,378
Australia		—	387,937
Union of S. Africa		—	214,040
Motor Cars	*number*	12,754	£3,693,453
British India ...		1,444	557,686
Australia		2,329	835,801
Oil, Fat & Grease (Refined & Unrefd.)	*value*	—	£12,491,566
Oil Cloth	*sq.yds.*	15,862,000	£1,353,106
France		1,754,500	195,519
Belgium		1,580,200	118,323
Netherlands		2,553,500	191,058
Painters' Colours, &c.	*cwt.*	1,547,201	£3,675,276
British India		196,731	471,079
Union of S. Africa		111,335	237,729
Australia		117,473	303,311
New Zealand		92,424	232,767
Argentine		89,802	228,439
Paper	*cwt.*	4,757,354	£9,229,550
British India ...		647,834	922,753
Australia		1,995,521	2,690,793
Union of S. Africa		198,201	560,315
Parcel Post	*number*	8,186,388	£16,372,776
Canada		553,024	1,106,048
U.S.A.		478,106	956,212
British India		471,023	942,046
Union of S. Africa		450,534	901,068
Channel Islands		273,794	547,588
France		254,822	509,644
British W. Africa		226,547	453,094
Italy		145,294	290,588
Rubber Manfrs. (inc. Bta. & Shs., Rubber)	*value*	—	£6,077,441
Ships (Iron or Steel)	*number*	206	£3,680,992
Norway		5	165,455
France		12	1,311,450
Ships, Machinery for	*value*	—	£1,752,560
Silk & Silk Manufs.	*value*	—	£2,186,580
Soap	*cwt.*	1,533,656	£3,690,520
British India ...		361,111	841,528
Irish Free State .		172,458	516,646
British W. Africa		148,620	225,816
Egypt		49,401	116,570
Spirits (Potable) Brit. & Irish	*pf. gallons*	8,372,936	£11,626,566
Canada		1,101,019	1,632,631
Australia		1,418,221	1,656,114
French Canada ;		409,966	635,557
British India		444,949	634,021
Stationery (other than Paper) ...	*value*	—	£1,478,693
Tin (Blocks, &c.)	*tons*	18,104	£4,435,721
France		2,805	689,392
U.S.A.		6,956	1,700,986
Tobacco & Snuff ...	*lb.*	28,314,237	£6,544,008
China		1,582,498	749,152
Straits S. & F.M.S.		2,526,484	1,109,451
British India		2,991,173	667,133
Irish Free State		614,841	161,467
Wool (Raw & Waste)	*centals*	927,953	£10,768,591
U.S.A.		346,182	3,502,789
Germany		191,147	2,451,625
Belgium		72,979	881,865
Canada		33,775	361,442
Woollen Tissues	*sq. yds.*	164,739,900	£30,141,692
Japan		29,702,900	4,994,520
U.S.A.		10,293,300	2,442,991
Argentine		7,000,800	1,537,210
Australia		14,087,400	2,297,706
Canada		15,093,600	2,195,996
China		13,027,200	2,078,783
Belgium		4,311,300	735,353
France		2,393,300	752,199
Netherlands		5,898,100	881,736
Worsted Tissues ...	*sq. yds.*	56,843,000	£10,055,514
Canada		15,093,600	2,110,077
Argentine		3,187,200	889,871
U.S.A.		6,897,900	1,083,648
Japan		8,050,600	1,287,500
Australia		2,824,400	566,930
Woollen & Worsted Yarns and Manufactures	*value*	—	£67,797,314

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Gold.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359
1921	49,676,047	59,348,158
1922	34,542,167	44,838,292
1923	43,986,655	57,434,355
1924	35,793,864	49,419,607

Silver.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	14,495,049	16,054,679
1921	10,264,443	12,045,422
1922	10,099,890	13,235,269
1923	9,611,055	11,687,714
1924	13,922,590	12,422,661

Relative Cost of The Great War.

In an "Analysis of War and Post-War Finance," issued by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York and Paris, a table is published showing the relative cost of the Great War to certain of the Nations which took part therein. The table shows in each case the gross cost per head of population and per cent. of national wealth in U.S. dollars at pre-war rates of exchange :—

Nation.	Per Capita. $	National Wealth. Per cent.
Great Britain	524·85	34·49
France	280·20	19·36
Italy	124·59	20·59
Russia	44·01	13·11
U.S.A.	176·91	8·67
Austria-Hungary	108·76	18·13
Germany	292·57	24·71

OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1924–5.

In the twelve months, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, the *Total Imports* into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were valued at £1,358,964,000, and the *Total Exports* at £943,029. Of the *Total Imports* £410,566,000 came from the British Empire, and £948,398,000 came from foreign countries. Of the *Special Exports*, (i.e., Exports of British produce or manufacture) £338,890,000 were taken by the British Empire and £466,158,000 by foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The British Trade of 1924–5 was distributed *geographically* as follows:—

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe	33·55	32·69
Asia	12·74	23·51
Africa	7·55	10·81
North America	27·59	13·12
South America	9·00	8·63
Australia, &c.	9·57	11·24
	100·00	100·00

TAXED AND UNTAXED IMPORTS.

The "Customs barrier" in Great Britain affected the Imports from the following countries as shown below:—

Imports from:—		Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.
United States	(1924)	£215,543,000	£26,448,000
Germany	(1924)	33,838,000	3,059,000
France	(1924)	60,594,000	5,938,000
Argentina	(1924)	79,097,000	3,000

TAXED AND UNTAXED EXPORTS.

British Exports were more seriously affected by the "Customs barrier" overseas, as may be seen from the following:—

Exports to:—		Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.
United States	(1924)	£30,728,000	£57,611,000
Germany	(1924)	23,361,000	21,484,000
France	(1923)	19,137,000	49,223,000
Argentina	(1923)	9,981,000	25,505,000

BALANCE OF BRITISH TRADE.

Trade.	1923.	1924.
Imports:—		
Merchandise	£1,096,200,000	£1,279,800,000
Bullion and Specie	53,600,000	49,700,000
Diamonds	7,600,000	8,400,000
Total	£1,157,400,000	£1,337,900,000
Exports:—		
Merchandise	£885,800,000	£935,500,000
Bullion and Specie	69,100,000	61,800,000
	£954,900,000	£997,300,000
Excess of Imports	£202,500,000	£340,600,000

In the "Balances of Income and Expenditure in the transactions between the United Kingdom and all other countries," the excess of imports is stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* to be met by the value of services rendered by Shipping (including the value of bunker coal and oil and stores supplied to foreign ships); by the Net Income from Overseas Investments; by Commissions; and by other services; which constitute "Invisible Exports" and may be set against the excess of imports. Any balances in favour of the United Kingdom are regarded as available for Investment Overseas. In 1924 these Invisible Exports were valued as below:—

Net Shipping Income	£130,000,000
Net Income from Overseas Investments	185,000,000
Commissions	40,000,000
Other Services	15,000,000
Total	£370,000,000

The Balance of Income available for new Investments Overseas, which appears to have reached about £180,000,000 a year before the Great War, fell in 1923 to about £100,000,000, and appears to have been about £30,000,000 in 1924.

LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLIES, 1925.

The supply of meat and like produce to the London Central Markets during the ten months ended October, 1925, aggregated 381,316 tons as against 401,369 tons during the same period in 1924, a decrease of 20,053 tons, or 5·0 per cent. Imported supplies, apart from produce originating in Ireland, formed 81·3 per cent. of the total quantity of produce marketed. British and Irish supplies aggregated 71,495 tons, or 18·7 per cent. of the total supply; New Zealand and Australia 75,360 tons, or 19·8 per cent.; South America 177,158 tons, or 46·5 per cent.; Netherlands and other Foreign Countries 57,303 tons, or 15·0 per cent.

Beef and Veal, 201,342 tons—86·0 per cent. imported. South America leading with 153,431 tons, or 72·9 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 29,346 tons, or 14·0 per cent.; New Zealand and Australia 12,054 tons, or 5·7 per cent.; and other countries 15,511 tons, or 7·4 per cent.

Mutton and Lamb, 109,002 tons—81·5 per cent. imported. New Zealand and Australia leading with 60,061 tons, or 55·1 per cent.; South America 23,299 tons, or 21·4 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 20,211 tons, or 18·5 per cent.; and other countries, 5,431 tons, or 5·0 per cent.

Pork, 38,670 tons—73·5 per cent. imported. Netherlands leading with 25,528 tons, or 66·0 per cent., and Britain and Ireland 10,250 tons, or 26·5 per cent.; and other countries 2,892 tons, or 7·5 per cent.

Poultry and Game, 13,402 tons—39·1 per cent. imported. Britain and Ireland leading with 8,160 tons, or 60·9 per cent.; and other countries 5,242 tons, or 39·1 per cent.

Butter, Eggs, Rabbits, &c., 9,900 tons—6·372 per cent. imported. Other countries leading with 6,372 tons, or 64·4 per cent.; and Britain and Ireland 3,528 tons, or 35·6 per cent.

London's Theatres.—A tablet has been affixed by the L.C.C. on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1921 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons; 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons; and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 178,000 miles, of which 153,000 are in England and Wales, and 25,000 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance in 1924-25 was £19,051,000, and in 1922-23 about £44,500,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 178,000, 24,329 miles have been included in Class I and 14,930 miles in Class II.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban and Rural Councils. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a special *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges. During the year 1924-25 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £18,600,000. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of Class I. and Class II. roads, and in the construction of new and important arterial roads expedited for the relief of unemployment.

Road Taxes.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1923, and Nov. 30, 1924, amounted to £15,364,407. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 1,242,000, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 181,416. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £16 0*s.* 0*d.* for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 13*s.* 0*d.* for motor bicycles, £20 16*s.* 6*d.* for commercial goods vehicles, and £27 19*s.* 0*d.* for motor hackneys.

	No. of Licences.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Motor cars	474,261	6,929,851
Motor-cycles	440,770	1,260,796
Commercial vehicles	209,763	4,245,566
Road locomotives	1,992	55,578
Motor ploughs, &c.	16,043	4,011
Motor tractors, &c.	1,358	23,658
Motor hackneys	83,527	2,154,865
Tramcars	14,076	10,559
Horse-drawn carriages	154,231	120,351
Horse-drawn cabs	27,185	20,368

Motor Vehicles in the World.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles (Passenger Cars) (1924):—

United States	13,464,608
Canada	554,874
United Kingdom	469,490
France	352,259
Australia	109,157
Germany	100,329
Argentina	85,000
Italy	45,000
New Zealand	44,864
India	44,843
All other Countries	577,398
Total	15,847,824

When population was taken into account, there were 7 persons per car in the U.S., 13 in Canada, 74 in the U.K., 93 in France, 44 in Australia, 453 in Germany, 99 in Argentina, 490 in Italy, 27 in New Zealand, and 6,490 in India.

In 1923 the exports of "automotives" were valued at $189,737,018 for 151,866 motor vehicles, and from Canada $43,688,448 for 69,920 vehicles.

Railways.

On Jan. 1, 1923, the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, composed as under:—

The Southern Railway (2,129 miles), consisting of the L. & S.W., S.E. & C., and L.B. & S.C. lines, employing 70,479 persons in 1923.

The Great Western Railway (3,765 miles), consisting of the G.W., and the Barry, Rhymney, and Taff Vale lines, employing 109,376 persons in 1923.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway (7,464 miles), consisting of the L. & N.W., Midland, Furness, Glasgow & S.W., Highland, North London, and North Staffordshire lines, employing 268,835 persons in 1923.

The London & North Eastern Railway (6,464 miles), consisting of the G.E., N.E., Great Central, G.N., North British, and G.N. of Scotland lines, employing 202,232 persons in 1923.

The combined mileage of these four groups in 1923, was 20,314 miles, with a track mileage of 36,849 miles without (and of 51,818 miles with) sidings; the total capital involved is about £1,060,000,000. Ireland had 3,442 miles of railway open on Dec. 31, 1920, with capital of £45,500,000.

In addition to the above lines the *London Electric Lines* employed 6,170 persons, the *Metropolitan* 4,001, and the *Metropolitan District* 4,080 persons, in 1923.

At March 29, 1924, the total number of railway workers in Great Britain was 700,573, an increase on the figure for the corresponding date in 1923 of 18,795 or 2·8 per cent. A return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the numbers employed by the four new groups and the London railways compared as follows:—

	Males.		Females.	
Year.	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
1921	665,133	43,332	26,205	1,200
1922	613,094	40,268	24,462	978
1923	615,267	43,616	21,754	1,141
1924	631,149	45,554	22,332	1,538

Railway Accidents.

462 persons were killed and 25,641 injured on the railways of Great Britain in 1924. Both figures represent an increase on the totals for 1923, which were 407 and 23,104 respectively

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers	112	3,966
Railwaymen	263	21,098
Other persons	87	577
Total	462	25,641

In addition to the above fatalities, 144 trespassers were killed and 62 injured, and there were 213 suicides and 13 attempts at suicide.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and

Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,893,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1923 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,363,940 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,384,743.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1923, was 2,624. The total receipts in 1923 were £29,434,000, the working expenses £22,822,000, and the net receipts £6,522,000, the total paid-up capital being £91,294,000. 4,443,327,000 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1925, the sea-going Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland of 100 tons and upwards had a total tonnage of 19,440,711 gross tons, of which 19,304,670 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 136,041 sailing vessels. In 1923 there were 1,624 motor vessels, aggregating 428,214 gross tons, registered as trading vessels, and 4,712 motor vessels (51,413 tons net) registered as fishing vessels. In 1923 there were 198,513 British seamen employed (with 55,935 Lascars and 11,477 other foreigners) in trading vessels; there were also 57,525 British regularly (and 10,066 occasionally) employed in fishing vessels.

Shipbuilding.—The output of the various countries of the world in 1923 was 701 vessels of 1,643,181 tons, the British share being 179 steamers of 553,223 tons, 21 motor vessels of 87,244 tons and 22 barges of 5,184 tons, a total of 222 vessels of 645,651 tons. The Clyde output was 173,201 tons, Tyne 137,408 tons, Belfast 127,426 tons, Tees 66,573 tons, and Wear 51,561 tons. On Jan. 1, 1925, there were 1,296,971 gross tons under construction at shipyards in Great Britain and Ireland.

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1922 the figures were 41 sailing vessels (2,828 gross tons) and 129 steam vessels (111,205 gross tons), a total of 170 vessels (114,033 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and members of crews 466, a total of 638 lives; in 1922 the passengers numbered 15 and the members of crews 388, a total of 403 lives. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland:—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913.....	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1919.....	49,652,309	49,101,023	98,753,332
1920.....	55,717,823	57,342,701	113,060,524
1921.....	55,307,136	55,779,166	111,086,302
1922.....	76,245,586	77,496,219	153,741,805

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913	46,602,920	35,545,649
1920	32,217,400	22,500,423
1921	34,528,777	20,778,359
1922	44,187,598	32,057,988

Great War's effect on Sea Routes.

Route.	Percentage of Tonnage Employed. April, 1911	June, 1921.
East Indies	17·22	20·49
South America, East Coast	15·53	12·55
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15·00	24·39
Mediterranean	12·24	3·22
Australia	11·35	14·61
China and Japan.....	9·15	9·01
Pacific, North and South...	7·48	2·15
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4·57	6·41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3·00	4·71
Coasting Trade	4·46	2·46
	100·00	100·00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33·7 per cent. in the ten years.

Ireland.

Shipping.—The principal port of Northern Ireland is Belfast (entrances 1922, 616,154 net tons; departures 1922, 558,660 tons). The principal ports of the Irish Free State are Cobh (Queenstown), Dublin and Dun Lasghaire (Kingstown). Net tonnage of all vessels arriving and departing (with cargoes and in ballast) in the Foreign Trade (1924):—

Port.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Cobh.....	2,777,374	2,750,530
Dublin.....	2,226,149	2,217,064
Dun Lasghaire	1,033,657	1,034,360
Cork.....	657,965	654,509
Waterford	380,112	369,779
Rosslare	356,884	355,271

Railways.—In 1924 there were 765 miles of railway open in Northern Ireland, and in the Irish Free State 3,032 miles of railway carrying (I.F.S.) 16,184,973 passengers in 1922.

Canals.—There are 180 miles of canal in Northern Ireland and 293 miles of canal and about 200 miles of navigable rivers in the Saorstat.

Port.	Entered 1922.	Cleared 1922.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	224,229	200,146
Blyth	1,394,575	1,879,949
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312
Cardiff	6,891,293	8,857,550
Dartmouth	656,466	631,855
Dover	1,469,635	1,433,561
Falmouth	704,599	593,060
Folkestone	721,924	717,531
Goole	741,725	811,405
Grimsby	2,463,433	2,450,855
Hartlepool	901,107	746,231
Harwich	1,104,477	1,082,401
Hull	4,898,678	4,498,216
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338
London	15,049,055	12,419,563
Manchester	2,370,601	2,024,735
Middlesbrough	2,014,278	1,968,380
Newcastle & Shields	7,228,799	8,141,750
Newport	2,119,107	2,843,817
Plymouth	4,256,358	4,135,752
Port Talbot	766,578	1,030,498
Southampton	6,690,785	6,638,421
Sunderland	1,552,741	1,763,311
Swansea	2,157,666	2,715,789
Weymouth	576,258	519,696
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	231,364	138,414
Ardrossan	306,252	306,644
Burntisland	347,358	504,271
Dundee	482,745	408,249
Glasgow	3,309,395	4,152,645
Grangemouth	947,905	968,324
Greenock	550,384	402,030
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,668
Methil	888,495	1,089,974
Ireland—		
Belfast	616,154	558,660
Derry	499,047	506,880
Cork	2,905,176	2,819,525
Dublin	513,355	281,622

Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1922.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	44,090,323	45,290,243
Belgium	1,321,764	1,302,572
Denmark	2,484,591	2,444,540
Finland	216,071	227,502
France	3,763,828	3,769,493
Germany	1,819,622	1,848,840
Greece	823,051	855,932
Italy	1,260,061	1,299,319
Japan	904,763	915,124
Netherlands	4,940,727	4,975,216
Norway	5,155,004	5,115,074
Portugal	170,945	184,716
Spain	1,353,710	1,336,283
Sweden	2,359,040	2,390,619
U.S.A.	4,494,100	4,402,357
Other Flags	723,144	719,820
Total	75,881,144	77,137,650

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1922 the net tonnage of arrivals was 51,575,178 (British, 47,189,317 tons) and of departures 51,273,158 (British, 46,884,734 tons).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office.

	1922–23.°	1923–24.°
Letters	3,300,000,000	3,340,000,000
Postcards	475,000,000	470,000,000
Printed Papers	1,500,000,000	1,625,000,000
Newspapers	180,000,000	160,000,000
Parcels	120,700,000	126,000,000
Registered Letters and Parcels	60,400,000	59,200,000
Express Delivery Services	2,000,000	2,050,000
Telegrams forwarded	70,500,000	68,800,000
Money Orders	14,700,000	14,000,000
Postal Orders	105,700,000	114,400,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	59,500,000	70,300,000
Local Calls	730,000,000	832,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits**	£87,492,000	£83,561,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, &c.**	£89,770,000	£85,096,000
Government Stock Accounts open, number**	3,533,000	3,173,000
Licenses issued§	3,200,000	3,400,000
Old-Age Pension Orders paid (number)	47,900,000	48,200,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold	£23,800,000	£24,900,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold	£31,800,000	£33,600,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War, the figures for 1922–23 and 1923–24 are as follow:—

	1922–23.°	1923–24.°
War Pensions and Allowances paid:		
Number	69,000,000	64,000,000
Amount	£60,800,000	£56,700,000
Postal Drafts paid:		
Number	3,300,000	3,700,000
Amount	£7,600,000	£8,200,000
War Loan Dividends —Amount	£8,900,000	£8,700,000
Savings Certificates —Amount:		
Issued	£39,800,000	£45,200,000
Repaid†	£33,300,000	£40,100,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£600,000	£560,000
Income Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount	£300,000	£150,000

Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below:—

	March 31, 1914.	March 31, 1924.
Mileage of wire‡:		
Overhead	947,392	1,063,372
Underground	2,926,743	3,657,286
Telephone Stations	774,821	1,158,492

° Excluding Irish Free State. † Including interest.
‡ Excluding submarine cables.
** Figures for calendar years 1922 and 1923.
§ Excluding Wireless Licences.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1923), is shown below :—

U.S.A.	15·0	Great Britain and N. Ireland (1924)	2·9
Denmark	8·6	Netherlands	2·7
Sweden	6·7	Austria	2·2
Norway	6·2	France	1·5
Switzerland	4·6	Italy (1921)	0·3
Germany	3·7		

Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1923, there were 11,856,765 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Banks*, with the sum of £273,070,983 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the *Trustee Savings Banks*, with £99,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1923, Government Stock to the amount of £200,450,586 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks, and £29,442,788 was held for depositors in Trustee Savings Banks (1921).

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Act, and also the examination of Wireless Operators and Watchers for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 12 stations, viz :—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Port Patrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick, and Devizes.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services. — Post Office wireless services, auxiliary to the cable services, are now in operation with the following Continental countries :—Germany, Italy, Poland, Esthonia, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, and Roumania.

The services with Germany, Poland and Esthonia are carried on *vid* the Stonehaven Station (near Aberdeen), which is also available for communication with Scandinavia and Iceland during cable interruptions ; while the services with Italy, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Roumania are carried on *vid* the Northolt Station (near London). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for reception in certain European countries and for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia).

Oxford and Cairo Stations.—The high-power stations at Leafield, near Oxford, and at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, were completed in August, 1921, and April, 1922, respectively, and a regular service between these stations was opened in May, 1922, for the transmission of telegrams between Great Britain on the one hand, and Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Transjordania, Syria, Abyssinia, Erythrea, and Italian Somaliland on the other hand. The Oxford station is also used for the broadcasting of the British official news messages, for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and for long-distance communication with ships.

New Super-power Station at Rugby.—A new super-power station is now in course of erection at Rugby, and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1925. It will have 12 masts at the outset, each 820 feet high. The aerial will be about 1¼ miles long, and about ½ mile wide. A site of about 1¼ square miles has been acquired for the purpose. The station will have a power of 1,000 kilowatts and will be capable of communication with any part of the globe.

Marconi Company's Stations at Carnarvon and Ongar.—The only privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are the Marconi Company's stations at Carnarvon, used for communication with the United States, and at Ongar, used for communication with France, Switzerland, Spain, and Austria. The Anglo-French service has been in operation since January, 1921 ; the Anglo-Swiss service was opened in April, 1922, and the Anglo-Austrian service in January, 1924. The Anglo-Spanish service, which was in operation before the war, was formerly carried on from Poldhu, but was transferred to Ongar in April, 1922. The Ongar station is also being used as a temporary measure for the service with Canada formerly carried on by the Company's station at Clifden (Ireland), which has now been abandoned. Pending the settlement of the terms of the formal licences which it is proposed to grant to the Company, these stations are being operated under temporary permits.

The approximate expenditure and revenue in connection with the Leafield (Oxford), Cairo, and Northolt stations during 1923–24 were :—

	Expenditure (including interest and depreciation).	Revenue.
Leafield (Oxford)	£45,300	£42,200
Cairo	46,000	10,600
Northolt	12,300	7,200

Airships.

The *Air Mail Services* now in operation are shown on p. 370.

The largest *Airship* yet constructed was the R38, which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows :—

R33	...	cubic feet of gas			1,958,000
R80	...	,,	,,	,,	1,200,000
R36	...	,,	,,	,,	2,101,000
R37	...	,,	,,	,,	2,101,000
L 64*	...	,,	,,	,,	1,950,000
L71*	...	,,	,,	,,	2,420,000
Cardington Airship (building)		cubic feet of gas			5,000,000

The R36 is 672 feet long with a diameter of 78 feet 9 inches and height 91 feet 6 inches ; her gross lift is 63·8 tons, and her "disposable lift" 16 tons ; her maximum speed is 65 m.p.h., and cruising speed 50 m.p.h., the engines developing 1,570 h.p. ; her passenger car is 131 feet long and seats 50 passengers. The L64 is 642 feet long, the L71 is 743 feet long ; the R38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be :—

England–Egypt	2½ days.
England–Karachi (India)	5 ,,
England–Johannesburg (S. Africa)	7 ,,
England–Perth (W. Australia)	10½ ,,

* Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between 55° 46′ and 49° 57′ 30″ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between 1° 46′ E. and 5° 43′ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles. At the *Census* of 1921 the population numbered 35,678,530 (an increase of 1,633,240 in the decennial period).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being Urra Moor (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated Wrekin (1,335 feet), Long Mynd (1,674 feet), and Brown Clee (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the Black Mountain reaches 2,310 feet, in Worcestershire the Malvern Hills reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the Sugar Loaf (1,955 feet) and Coity (1,905 feet), and the Cotteswold (or Cotswold) Hills of Gloucestershire contain Cleeve Cloud (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotteswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach Lechlade, 160 miles from the mouth. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the Severn by a canal at Lechlade; the Wilts and Bucks canal enters at Abingdon, and the Wye canal at Reading. The principal tributaries are the Cherwell, Lee, Kennet, Wey, Mole and Medway. The Thames forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign; Eton College, the first of the public schools; and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of Plinlimmon (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the Vyrnwy, Tern, Stour, Teme and Upper (or Warwickshire) Avon. The Severn is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as Tewkesbury (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the Severn is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal (16¾ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester, other canals connecting with the Thames, Trent, Dee and Mersey. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the Great Western Railway under the river, 14 miles below the Sharpness Bridge, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2¼ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the Tyne, Wear, Tees, Ouse and Trent from the Pennine Range, the Great Ouse (160 miles) from the Central Plain, and the Orwell and Stour from the hills of East Anglia. Flowing into the English Channel are the Sussex Ouse from the Weald, the Itchen from the Wiltshire and Hampshire Hills, and the Axe, Teign, Dart, Tamar and Exe from the Devonian Hills; and flowing into the Irish Sea are the Mersey, Ribble and Eden from the western slopes of the Pennines and the Derwent from the Cumbrian Mountains. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in Cumberland, but partly in Westmorland and Lancashire, the largest being Windermere (10 miles long), Ullswater and Derwentwater.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of Cornwall, and are distant 25 miles from Land's End. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only St. Mary's, Tresco, St. Martin's, St. Agnes and Bryher being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is Hugh Town, in St. Mary's. The climate of the Scilly Islands is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is Newport, at the head of the estuary of the Medina, Cowes (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are Ryde, Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Freshwater, Yarmouth, Totland Bay and Bembridge.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the Atlantic Ocean penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the Scilly Islands to 48° at the mouth of the Tweed, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the Lake district of Cumberland and the driest in the Thames estuary and the Lincolnshire Wash.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenje* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). Stonehenge (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratăcus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Icēni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadraada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or Santlache) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 72 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	206,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	294,807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,594	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,037	968,598	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,539	45,097	584,703
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1,660,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625,612	228,258	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,478,506	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73,778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,842	757,668	785,088	329,277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958,896	910,333	935,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	333,236	404,523	333,236
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	54,748	233,985	54,748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532,779	494,522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,705,293	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,142	108,237	469,142	108,237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,294
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349,552	450,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Alnwick)	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,691	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97,273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032,442	397,934
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741,318	1,349,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	848,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549,241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390,916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	461,833	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	54,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,102	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	...	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,551,768	35,678,530	31,965,683	23,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8¾ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7¼ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1925-6.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, C.B.	Harold Gwynne Allen	Anthony H. Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon	Henry Arthur Benyon	Louis W. Jelf-Petit
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, V.D.	Maj. H. L. A. Fletcher, M.V.O., D.S.O.	Lord Cottesloe, V.D, T.D..
(4) Cambridge	Charles R. W. Adeane, C.B.	Harold F. M. Peating	T. Musgrave Francis, D.L.
(5) Isle of Ely	J. L. Luddington		His Hon. Judge Farrant
(6) Cheshire	Col. Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	Maj. Robert Barbour	Hercules Campbell Yates
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	Alnod J. Boger	G. T. Petherick, Col. E. Treffry, C.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Andrew Gibson	G. A. Rimington [C.B.E.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Capt. H. E. Okeover	H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C.,
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Maj. Rennell Coleridge	Lord Coleridge; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Maj. C. R. E. Radclyffe	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Lt.-Col. G. M. Stobart, C.B.E., D.S.O.	His Hon. Judge Greenwell, C.B.E.
13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Maj. Richard K. Magor	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E.; James Tabor,
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Sir Philip Sidney Stott, Bt.	Sir F. A. Hyett [C.B.E.
15) Hants	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. Seely, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. Sir M. G. Crofton, Bt., D.S.O.	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(16) Isle of Wight			
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cotterell, Bt.	Capt. L. H. Green, M.B.E.	His Hon. Judge Ingham
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Sir Charles Nall-Cain, Bt.	Sir A. Reynolds; E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., G. F. Rowley [C.B.E.
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	Harold F. M. Peatling	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
(20) Kent	The Marquess Camden	Sir John Dewrance, K.B.E.	Sir Coles Child, Bart.
21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	George Owen Sandys	Percy J. Hibbert; J. Openshaw; F. Brocklehurst; H. W. Deacon, C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Sir A. G. Hazelrigg, Bt.	James Leslie Cross	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
(23) Lindsey			
24) Kesteven	Earl of Yarborough	Col. E. K. Cordeaux, C.B.E.	F. Acton, C.B.E.
(25) Holland			Earl of Ancaster
			Fitzalan Howard
26) London	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Arthur Whitworth	Sir R. Wallace, K.C.
27) Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Henry Walter Peal	Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C.
(28) Monmouth	Lord Treowen, C.B., C.M.G.	Capt. C. C. Llewellyn-Williams	Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
29) Norfolk	Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.	Michael Falcon	Ernest Barkley Raikes.
(30) Northampton			
31) Peterborough, Soke of	Marquess of Exeter	John Allen	Sir C. Knightley, Bt. His Hon. Judge Woodcock
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Brig.-Gen. B. Fitz-Herbert Widdrington, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B
(33) Nottingham	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Hugh Michael Seely	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; C. C. Curtis; H. Mellish, C.B.
(34) Oxford	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Charles Vincent Sale	Sir Edward L. O'Malley
(35) Rutland	Earl of Ancaster	William James Baird	W. H. Neill
(36) Salop	Earl of Powis	Humphrey Sandford	R. Lloyd Kenyon
(37) Somerset	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Maj. M. F. Cely-Trevilian	Hon. W. B. Lindley
(38) Stafford	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Maj. Bertram Hardy	Sir R. Hardy, Bt.
(39) Suffolk, E.	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B.	Col. W. G. Carwardine-Probert, O.B.E.	Lord Walsingham; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White
(40) ,, W.			A. Maitland-Wilson, O.B.E.
(41) Surrey	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Cuthbert E. Heath, O.B.E.	G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
(42) Sussex, E.	Lord Leconfield	Lt.-Com. H. S. Egerton, R.N., D.S.C.	G. M. Freeman, K.C.
(43) ,, W.			W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.
(44) Warwick	Lord Leigh	Lt.-Col. J. H. Coldwell-Horsfall	Lord Ilkeston
(45) Westmorland	Lord Hothfield	Oswald W. E. Hedley	Earl of Lonsdale [K.G.
(46) Wilts	Earl of Radnor	Maj. Gerard James Buxton	His Hon. Judge Randolph,
(47) Worcester	Viscount Cobham	Owen Francis Grazebrook	J. W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(48) Yorks, E.R.	Lord Deramore	Lt.-Col. W. H. Anthony Wharton, O.B.E., V.D., A.D.C.	Sir A. Macdonald, Bt.
(49) ,, N.R.	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., C.B.		E. R. Turton, M.P.
(50) ,, W.R.	Earl of Harewood		W. F. Tempest

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	J. B. Graham	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
(2) James Herbert Benyon	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E. [LL.B.	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L.H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	G. C. Crouch, M.C.	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) M. V. J. Webber	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C.E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Hartcup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) Henry Grylls [C.B.E.	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith.	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton.	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	(Vacant)	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E.	N. J. Hughes-Hallett O.B.E.	Maj. F. R. Anley	Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt.	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	J. Leslie Torr	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) T. Clarke Major	Harold Jevons	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh.	J. H. Goold	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	F. Viccars Barber	Maj. St. A. B. Warde	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) George Cresswell	E. W. Maples, O.B.E.	Capt. H. F. M. Munro	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law [C.B.E.	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A.G. Chichester,	C.B. Moss-Plundell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, C.B.E.	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	G. Hammond Etherton, O.B.E.	Sir H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin, C.M.G.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes, O.B.E.	T. Robinson, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage	Eric W. Scorer	Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Gleed, M.A.	H. C. Marris		H. D. Jennings, M.B.
(26) (*see* pp. 535–538)	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D.
(27) Benjamin Todd	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Rt. Hon. T. Richards	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) Sir A. de Capell Brooke	H. Millington, O.B.E.	J. D. K. MacCallum, C.B.E.	C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
(31) Marquess of Exeter	Walter J. Deacon		C. Rolleston, M.D.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	Charles D. Forster	Capt. F. James, O.B.E.	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galway, C.B.	K. Tweedale Meaby	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O. [D.S.O., R.N.	T. E. Holmes, M.D.
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose, M.A.	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot,	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Fredk. Wm. Golder	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O.	F. Crowte	Maj. Jack Becke [D.S.O.	James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) J. Cooke Hurle	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe,	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bart.	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.	Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, C.B.E. M.V.O.	W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M.	Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Hensman Munsey	Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) H. A. Powell	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Sir A. R. Sargeant	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Lecounfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley, O.B.E.	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.	(Vacant)	W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. Hoel Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col. H.S. Walker, C.B.E.	(Vacant)
(48) Lord Deramore	J. R. Procter	Capt. P. J. Sillitoe	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt.	H.G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. Sir R. L. Bower, K.B.E., C.M.G. [C.M.G.	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke,	J. R. Kaye, M.B.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES.

LONDON.

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Empire, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from its outflow into the North Sea. The various areas of London, with the population of each (according to the Census of 1921), are shown below.

Area	Acreage, 1911.	Population, 1921.
County of London	74,816	4,483,249
City of London	675	13,706
London Police Districts ...	443,424	7,476,168
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,610,234

The City of London (*see* pp. 530–4) administers London within its ancient boundaries, where the Saxon Port Reeve became Bailiff in 1066, Mayor in 1191, and Lord Mayor in 1354. The City is the financial and business centre of London, and includes the head offices of the principal English banks, insurance companies, and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall, the Norman Tower and the 14th century Guildhall, to the massive spendour of St. Paul's, and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires (Bow Church, St. Bride's, St. Dunstan's in the East, &c.), for which (and for other City buildings) *see* pp. 539 *et seq.*

The *City of Westminster*, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 19, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 10 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford-street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal Government offices, Clubs and Theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable residential districts of Mayfair and Belgravia, the chief buildings being described on pp. 539–552. Westminster is the richest of the London areas, the rateable value of property being £9,105,229 in 1922, the product of each 1*d.* in the £ being £33,883.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899 the administrative functions of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs (*see* p. 529), of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (*see* pp. 535–38), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1888.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—The Poor Law is administered in the Metropolitan area by the *Metropolitan Asylums Board* (*see* p. 201), and by 31 *Boards of Guardians*; for Police purposes the administration is invested in the City Corporation as to the *City Police* (*see* p. 228) and in the Home Office as to the *Metropolitan Police* (*see* p. 228). The authority for the supply of water is the *Metropolitan Water Board* (*see* p. 201), while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the *Port of London Authority* (*see* p. 206) and above Teddington by the *Thames Conservancy* (*see* p. 214), the lighthouse and pilotage authority being *Trinity House* (*see* p. 219). The bridges (*see* p. 543) are maintained in the City of London by the *Bridge House Estates* Committee of the Coporation of the City, and in the remaining area by the London County Council. The lighting of London is carried out by private enterprise, and in some cases by the Borough Councils, while locomotion is provided by the London County Council as the Tramway authority, and by private enterprise as to underground or other railways and motor vehicles.

BIRMINGHAM.

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire), the chief centre of the hardware trade of the world, is 113 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 43,601 acres (about 68 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 919,438.

The chief industries are brass working, jewellery and precious metals, iron, machinery, small arms and ammunition, railway rolling stock, glass making, electro plating, motor engineering, cycles and chemicals.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850 on the lines of the Temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome, with a large hall; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); the University (Aston Webb, 1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church, built by Archer, a pupil of Wren's), the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin), and the Wesleyan Central Hall. A memorial bust of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled in 1921. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 30 Aldermen and 90 Councillors. The city returns 12 members to Parliament. The origin of the name is obscure, as Bromwycham, "the home on the hill by the heath," is disputed. The city was a Saxon town, and William de Bermingham was Lord of the Manor in the early part of the 13th century.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), Percival Bower, M.B.E.
Recorder, Sir Henry Maddocks, K.C. (1925).
Stipendiary Magistrate, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ilkeston (1910).
Town Clerk, F. H. C. Wiltshire (1918).
Clerk of the Peace, Joseph James (1905).
Coroner, Isaac Bradley (1897).

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Atlantic and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 24,102 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 33 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1921 of 803,118. The total net register tonnage of vessels on which dues were paid during 1923

was 18,537,234 tons, while the value of the seaborne trade of the port was stated at £532,990,145 for 1923, and at £484,200,149 for 1922. The docks, on both sides of the river, have a linear quayage of about 37 miles, and the Gladstone dock will accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. The chief import is cotton, those next in importance being grain, provisions, sugar, fruit, oil, timber and tobacco.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838–1854, from the designs of Harvey Lonsdale Elmes, at a cost of £300,000, and regarded as the finest modern example of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Fine Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Custom House.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council which comprises 38 Aldermen and 113 Councillors. The City returns 11 members to Parliament. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), F. C. Bowring.
Recorder, Edward G. Hemmerde, K.C. (1909).
Police Magistrate, Stuart Deacon (1910).
President, Court of Passage, Sir Wm. F. Kyffin Taylor, K.B.E., K.C.
Coroner, A. G. Inglis.
Town Clerk, Walter Moon, £3,300 (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, R. D. Cripps.
Medical Officer of Health, A. A. Mussen, M.D., D.P.H.

MANCHESTER.

MANCHESTER (Lancashire), the centre of the world's cotton trade, is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 21,690 acres (about 34 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 730,307.

Manchester is the distributing centre of the cotton spinning and weaving of Lancashire for the whole world, and of butter and foodstuffs for the most densely populated part of England. It also contains large engineering and machinery works and factories of hats, clothing, india-rubber goods, chemicals, &c. The city is connected with the sea by the *Manchester Ship Canal* (opened in 1894), which has a total length of 35½ miles, a depth of 28 feet, and a minimum width at the bottom of 120 feet. The value of the seaborne trade of the port is stated at £92,023,169 for 1922, and at £94,095,157 for 1923, the net tonnage of ships entered and cleared in 1923 was 3,322,141 and 3,192,732 respectively. In 1924 the weight of sea-borne merchandise which passed over the Waterway amounted to 5,181,615 tons, as compared with 5,107,648 tons in 1923.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A.; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869, enlarged at cost of £800,000 and reopened by the King, 1921; the Free Trade Hall, erected from the designs of Walters, in 1856, on the site of the "Peterloo Massacres" (Aug. 16, 1819) in St. Peter's Fields; the Art Gallery; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetham Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); and the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church). Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Manchester Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1838 and was created a city in 1853. The Lord Mayor presides over a Corporation of 3 Aldermen and 105 Councillors. Manchester returns 10 members to Parliament. The Latin name of the city was *Mancunium*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-1926), M. E. Mitchell.
Recorder, Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C. (1925).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edgar Brierley (1902).
Town Clerk, P. M. Heath (1922).
Clerk of the Peace, E. M. Redhead.

LEEDS.

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is favourably situated in the coal and iron districts of England, 185 miles N.N.W. of London, and is the centre of the woollen industry and the wholesale clothing trade. The city has also the largest share of the leather trade of the United Kingdom, in addition to large rope works, and factories of thread, linen, glass and earthenware, with metal casting, machinery and machine tools, steam engines, railway wagons, and other engineering works. Leeds is connected with the Mersey in the west by the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, with the Humber in the east by the Aire and Calder Navigation, and is an important railway centre.

The municipal area is 28,090 acres (nearly 44 square miles), the population at the census of 1921 being 458,232 (2,047 acres will be added in 1926).

The principal buildings are the Town Hall (1858), the Royal Exchange (1872), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery, the University and the Leeds Institute of Science, Art and Literature (1865). The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1849. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Laci in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a corporation of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. The city returns 6 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Loidis* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), John Arnott.
Recorder, John Albert Compston, K.C. (1919).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Horace Marshall (1910).
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Arthur Copson Peake (1896).
Town Clerk, Thomas Thornton (1924).

SHEFFIELD.

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the chief centre of the heavy steel and cutlery trade, is situated in the extreme south of Yorkshire 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of

the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519,239. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742–1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), J. Benson.
Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).
Master Cutler (1925–1926), T. R. Ellin.
Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).
Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL.

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 2,965,014 tons, and of those cleared 2,898,138 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £41,328,272 for 1921. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tinplates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868–1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1860.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), Frank Moore.
High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.
Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).
Sheriff, F. Burris.
Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

KINGSTON UPON HULL.

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,150 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wyke-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), F. P. Finn.
Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).
Sheriff, George Henry Jefferson.
Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A., LL.B.
Coroner, Col. John Dwine, M.D.

BRADFORD.

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), Joseph Stringer.
Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914).
Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level (Edward VII.) Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925–1926), Anthony Oates.
Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C., (1906).
Sheriff, Robert Jackson Thompson.
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 262,624.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and canals and is an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842–4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1925–1926), Charles Fould.
Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920).
Sheriff (1925–1926), Samuel George Ward.
Town Clerk (1912) *and Clerk of the Peace* (1921), William John Board, O.B.E.
City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera, B.A.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND. (Census of 1921.)

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	128,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,658	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,021
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon.	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,274
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,001	Northampton	90,923

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1,126 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911 :—

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,850,857
Percentage of Total—		
Urban	78·1	79·3
Rural	21·9	20·7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 72·0, Rural 28·0; in 1901, 77·0 and 23·0.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925–26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
England:						
Abingdon, Berks.	7,167	16·4	11·6	32,286	J. D. Godfrey	W. Carlyle Croasdell.
Accrington, Lancs.	43,610	13·4	13·9	260,583	C. Wilkinson	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex	61,314	18·4	11·2	535,341	Richard J. Hewett	William Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,892	15·33	10·6	11,422	Walter Hill	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot, Hants.	28,756	20·3	11·1	167,949	J. May	D. Ll. Griffiths, O.B.E.
Andover, Hants	8,569	19·9	11·9	41,000	R. B. C. Kendall	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,786	14·66	15·83	11,869	William J. Woof	Guy H. Herlis.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,741	11·6	10·9	13,939	R. W. Pearson, M.B.	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-und.-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	17·7	14·3	233,087	J. A. Wild	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.	12,114	16·20	13·01	65,024	C. F. Adkins	Harold Crookes.
Bacup, Lancs.	21,256	16·9	13·0	113,640	H. Whitehead	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,347	16·47	11·07	74,309	Theo. Clark	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)	68,991	26·53	14·84	265,226	Herbert Foulstone	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	16·6	15·3	67,041	Dr. J. C. Dixey	J. H. L. Brewer.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	16·19	11·5	441,117	C. G. B. Ellison	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants	12,718	16·17	11·09	87,407	Charles Bowman	R. H. Wanklyn.
BATH, Somerset	68,648	13·2	11·7	430,817	Cedric Chivers	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B. [M.C.
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	18·3	13·3	182,061	John W. Schofield	Thos. Edgar Craik,
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7,077	15·5	10·16	32,097	Herbert Alfred King	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	24·0	11·0	228,794	G. H. Barford	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,994	21·12	11·52	64,668	A. Dorling	J. W. Porter.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.)	13,469	19·3	14·7	59,220	R. H. Wood	J. Dennett.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	20·8	15·5	9,377	A. R. Maunder	Stanley Hemingway
Bexhill, E. Sussex	20,363	12·17	11·46	235,883	F. B. Bending	S. J. Taylor.
Bideford, Devon	9,125	15·82	13·05	41,100	John Moore Methuen	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	145,592	21·9	11·9	894,919	R. Pilling Fletcher	Ernest W. Tame.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,438	19·2	11·6	5,595,155	* (*See* p. 500)	
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,268	8·6	16·5	5,366	Major H. R. Sykes	F. Lavender.
Blackburn, Lancs.	129,400	15·3	13·0	747,746	James Stanworth	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	73,800	14·76	14·43	937,523	T. Bickerstaffe	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,194	15·19	13·02	16,511	James T. Rankin	W. H. Wilson.
Blyth, Northumberland	31,833	14·0	26·74	161,054	T. C. Heatley, M.B.E.	J. Leigh Turner.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,527	11·25	9·20	25,174	A. Browning Lyne	John Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	178,683	17·6	14·0	1,118,743	Percy Knott	Samuel Parker.
Bootle, Lancs.	76,487	23·4	11·6	609,225	Thomas Harris	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	19·6	13·0	59,843	Arnold K. Turner	Edmund Waite.
Bournemouth, Hants	91,770	13·16	13·85	959,439	H. J. Thwaites	Herbert Ashling.
Brackley, Northants	2,373	17·8	17·4	13,676	G. F. Spiers	Charles Eric Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks	285,979	16·94	14·86	2,414,710	* (*See* pp. 502–3)	
Bridgnorth, Salop	5,143	16·32	14·73	27,259	Hubert G. Horne	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgwater, Somerset	15,968	18·99	11·49	69,888	Walter Deacon	Arthur King.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	22,768	15·7	13·44	131,319	W. A. Storr	George Melvin.
Bridport, Dorset	5,910	8·6	6·7	28,140	Frederick Weeks	Austen Whetham.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.)	20,610	14·66	14·08	126,790	Albert N. Denham	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighton, E. Sussex	135,802	15·41	13·56	987,137	J. Lord Thompson	J. H. Rothwell, C.B.E.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	376,975	20·1	12·8	3,054,349	* (*See* p. 502)	
Bromley, Kent	35,070	15·1	11·1	297,841	B. A. Glanville	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,059	15·5	16·6	19,284	R. C. B. Sharp	G. H. M. Barker, LL.B.
Burnley, Lancs.	103,175	16·45	14·8	641,922	James Sutcliffe	Colin Campbell.
Burton-upon-Trent	48,909	19·55	11·70	301,753	C. M. Livens	J. B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Bury, Lancs.	56,426	15·54	14·66	369,932	Tom Hartley	Richard Moore.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,050	16·08	12·54	72,432	S. Street	V. C. Procter.
Buxton, Derbysh.	15,651	16·39	10·45	109,628	T. H. Cooper	H. G. Curtis.
Calne, Wilts.	3,640	10·8	12·2	16,315	John F. Bodinnar	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	59,262	14·1	11·8	423,309	Edward O. Brown	Cecil H. Kemp.
CANTERBURY, Kent	23,738	18·5	12·9	126,830	G. Pope	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,710	20·03	13·8	320,563	G. E. Edmondson	A. H. Collingwood, O.B.E.
Chard, Somerset	4,372	17·99	12·45	20,211	A. E. Townsend	John Adams Forward
Chatham, Kent	42,665	17·2	11·1	190,446	George A. Rosenberg	Edward B. Lee.
Chelmsford, Essex	20,761	17·57	9·71	144,512	H. Wright	G. E. Barford.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	14·22	12·55	343,927	W. J. M. Dicks	Robt. Owen Seacome
Chepping Wycombe, Bcks.	21,952	18·9	8·0	92,264	R. A. Janes	P. B. Beecroft, LL.D
CHESTER	40,794	19·46	13·76	246,627	John Welsh	J. Husband Dickson.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	23·0	11·56	237,851	Harry Cropper	Parker Morris, LL.B.
CHICHESTER, W.Sussex	12,410	16·79	11·19	62,923	A. F. Lewis	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	E. Thurston	(Vacant).
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,522	18·2	11·9	13,283	John H. Hartwell	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	18·2	13·0	157,650	A. Gillett	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants	6,991	16·3	11·0	38,667	F. E. Abbott	John Druitt.
Cinque Ports (*see* Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea)	...	...	...	...	(*Lord Warden*) Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)	*Registrar*:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	13·2	12·3	51,516	W. H. Seedall	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	16·9	11·3	205,031	A. W. Piper	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	24,755	14·2	12·5	151,178	J. W. Hird	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	20·1	19·5	44,224	C. W. Whitter	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	16·9	9·3	578,080	Frank Snape	Fredk. Smith, B.A.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	15·5	11·35	180,237	E. Nixon	Harold S.K. Feltham
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	17·6	11·6	1,386,086	A. J. Campden Field	Dr. J. M. Newnham, O.B.E.
Darlington, Durham	65,866	21·5	11·9	464,600	A. J. Best	H. Hopkins.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	15·5	14·6	38,049	Dr. H. J. Campbell	J. J. R. Day.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	16·28	14·90	218,706	Walter Knowles	Harry Rothwell.
Daventry, Northants	3,518	18.16	12·20	17,448	L. H. Johnson	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent	12,290	15·9	13·2	68,846	M. Montgomery	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	133,400	19·2	11·3	769,550	Samuel Collis	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,035	18·0	13·4	29,908	Frederick Chivers	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	17·8	14·3	305,546	J. E. Kilburn	Holland Booth.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,052	21·4	12·0	384,590	E. J. Dowson	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester	9,554	16·9	11·5		A. J. Rossiter	J. A. Hands.
Dover, Kent	39,985	19·65	10·80	209,865	William Henry East	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,588	22·80	16·0	22,513	F. J. Evered	Arthur V. Holyoake.
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	22·4	11·2	220,427	J. Smellie	Geoffrey Knowles.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	16·05	12·7	95,418	A. E. Grundy	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	15·41	10·97	37,271	Miss Lucy Dales	J. Murray Coombs.
DURHAM	17,346	21·6	14·7	80,118	P. J. Waite	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	14·3	11·1	585,099	George H. Gabb	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	12·1	10·88	519,942	C. J. Knight	Hy. West Fovargue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	17·8	9·9	634,158	E. Spanaham	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	21·6	14·0	54,474	W. R. Howell	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,242	17·47	11·97	239,593	J. W. Ireland	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	66,809	19·7	10·1	248,438	†T. J. Harington	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	17·8	14·98	54,380	†William Theobald	A. K. Campbell.
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	17·58	9·39	353,820	†A. Burrage	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	...	...	44,508	H. Masters	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	16·79	11·8	442,473	William Brock, O.B.E.	H. Lloyd Parry, O.B.E., B.A.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,835	24·5	10·8	8,466	Miss Mary E. Short	Harold Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	17·41	12·78	60,649	T. A. Webber	Ernest P. Skinner.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	15·9	11·2	47,923	J. W. Videan	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	15·6	11·5	286,413	E. J. Bishop	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	1,982	16·51	8·51	19,950	John G. Lewarne	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	125,142	24·6	14·2	503,091	Thomas Peacock	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	19·4	10·2	202,496	J. Bate	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	16·43	11·66	19,588	R. Clark	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	14·9	15·2	129,163	William Jackson	George H. Lea.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	19·6	12·6	329,524	William Jones	G. Sheffield Blakeway
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	15·7	10·3	55,471	W. F. Paine	T. Percival Whately.
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,034	...	...	14,228	Frederick Searle	Kenneth Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	17·8	10·9	108,031	H. Beden	Aubrey Henry Malim
Gravesend, Kent	31,171	18·2	12.1	177,976	Henry Hinkley	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	21·54	12·76	355,136	E. Harrison	J. W. Jackson O.B.E.
Guildford, Surrey	26,000	15·3	12·3	203,309	J. B. Rapkins	Charles H. Wood.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,700	14·9	15·3	640,672	William Smith	Percy Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38,938	10·7	13·9	277,655	Sir A. E. Bain, K.B.E.	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	27·8	10·64	88,074	W. O. Atkinson	Percy Smallman.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	20·7	10·8	47,707	Albert R. H. Peake	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	17,485	11·8	13·8	108,979	J. Lord	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	12·9	12·9	529,781	William J. Fellows	D. W. Jackson.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,321	26·5	16·6	4,094	A. Park	J. Watson.
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	...	...	9,888	Wm. James Johns	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hemel Hempsted, Herts.	13,832	16·7	10·3	81,280	H. Anderson	Alfred E. Usher.
Hendon, Middlesex	56,014	17·45	8·76	631,446	†H. S. Roberts	Hy. Humphries.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	6,841	18·4	10·3	34,437	W. J. Susman	Alfred Caldecott
HEREFORD	23,324	18·7	13·3	139,183	Edward F. Bulmer	Robert Battersby.
Hertford	10,712	16·3	10·5	61,427	Alex. Purkis Ginn	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	27,280	16·7	14·8	161,782	Arthur Firth	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks	...	...	...	...	*See* "Chepping Wycombe."	
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,851	14·1	12·1	10,762	Mrs. Elizab. Simpson	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon	3,090	18·4	10·6	18,438	Mrs. J. M. Phillips	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,691	13·7	10·4	742,165	W. G. Barrenger	E. B. Croasdell.
Hove, E. Sussex	46,519	11·85	14·35	492,236	H. E. Close	W. Jermyn Harrison, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks	110,102	14·33	13·97	841,313	Law Taylor	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.R.)	287,150	22·4	23·2	1,609,472	* (*See* p. 502.)	
Huntingdon	4,194	18·3	12·3	24,367	W. H. Clayton	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,437	14·7	14·0	191,156	J. Hibbert	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	7,764	13·2	11·5	49,591	R. Price	Herbert Stainer.
Ilford, Essex	85,191	17·02	9·94	523,706	†Rev. H. Dunnico, M.A.	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby	32,269	21·65	10·98	117,491	G. W. Woolliscroft	S. F. James, O.B.E.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	79,383	17·3	9·68	458,720	K. J. Badshah	A. Moffat.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	26·26	16·46	145,816	John William Hardy	Geo. Johnson.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)	41,942	14·68	14·41	222,304	Arthur Smith	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	14,149	19·47	15·39	91,275	Edward W. Wakefield	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,122	16·85	12·73	113,241	Thomas Griffin	J. H. Thursfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	19,968	18·63	13·63	93,261	Mrs. Flor. A. Coxon	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames	39,484	17·5	10·3	265,939	George D. Densham	Harold Albt. Winser.
Lancaster	40,212	15·6	13·9	225,114	R. Roberts	R. M. Middleton.
Launceston, Cornwall	3,981	15·16	14·90	18,439	Herbert Haskin	Stuart L. Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	28,946	15·4	13·9	206,331	Alfred Holt	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.)	458,320	18·1	14·3	3,022,378	* (*See* p. 501.)	
LEICESTER	234,190	18·1	12·12	1,425,176	George Banton	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.	45,545	17·6	12·1	234,464	H. Isherwood	S. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford	5,539	17·14	13·16	37,647	E. Molyneux	V. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,798	16·7	11·8	65,600	C. D. Crisp, O.B.E.	R. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex	128,432	15·74	9·92	555,471	†W. G. Curtis	Tom A kinson.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,394	16·1	11·08	47,781	F. Garratt	W. Bro ksom.
LINCOLN	66,020	16·9	12·0	325,573	Miss M. E. Neville	L. O. Reed.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,376	16·09	14·02	21,256	W. F. Young	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	803,118	24·9	13·7	6,657,818	* (*See* pp. 500–501).	
LONDON	7,476,168	26·4	12·6	55,566,833	* (*See* p. 500 and pp. 530–2.)	
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,308	...	...	4,898	G. H. Hoskin	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	25,874	16·9	11·7	121,473	G. H. Bowler	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17·88	17·98	40,620	Maj. J. S. Jackson	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk	44,326	19·2	10·3	198,087	William Smith	C. Ashton Stray.
Ludlow, Salop	5,677	18·1	17·5	22,776	John Palmer	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds	57,077	15·44	10·1	298,968	Albert Wilkinson	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,256	...	...	10,100	A. Finn	Charles J. Roberts.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,883	17·7	12·8	14,974	James Bragg	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants	4,600	17·61	13·52	25,238	Brig.-Gen. H. E. B. Newenham, C.B.	Herbert E. Tizard.
Lytham St. Anne s, Lancs.	25,877	11·6	13·9	268,238	E. R. Lightwood, B.A.	T. Bradley.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	33,846	17·0	13·2	133,000	John Hyde	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks	16,741	14·81	11·82	102,801	L. R. F. Oldershaw	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	37,448	15·9	10·4	233,816	F. E. Wallis	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,589	17·8	11·2	25,463	A. L. Clark	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts	2,398	16·8	13·8	8,283	James D. Curtis	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	730,551	20·4	18·6	6,633,261	* (*See* p. 501.)	
Mansfield, Notts	44,418	20·5	9·8	168,869	E. B. Hibbert	J. S. Robinson.
Margate, Kent	46,475	14·6	11·2	268,784	Thomas D. Wood	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts	4,192	11·1	10·4	21,443	Wm. Morris Glass	J. Copestake Porter.
Middlesbrough, Yorks	131,103	26·33	16·75	653,297	Wm. Hy. Crosthwaite	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,309	15·2	12·6	157,783	A. H. Hollingworth	J. P. Walmsley.
Morecambe, Lancs.	19,182	13·7	16·1	105,626	A. W. Gorton	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)	23,935	19·59	14·42	114,941	Ernest Kirkby	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,580	...	...	30,149	William Grey	Edward C. Jackson.
Mossley, Lancs.	12,705	13·9	12·5	75,527	J. A. Bottomley	(Vacant).
Nelson, Lancs.	39,841	11·9	13·3	267,582	W. F. Cooke	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts	16,957	18·18	13·06	81,694	L. Priestley	H. Tallents, D.S.O., M.A.
Newbury, Berks	12,290	17·1	13·0	63,718	Frank Hill	S. Widdicombe.

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. • Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Newcastle-under-Lyme...	20,418	22·7	14·6	79,574	Ellis Roberts	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,400	24·8	14·2	1,948,923	*(See p. 503.)	
Newport, I. of Wight ...	11,036	18·27	14·0	50,974	J. Curtis Millgate ...	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	92,358	21·54	11·26	617,414	C. T. Chissitt	O. Treharne Morgan.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	16·84	12·80	8,263	A. F. C.C. Luxmoore, K.C.	Walter Lamacraft.
Northampton	90,895	16·4	11·1	458,362	John George Cowling	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,653	17·5	11·6	615,120	*Thomas Glover, C.B.E., O.B.E. (See p. 503.)	Arnold Henry Miller
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	19·6	12·70	1,616,749	R. W. Swinnerton...	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	21·9	8·8	171,689	G. K. Blatchford ...	J. J. Newcombe.
Okehampton, DEVON	3,456	14·8	14·0	12,624	Frank Pollard.....	J. J. Williams, LL.B.
Oldham, Lancs.	144,983	16·3	13·7	826,303	D. Ellis	T. W. Wilson.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	17·85	13·22	67,442	Thomas Whitfield...	H. Bird Jones.
Oswestry, Salop	9,790	22·2	16·7	64,752	Rev. John Carter, M.A.	Arthur Holt.
OXFORD	57,052	18·24	10·62	487,692	C. W. Andrew	Matthew H. Truscott
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	18·4	11·74	9,424	W. H. Lane.....	Thomas H. Coruish.
Penzance, Cornwall	12,096	14·11	15·42	67,602	John Thomas Fisher	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	15·0	11·2	204,339	R. J. Mitchell.....	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Plymouth	209,857	18·16	14·15	1,148,671	John Hutchinson ...	F. M. Farmer, M.B.E., LL.B.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	26·7	14·5	113,727	H. S. Carter.....	Charles Lisby.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	18·03	11·6	262,000	Frank J. Privett ...	F. J. Sparks.
Portsmouth, Hants.....	247,343	20·10	12·58	1,255,689	Jeremiah Woolley...	Alfred Howarth.
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	18·91	13·92	613,007	E. J. Byrd	Alfred E. Evans.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.) ...	14,315	14·2	12·4	82,815	J. W. Stevens	E. C. Harris.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	17·6	7·4	15,748	William Coleman ...	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	17·45	13·58	161,662	Joseph Barnes	James Whalley.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	16·4	14·5	176,929	Leonard G. Sutton...	C. S. Johnson.
Reading, Berks.	92,274	17·1	10·73	548,582	W. Wardman	R. McClean.
Redcar, Yorks (N.Riding)	16,399	22·0	10·6	115,000	C. E. Woodroffe.....	Alfred Smith.
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	13·7	11·9	235,031	A. E. Bernays, M.A.	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	14·48	13·5	369,545	J. C. Eyles.	W. W. Foster.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	19·03	16·45	19,223	Charles Harker	J. Henry Gough.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.).....	8,389	17·54	13·15	49,437	H. Wycherley.....	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
Rochdale, Lancs.....	90,816	17·2	13·8	589,449	R. Wilfrid Dale	Apsley Kennette.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	16·8	11·4	146,000	Francis H. Dewing	B. W. Attlee, M.A.
Romsey, Hants.....	4,826	17·3	12·9	21,451	Reginald Dewar.....	Chas. L. des Forges, M.B.E.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	23·88	12·75	340,907	Rowland Russell ...	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	12·6	18·1	75,155	G. F. Burnham	Walter Dawes.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	17·86	11·48	17,766	P. G. Cowell	William Adams.
Saffron Walden, Essex ...	5,876	15·7	15·5	28,855	E. W. Hitchcock ...	W. G. Marshall.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	14·07	11·41	197,059	T. Hambidge	W. H. Andrew.
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,640	24·1	12·0	499,150	W. Lawrey, jr.	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14·22	16·51	23,454	W. W. Horn	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
St. Ives, Hunts.	2,797	15·3	14·2	19,542	S. Delves	L. C. Evans.
Salford, Lancs.....	239,100	19·5	14·6	1,379,648	J. Brothers	Fred G. Cole.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	17·0	10·8	147,109	Capt. T. H. B. Bishop, R.N.	F. E. Cleverton.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	16·9	12·5	15,246	Herbert Hicks	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	16·8	13·0	17,711	George Whitfield ...	Sydney Jones.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	14·7	12·6	302,462	F. R. Woodcock.....	J. Kingsley Rutter
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	12·5	12·08	15,597	*(See pp. 501-2.)	
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,239	18·5	11·6	2,497,325	Richard D. Bromley	R. F. Prideaux.
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,030	19·8	12·7	183,253	Frank H. Jones	Frank Chapman.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	20·19	10·12	341,430	J. E. Silverman	Sir Richard R. Linthorne, O.B.E.
Southampton, Hants.....	162,200	18·85	11·40	1,016,814	H. A. Dowsett.....	H. J. Worwood.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	14·9	11·6	889,818	M. Clarke.....	Attree Powell.
South Molton, Devon ...	2,818	14·98	13·2	15,348	E. Hadfield	J. Ernest Jarratt.
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13·76	13·49	685,033	J. R. Curbison.....	John M. Hayton, B.A.
South Shields, Durham...	118,631	24·3	14·5	620,915	F. Jenkins	Ernest G. Naunton.
Southwold, E. Suffolk ...	3,376	11·38	10·32	17,189	J. Hall	H. H. Battle.
Stafford	28,632	15·6	9·7	142,860	J. G. Lowe	Frank H. Worsley.
Stalybridge, Cheshire.....	25,233	16·5	15·0	143,542	Lloyd Jones.....	Charles Atter.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	17·8	12·3	42,200	John Greenhalgh ...	Robert Hyde.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	16·37	13·86	779,651		

Cities, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population. 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor. 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	23·35	14·52	395,148	Leonard Ropner	Thos. Downey
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	273,238	24·6	13·1	1,033,385	F. Hayward	E. B.Sharpley, O.B.E.
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	19·54	10·44	75,054	R. L. Matthews	J. Donaldson Har-
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	16·4	10·8	60,559	W. P. Bullard	Robert Lunn. [ward.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,997	16·3	11·4	25,531	G. H. Openshaw	T. M. Braithwaite.
Sunderland, Durham	159,055	24·6	13·8	768,632	John S. Nicholson	Henry Craven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	13·8	9·75	174,839	H. E. Beach	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,920	17·42	9·44	279,827	W. G. Adams	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	8,032	23·0	11·8	31,429	W. Dormer	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	15·3	11·6	122,992	Joseph S. Scudamore	W. H. Bailey. [T.D.
Tenterden, Kent	3,438	17·6	10·5	20,970	Leonard K. Davis	Col. J. Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces.	4,775	20·1	10·89	21,749	W. T. Boughton	H. Alec Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	18·4	13·3	19,747	John E. Meek	G. R. Blaydon.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	26·42	14·44	78,792	J. Morland	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	15·7	13·1	63,334	Wm. B. Loosemore	J. Follett Pugsley.
Todmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	23,888	14·63	12·68	144,644	W. Greenwood	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	14·9	15·9	239,515	J. Taylor	H. A. Hield, M.A.
Torrington, Great, Devon	2,931	18·26	14·28	8,303	Charles Popham	Reginald Boase.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	17·0	12·0	19,743	Robert Drennan	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,200	18·2	9·9	642,147	†T. Inglis	R. C. Graves, LL.D.
Truro, Cornwall	10,833	18·8	12·8	45,686	W. R. T. Stratford	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells (Royal), Kent	35,568	12·1	10·6	357,054	C. E. Westbrook	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	23·06	13·64	332,092	Richard Irvin	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	52,891	20·3	13·9	327,463	Charles Mellor	A. C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	15·5	11·1	677,519	John W. Holdsworth	George Livsey, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,724	18·3	9·1	13,588	F. H. Jenkins	Francis R. Hedges
Wallsend, Northumb.	43,880	23·9	12·5	263,837	J. T. Watson	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	96,964	23·21	11·91	370,657	D. E. Parry	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	17·4	10·01	525,509	†George Gibbons	C. S. Watson LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	23·0	12·9	7,295	Rev. F. Coram	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	78,000	21·0	11·6	406,783	Arthur Bennett	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	12,862	18·4	11·3	76,776	W. T. Collier	Henry J. Brown.
Watford, Herts	45,910	17·7	9·8	282,395	Henry B. Watkins	William Hudson.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	23·4	12·8	127,967	Herbert Dean	Wm. H. Pollit, LL.B.
Wells, Somerset	4,372	18·41	10·35	25,946	E. S. La Thangue Collins	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17·6	12·1	59,267	W. G. Dyad	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	73,761	23·65	12·2	291,559	T. Cottrell	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,905	22·69	11·5	1,459,626	John T. Husband	G. E. Hilleary, O.B.E., M.A. [O.B.E., B.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	23·3	13·9	303,211	R. Colman	Harold W. Stanton,
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	15·0	12·2	132,693	Percy J. A'Court	F. T. V. Isherwood, B.Sc. [LL.M.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,536	25·1	14·9	84,701	Samuel Turner	Leonard Worden,
Widnes, Lancs.	38,879	22·8	13·2	239,724	John Millar	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	21·90	14·30	416,770	J. McCurdy	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E., LL.B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	...	...	1,022,953	†A. E. Doran	Edwin A. Pratt.
Wilton, Wilts	2,024	...	...	10,500	John Shergold	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	14·01	5·8	531,166	T. G. Hatherill-Mynott	Herbert Smith, LL.B.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Basil Holmes	Walter Dawes.
Winchester, Hants	23,791	16·2	12·6	180,735	W. Hayward	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks	20,115	16·6	11·3	116,567	Sir W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	17·3	11·5	56,177	Weston Miller	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks	4,473	19·62	16·43	23,942	Adm. J. Bridges Eustace	J. H. E. Clifton. {Howell.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	20·1	11·7	532,732	F. A. Willcock	F. E. Warbreck
Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716	14·7	9·8	319,806	†Charles H. Nash	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,616	...	...	4,555	T. O. Fardon	Stanley Henman.
Worcester	49,153	18·2	9·02	278,015	William J. Hill	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	19·9	12·2	106,812	Alfred Baines	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,244	12·3	15·6	257,037	W. J. Gardiner	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Norfolk and Suffolk	60,710	18·0	12·37	280,921	A. W. Yallop	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E. [D.S.O.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,987	17·6	10·8	73,855	P. W. Petter	Maj. H. C. C. Batten,
York	84,500	18·4	13·3	447,833	William Wright	Percy J. Spalding, LL.D.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1921 was 2,206,712 (or, inclusive of Monmouthshire, 2,657,412).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawddy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gaver fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (*see* England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Dovey* (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welch rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Claerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The *Roman* conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caradog* (Caratăcus), King of the Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (=Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century *Rhodri Mawr* united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.) and *Dehenbarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of *Griffith ap Rhys* and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendency over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106,466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Presteign)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMAN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1925-6.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B. [D.S.O.	Sir F. H. Dent, C.V.O.	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.,	Thomas James Davies	Hon. R. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	Arthur Vyvyan Lloyd Jones	Sir L. Jenkins, K.C.I.E.
Carmarthen	John Hinds, M.P.	Henry Folland	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	Albert H. Mallalieu	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	Edward Lloyd Edwards	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone.	Herbert Watkinson	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	William Herbert Clydwyn Llewellyn	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	Maj. Robert Townshend Anwyl-Passingham, O.B.E.	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Herbert Arthur Openshaw	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Crossland	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kylsant, K.C.M.G.		
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers	Thomas Lant	W. Green Price

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	W. W. Williams	W. O. Jones, B.A. O.B.E.	R. H. Prothero.	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	Maj. J. C. Harford	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
Carmarthen	W. J. Williams	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	A. Ivor Pryce	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. Ll. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	R. H. Roberts	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Thomas Rowland	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Daniel Daniel	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, M.V.O. O.B.E.,	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	J. W. Roberts	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. R. D. Harrison	C. E. Lynch-Blosse	C. E. Humphreys, M.D.
Pembroke / Haverfordwest	Maj. W. G. Eaton-Evans	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B. / C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and *Urban Districts*, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and *Urban Districts.*	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
Aberdare, Glamorg.	55,010	21·8	11·1	213,498	†W. Lawrence	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	18·2	11·1	43,000	F. Sadler	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11·9	11·1	53,955	Ll. Samuel	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,032	15·0	12·6	44,698	T. Vallance	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	12·6	11·6	10,765	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,649	19·1	12·0	22,956	Dr. W. R. Jones	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	219,688	21·6	12·1	1,629,762	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Cardigan	3,452	18·6	16·3	13,450	J. E. Jones	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,070	17·8	12·7	44,382	Rev. F. A. Mills	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	16·77	17·26	31,618	J. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	17·5	9·7	43,500	W. R. Harker	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	22·4	11·2	4,011	W. Davies	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	18·7	15·6	37,332	W. M. Pierce	Robert Davies.
Flint	6,410	26·1	11·2	30,019	Isaac N. Hughes	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	24·61	13·31	18,762	J. W. Hammond	H. W. D. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,181	...	...	11,386	E. J. Gower	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,813	12·13	19·85	46,971	D. N. Davies	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	1,932	15·7	15·7	6,856	B. Jackson	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	37,180	23·2	10·7	168,677	J. L. Jones	Henry W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	15·9	19·1	10,337	J. Roberts	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,517	...	...	8,729	D. Owen	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	21·5	12·1	297,274	D. Davies	T. Aneurvn Rees.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	20·74	13·7	20,863	Douglas Smith	A. C. Tweedy.
Montgomery	951	14·8	11·6	8,153	C. S. Pryce	N. P. Vaughan-Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	24·2	14·5	124,000	D. G. Davies	A. E. I. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,481	16·83	13·29	54,597	W. W. George	Ronald D. Lowless.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,039	23·7	9·9	205,681	H. B. Jones	Moses Thomas.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	18·6	16·9	14,745	E. J. Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
Rhondda, Glamorg.	162,717	23·2	11·1	638,348	†W. S. Lane	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,767	14·4	15·5	13,316	R. J. Jones	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	159,600	20·8	12·6	920,866	(*see* below)	(*see* below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	15·5	14·8	22,675	T. P. Hughes	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	19·1	14·4	44,715	Dr. J. Jones	Edwin L. Spencer.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	20·4	13·1	85,480	G. Davies	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the River Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 219,688. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1922 was 10,029,059 tons, and of those cleared 10,609,580 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-26) W. B. Francis.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. St. J. F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 3,359,327 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1925-26), D. Griffiths.
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between 6° 51′ 30″ and 54° 38′ N. latitude and between 1° 45′ 32″ and 6° 14′ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,510 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1921) was 4,882,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2·5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinns of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecoomb (2,695 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and Ben Muich Dhui (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bounington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882–9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,295 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Ericht in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. Kirkwall, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between Pomona and Hoy, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914–9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached Fair Isle at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. Lerwick, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles (60° 51′ 30″ N. lat.).

Western Islands.†—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groats.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488–1513).

† *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized at *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Buy* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, Beinn-an-Oir (2,571 feet), and Beinn Chaolais (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodle, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943–954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welch) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005–1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sherriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (D[illegible] of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Lt.-Col. H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour-Bearer (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Keeper of Stirling Castle, Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; Rev. John White, D.D.; Rev. Prof. Archibald Main, D.D.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. John Stirton, M.D.
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A., £284
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A. £97
Sculptor, J. Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.
Honorary Physicians, Sir R. W. Philip, M.D.; John Cowan, M.D.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir H. J. Stiles, K.B.E., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, Lt.-Col. D. J. Graham, O.B.E., M.D.
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, John Herbert Gibbs, F.R.C.S.Ed.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir Geo. A. Berry, M.B., M.P.
Botanist, William Wright Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. (H.M. Register House, Edinburgh) £600
Heralds (£25 each).
Rothesay, F. J. Grant, W.S., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Albany, Capt. G. S. Campbell Swinton, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Marchmont, John Horne Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. *Scot.*
Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each).
Carrick, Maj. Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
March, Lt.-Col. Sir Wolseley Haig, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Unicorn, John M. Norman Macleod, C.A.

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.—Capt. General*, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Gen. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.
Joint Secretaries, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.; R. W. Dundas, W.S.
Treasurer, John M. Howden, C.A.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Surgeon, Robert A. Fleming, M.D.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir R. B. Greig, M.C., LL.D., M.Sc. £1,200 to £1,500
Commissioners, J. Wood, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.; J. Mather, F.S.I. ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Commissioner, H. M. Conacher £1,000
Secretary, C. Weatherill ..... £850 to £1,000
Asst., Secretaries, J. M. Caie, M.A., B.L., B.Sc.; J. W. Handford, O.B.E.; W. N. McWilliam ..£600 to £800
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay, O.B.E., M.A. £550 to £700
Accountant, H. McDonald ..... £500 to £600
Establishment Officer, R. L. Morris ....£500 to £600
Head of Agriculture Division, B. A. Hyslop £500 to £600
Head of Land Division, J. Morrison ....£500 to £600
Asst. Accountants, T. E. Comrie; I. D. Gemmell; T. Thomson ..... £380 to £475
Staff Officers, J. R. B. Cassie, M.C.; F. L. Darbey; L. G. Davidson; T. C. Gilbert; R. G. Hattle; R. Mackinnon; E. T. Smith ..... £380 to £475

Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, A. Main, M.A., B.Sc. ....£600 to £800
Senior Inspectors, A. McCallum, LL.B. (£550 to £700); J. R. McCallum, M.C., B.Sc.; J. T. Steele, M.A., B.Sc.; J. A. Symon, D.S.O., M.A., B.Sc. .....£400 to £600
Director, Seed Testing and Plant Registration Station, T. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc. ..... £400 to £600
Senior Inspector of Live Stock, F. A. Thomson, B.Sc. (*part-time*) £350

Small Holdings, Land Settlement and Estates Staff.

Chief Factor, A. Mackintosh .....£550 to £700
Senior Sub-Commissioners, A. Carruth, F.A.S.I.; J. Dunlop; C. McDonald; D. Stewart ..£550 to £700
Assist. Chief Factor, A. T. Gourlay ....£400 to £500
Sub-Commissioners, A. Campbell; R. Cunningham; J. E. Scott, B.Sc.; P. A. McWilliam; T. B. Manson, F.S.I., B.Sc. (*temp.*); G. Stewart (*temp.*); A. F. Wilson (*temp.*) ..... £400 to £500

Surveying Staff.

Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles, F.S.I. £750
Asst. do., A. G. Ingham, F.S.I., A.M.Inst.C.E. £400 to £500

Legal Staff.

Solicitor, A. D. Callander ..... £500 to £700

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Organizing Officer under Rats and Mice Destruction Act (1919), T. M. Munro ..... (*inclusive*) .. £500
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, Sir R. Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST,
237 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, William Conochie.
Engineers, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,
16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, Sir Wm. H. Raeburn, Bart.
Deputy do., James S. Craig.
General Manager, Jas. Macfarlane.
Secretary, Harold M. Ford.
Treasurer, Wm. Conochie.
Accountant, James M. Meikle.
Engineer, P. D. Donald.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.

For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925.

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Lord Ashmore; *other Commissioners*, James Brown, M.P.; Robert Candlish Henderson, K.C.; Charles Ker; Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie.

EDUCATION.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,
Dover House, Whitehall, London; and
14 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, G. Macdonald, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D. ..£2,200
Private Secretary, R. T. Hawkins
Second Secretary, G. W. Alexander ..£1,200 to £1,500
Senior Assistant Secretary, W. W. McKechnie £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, H. Warre Cornish; F. J. Armstrong, O.B.E.; J. Mackay Thomson (*acting*) £850 to £1,000
Counsel, J. H. Millar, LL.D. £250
Architect, J. D. Cairns ..... (*and fees*) £150

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell, MUS.DOC. £150
Principal Staff Officers, H. J. Macartney; A. S. Lamb; J. W. Parker (*Asst. Accounts & Establishment Officer*); C. J. Hall; M. H. E. Bone
£550 to £700
Staff Officers, H. W. Harris; J. L. Stewart; T. H. Langford; W. F. Burton; A. Alderman; H. W. S. Biden; I. Murdoch; G. E. Davidson (*acting*)
£400 to £500
Accountant in Edinburgh.
Accountant, A. D. Kerr ..... £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, J. A. Thomson; G. H. Mitchell
£400 to £500
H.M. Inspectors of Schools.
Senior Chief Inspector, F. R. Jamieson, LL.D. ..£1,100
Chief Inspectors, J. M. Wattie, LL.D.; J. C. Smith, C.B.E.; J. A. Macdonald; A. D. Thomson, D.LITT.
each £1,050
Inspectors, J. T. Ewen, O.B.E.; A. D. Millar; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming, £850 to £1,000; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, PH.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, D.LITT.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker; D. J. Macleod; J. M. Thomson; J. C. Stewart, PH.D.; A. B. Grieve, D.SC.; J. Moffat; F. Mort, D.SC.; G. D. C. Stokes, D.SC.; D. D. Anderson, M.C.; G. T. Pringle; P. K. Stewart; W. Hyslop; R. Barron, M.C.; J. Lambie; A. Turnbull, M.C.
£500 to £900
Medical Officer and Inspector of Physical Training, J. Jardine, O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Miss B. Littlejohn (*Principal*); Mrs. E. L. Waldie; Miss M. J. M. Watson ..... £300 to £500

The Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.

Director, Alexander O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A. £1,000
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E. Ward ..... £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, J. Ritchie, D.SC.
£750 to £900
Keeper Technological Department, T. Rowatt
£750 to £900
Assistant Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw; R. Kerr; D. Balsillie ..... £475 to £700

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
Office—101 George Street, Edinburgh.
Chairman, David T. Jones, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
Deputy Chairman, W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (*Sheriff of Ayrshire*).
Other Members, Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, C.B., F.R.S.; Sir John H. Irvin, K.B.E.; Sir Malcolm Smith, K.B.E.; George Hall; William Miller.
Assistant Secretary, George Hogarth.
Chief Clerk, A. A. Norris.
Accountant, John C. Giles.
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, W. L. Calderwood, LL.D., F.R.S.E.
Asst. do., W. J. M. Menzies.
Scientific Supt., Alexander Bowman, D.SC., F.R.S.E.
Senior Naturalists, R. S. Clark, D.SC.; Harold Thompson, B.SC.
Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, Alex. E. McKenzie.
Inspector do., Wm. Keir, M.B.E.
Insp. of Fish Distribution, Comm. L. D. Fisher, D.S.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
Marine Superintendent, J. R. McEwan, O.B.E.
Consulting Engr., R. Gordon Nicol, M.INST.C.E., O.B.E.
Commanders of Cruisers and Research Steamer, R. G. Murdoch; John Wright; G. G. Mackenzie; Wm. Angus; Eric S. Simpson; A. Lamont; John Allan; David Sandison.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.
Scottish Office, 33 George Square, Edinburgh.
Director (*London*), Sir John S. Flett, K.B.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
Asst. Director, M. Macgregor, M.A. ..... £800 to £900
District Geologists, E. B. Bailey, M.C., B.A.; C. Hawker Dinham, M.A.; J. E. Richey, M.C., B.A. £650 to £750
Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson, B.SC.; G. W. Lee, D.SC.; G. V. Wilson, B.SC. ..... £500 to £650
Geologists, J. K. Allan, M.A., B.SC.; V. A. Eyles, B.SC.; D. Haldane, B.SC.; J. Knox, B.SC.; A. G. MacGregor, M.C.; J. Phemister, B.SC.; H. H. Read, D.SC.; G. Ross, B.SC.; J. B. Simpson, B.SC. ..... £350 to £500

SCOTTISH BOARD OF HEALTH,
125 George Street, IRZA, Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh.
Estimates, 1925-6, £2,556,885, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £163,321.
President, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P., Secretary for Scotland (*ex-officio*).
Vice-President, Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary (*ex officio*) £1,200
Chairman, Ewan F. Macpherson, C.B. £1,800
Members, Sir James Leishman (£1,800); Sir Leslie Mackenzie, M.D., LL.D. (£1,400); Miss M. Ritson
£1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, J. Jeffrey ..... £850 to £1,000
Director of Housing, J. L. Jack, F.R.S.E. £1,200
Housing Secretary, A. McKinna, O.B.E. ..£700 to £900
Principal Assist. Sec., H. L. F. Fraser, LL.B. £700 to £900
Assistant Secs., A. J. Bain; G. W. Wight; F. Taylor (*acting*) ..... £550 to £700
Establishment Officer, A. Oliphant ..... £600 to £700
Assistant Director of Housing, J. Brough £550 to £650
Chief Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie, C.A. £700 to £900
Asst. Accountant, T. A. Mowat, C.A. ..£500 to £600
Solicitor, J. M. Vallance, W.S. ..... £700 to £900
Asst. Solicitor, D. Gerrand ..... £400 to £500
Medical Officers, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D.; T. F. Dewar, C.B., M.D.; F. Dittmar, M.D.; D. R. Leighton, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.E.; A. Shearer, M.B.; E. Watt, M.D. ..... £500 to £800
Chief Engineer and Housing Commissioner, D. Ronald, M.INST.C.E. ..... £700 to £900
Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.; G. D. McNiven, F.R.I.B.A.
£600 to £800
General Superintendents of Poor, M. Beaton, C. C. Ellis; G. A. Mackay; A. B. Millar ..£400 to £700
Chief Inspector, Insurance, J. W. Peck, C.B. £850 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. E. Highton ..... £650 to £800
Chief Inspector of Alkali Works and River Pollution, J. W. Young, B.SC. ..... £600 to £900
Lady Inspector, Miss M. M. Paterson, O.B.E., J.P.
£400 to £500
Insp. of Public Cleansing and Salvage, T. B. Crookes
£350 to £600
District Medical Officers, R. Buchanan, M.B.; A. M. McIntosh, C.M.G., M.B., £1,000 to £1,400; J. Gilmour, M.B.; J. J. Gray, M.B.; J. M. Young, M.C. £1,000 to £1,200

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL,
25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh.
Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Arthur Rose, D.S.O. (*Chairman*) ..... *unp.*
Legal Commissioners, John Crosser, W.S.; Sheriff J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. ..... *unp.*
Medical Commissioners, Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,300); J. P. Sturrock, M.D. £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, H. F. Watson, M.D., F.R.S.E., £600; Kate Fraser, M.D., £600; George H. R. Gibson, D.S.O., M.D. £600
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND,
Mound, Edinburgh.
Director, J. L. Caw, F.S.A. *Scot.*
Keeper, Stanley Cursiter, O.B.E., R.S.W.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,
Queen Street, Edinburgh
Director, Jas. L. Caw, F.S.A. Scot.
Keeper, Stanley Cursiter O.B.E., R.S.W.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES,
Queen Street, Edinburgh.
Director, J. Graham Callander.
Assistant Keeper, Arthur J. H. Edwards.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES,
84 George Street, Edinburgh.
Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION.
11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
Commissioners, The Lord Polwarth, C.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,200; Dr. James Devon £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie ..£500 to £800
Chief Clerk, J. Fulton ..... £400 to £500
Supt. of Stores, W. Muir ..... £400 to £500

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE, Edinburgh.

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.

GENERAL RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. £850
Curator, William Angus ..... £500 to £600
First Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay; John Duff; H. M. Paton ..... £300 to £475

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Registrar-General, James Craufurd Dunlop, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Secretary, A. Fronde.
Senior Clerk, J. C. Fyfe.
Registration Examiners, J. Ross; J. J. Blyth; J. J. Cossar; J. Tupman; J. C. Young.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Depute do., Alex. G. Veitch.

Great Seal Office.

Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., M.P.
Depute Keeper, J. C. Strettell Miller, M.A., W.S.
Substitute Keeper, A. G. Veitch.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thomson, W.S.
Assistant Extractor, James Ritchie.
Clerk of Records, Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Court of the Lord Lyon.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, W.S. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, W.S.
Herald Painter, Graham Johnston
Writer, A. G. L. Samson.

Bill Chamber,
New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C.
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan.

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office,
14 New Register House, Edinburgh.

Keeper (ad interim), Edward P. Thomson, W.S. ... £300
Clerk (ad int.), Donald J. Macrae, W.S.

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford; John A. Smart ..... each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford.
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford.

The Sasine Office.

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, C. B. Gibson £750
Assistant Keepers, C. J. Poole; J. M. Deas; Jas. A. Masterton ..... each £700
Accountant, W. Wyatt (*Asst. Keeper, acting*) ... £700
Chief Clerks, W. B. Mitchell; J. R. Lyle; H. W. Hodgkin; C. M. West; S. Dalgleish; D. R. Couper ..... each £500
1st Class Clerks, J. Burt; W. Smart; R. Burke; J. M. Milligan; J. A. Macqueen; H. Robertson; G. Nisbet; K. M. MacGregor; J. C. Collier; W. E. S. Brebner; W. Florence; T. Curran; T. Crossar; J. Fisher; D. R. Ross; A. Smith ..... each £475

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails.

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests.

Interim Keeper, Robt. D. Gray.
Chief Assistant, Adam Brownlee.
Chief Clerk, G. R. M. Jockel
Cashier, John M. Robertson.
(10 Collating Clerks, 21 typists.)

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy).

Accountant, J. W. Inglis, C.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. A. Alexander, C.A.
Head Clerk Factory Dept., Andrew Duncan, C.A.
Bankruptcy Dept., (vacant).
,,

Registry of Friendly Societies,
19 Heriot Row.

Registrar, Chilton L. Addison Smith, O.B.E., W.S.
Chief Asst. and Head of Rules Branch, R. Addison Smith.
Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. A Bakewell.
Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office.
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,
Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Supt. and Keeper, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland
New Register House, Edinburgh.

Crown Receiver, John Paterson ..... £600 to £700
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall.

REVENUE OFFICES.

Inland Revenue,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Stair A. Gillon, B.A., LL.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. ... £750 to £900
Professional Clerks, G. Roberts; H. Watson; J. B. Wilson ..... £200 to £500

Stamps and Taxes.

Comptroller, J. K. Stewart, C.B.E. .... £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Comptroller, J. Hutton ..... £700 to £900
Asst. Principal Clerks, W. C. Munro; W. S. Imrie ..... £550 to £650
Staff Officers, A. M. Duncan; J. B. Scott; P. McL. Milne; R. B. Henderson; J. Lush (*acting*) ..... £400 to £500

Estate Duty.

Registrar, G. C. Cunningham £1,000
Principal Clerks, W. R. Morison; W. E. Redding ..... £750 to £850
Assistant do., S. M. Findlay; J. H. Beattie; F. M. Gauldie; R. K. Letts; W. J. M. Cosh; J. T. Litster; O. S. Elliott; H. W. Gardiner ..... £550 to £700
Examiners ..... £150 to £500

Collectors of Taxes.

Glasgow, J. Menzies ..... £500 to £600
Edinburgh, A. Jervis ..... £450 to £550
Aberdeen, G. L. Easson; *Ayr*, J. R. Richmond; *Dundee*, D. M. Campbell; *Inverness*, A. Kidd; *Paisley*, J. M. Matthews; *Stirling*, M. D. Finlayson ..... £300 to £400

Valuation Office.
9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair, F.S.I. £1,200
1st Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson, C. M. Wedderburn; J. Hume (*Head Office*); J. C. Hamilton, (*Edinburgh City*); Alexander Buttar (*Edinburgh*); J. V. Makins, J. Nisbet, A. Davie (*Glasgow*); C. O. Tulloch (*acting*), (*Ayr*); J. Glen (*Stirling*); J. L. Thomson (*Dundee*); J. Watt (*Aberdeen*); J. S. Paterson (*Inverness*) ..... £550 to £700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland.

Aberdeen, J. D. Ryall, £800 to £850; *Asst.*, J. Miller, £650 to £750; *Dumfries*, W. McDermott, £650 to £750; *Dundee*, J. W. Crook, £800 to £850; C. L. Hopps, £650 to £750; *Edinburgh*, J. W. Noble, £900 to £1,000; F. H. Harris, £650 to £750; *Glasgow*, J. Ritchie, £1,100; G. Fairs, £850 to £850; E. J. Holdsworth, £650 to £750; *Greenock*, E. Hall, £800 to £850; A. R. Belcher, £650 to £750; *Inverness*, J. W. Allison, £800 to £850; H. W. Seex, £650 to £750; *Leith*, J. Smith ..... £800 to £850

General Post Office,
Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

Secretary, F. G. Milne ..... £1,000 to £1,200
Principal Clerks, C. S. B. Higgin; H. McPake ..... £500 to £600
Staff Officers, A. J. Turner; A. M. Forsyth; J. Kinloch; J. Macmillan; J. F. Calder; J. Robertson ..... £380 to £475
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S.
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D.
Accountant, J. Anderson ..... £700 to £800
Examiner, J. Allan ..... £600 to £700
Book-keeper, R. Finlay ..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, J. Dow; W. Hyslop; J. Kerr; A. Whitton; W. W. Higgin; W. Yule; D. Thomson ..... £400 to £500
Controller (Postal and Telegraph), Lt.-Col. A. A. Jayne, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C. ..... £700 to £800
Deputy do., G. Gall ..... £550 to £650
Assist. Controller (Postal), J. Munnoch ..... £470 to £530
Assist. Controller (Telegraph), J. Griffiths ..... £470 to £530

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND,
City Chambers, Edinburgh.

Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487: Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Presses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, D.D.; *Standing Counsel*, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Advocate; *Clerk, Agent, and Treas.*, John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (21 Castle Street, Edinburgh); *Parly. Agents*, Beveridge & Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.); *Convention Officer*, Frank Wm. Keddie.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY,
Blackford Hill, Edinburgh.—£1,657.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. ..... £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.Sc. ..... £200 to £350

SCOTTISH LAND COURT,
1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.

Members, The Hon. Lord St. Vigeans, (*Chairman*); Norman Reid; Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray; W. A. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCullum.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter MacIntyre.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL LIBRARY,
Edinburgh.

Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925, the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the National Library of Scotland. Sir Alexander Grant's gift of £100,000 as a permanent endowment enabled the Government to accept the offer made by the Faculty of Advocates to transfer to the nation as a gift the contents of the Advocates' Library, and the transfer was completed under the Act, on October 26, 1925.

Librarian of the National Library, William K. Dickson, LL.D.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1; and 9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bt., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. O. Stewart, £300.
Do (Parly.), C. M. Barclay Harvey, M.P. ..... *unp.*
Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, O.B.E. £2,200
Private Sec., T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C. £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.C., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., T. F. Maclean, M.B.E. £150
Asst. Under-Secretary for Scotland, P. J. G. Rose, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. R. Laird £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. S. Cotton; R. N. Duke, D.S.O., M.C.; W. A. C. Goodchild*; W. Hogg; G. W. Milroy; J. E. de Watteville ..... £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Crow; T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C.; T. F. Maclean, M.B.E.; D. Milne; F. O. Stewart £200 to £500
Staff Clerk (Finance), H. J. Cheale ..... £400 to £500
Do. (Correspondence), P. J. Spratt ..... £400 to £500
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, P. F. Wood C.B., K.C.; C. Milne, Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, M.D. £200
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E. £750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John Alex. King.

* Seconded for special service.

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv. £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor-Gen., D. P. Fleming, M.C., K.C., M.P. ... £2,000

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE.
122 George Street, Edinburgh.

President, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C., G.B.E., LL.D., K.C.
Chairman, The Duke of Atholl, K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Chairman, A. K. Wright, C.B.E., D.L.
Secretary, J. L. Wells, O.B.E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS.
122 George Street, Edinburgh.

Head of Section, G. W. Jupp.
Staff Officer, J. T. Tweedie.
Architect, J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.A. (Scot.).

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) ..... £300 to £600
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. ..... £200 to £500
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr ..... £200 to £500
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £200 to £500
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.Sc. £200 to £500
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam ..... £200 to £500
Curator, Robert L. Harrow ..... £200 to £350
Assist. do., Laurence B. Stewart ..... £200 to £350

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1922–23.

Income from.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	£	£	£
Gross Income from:—			
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	445,950,080	54,354,037	11,913,165
Distribution, &c.:—			
Railways (U.K.)	44,214,684	5,322,350	1,900,000
Other	438,548,278	48,499,430	13,853,577
Finance, Professions, &c.	176,484,942	17,116,856	4,023,826
Employments, Annually	87,046,405	359,802	1,942,675
Do. Quarterly	332,677,753	47,421,410	10,491,718
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)	86,581,938	15,011,885	2,737,394
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	57,127,729	3,157,841	454,534
Total Gross Income	£1,668,631,809	£191,243,611	£47,316,889
Exemptions and Reductions	444,415,595	35,118,224	26,226,127
Actual Income:—			
Wages of Manual Earners	306,136,994	46,993,303	6,445,065
Other Assessments	918,079,220	109,132,084	24,645,697
Total Actual Income	£1,224,216,214	£156,125,387	£31,090,762

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population, 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	Maclachlan of Maclachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	J. Harling Turner.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Col. J. G. George, V.D., D.L.
Berwick (Duns)	28,246	294,805	Col. Charles Hope	Francis Stewart Hay.
Bute (Rothesay)	33,711	139,432	Marq. of Graham, C.B., C.V.O.	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming.
Fife (Cupar)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, G.C.V.O.	W. T. J. S. Steuart-Fothringham.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbt.)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G	Michael Grieve Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,750	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Ken'th Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.	Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Henry Mouat.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	H. M. Cadell.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Sir A. N. Agnew, Bart.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), Sir William Lowrie Sleigh.
Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and had a population of 1,034,174 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,687 as compared with 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £80,299,380 in 1923, the tonnage of the ships entering (1924-25) being 6,925,614 tons, of those cleared 6,964,779 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, inkle-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), Matthew Walker Montgomery.
Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, K.B.E., J.P., D.L.
City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner	John Gauld.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	John Howie	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. M'Naughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.	Alexander N. McDougal	John Morren, Hawick.
Bute	David Arnot	T. W. Alexander	John Robertson, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young, Thurso	G. A. O. Green, Wick	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. M'Gowan	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
*Forfar	R. Freer Myles, LL.B.	James Thomson, LL.B., Dundee.	R. T. Birnie.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer, Stonehaven	J. B. Cunningham	Robert Mitchell.
Kinross	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, *Upper Wd.* J. T. T. Brown, LL.D., *Middle* Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., *Lower Wd.*	Capt. H. J. Despard, C.B.E., Hamilton.
*Midlothian	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser	T. MacRobert, Paisley	John Robertson, Paisley.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland	A. Sutherland	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
West Lothian	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Wigtown	A. Aitken, *Stranraer*	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 42 miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), William High.

Town Clerk, W. H. Blyth Martin.
Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,982 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1923 was 706,927 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), William Meff.
Town Clerk, James W. Davidson.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	£	Sheriffs-Substitute.	£	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A. L. M'Clure, K.C.	1,050	A. J. Louttit Laing.	1,100	James Connor	Thos. Maclennan.
			J. Dewar Dallas	1,100		
ARGYLL—	John L. Wark, K.C.	700				
Dunoon	....		James B. Ballingall	700	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo.
Campbeltown	....		John M. Campbell	700	....	Dan. Mactaggart.
Oban	....		D. M. Wilson, K.C.	700	....	D. M. MacKinnon.
Fort William	....		Alex. Steedman	700	....	Dun. Macniven.
AYR—	W. L. Mackenzie, K.C.	700				
Ayr	....		J. C. C. Broun	900	Andrew Crawford	R. D. Macmillan.
Kilmarnock	....		John Bartholomew	900	....	W. J. Robertson.
BANFF	*See* Aberdeen		John W. More	900	R. G. Shirreffs	James Kissock.
BERWICK	*See* Roxburgh		R. Macaulay Smith	700	Jas. Somerville	Sydney Hilson.
BUTE	*See* Renfrew		T. J. Martin	700	T. W. Alexander	W. Grant.
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C.	775	Thomas Trotter	700	Robert Bruce	D. J. Henry.
CLACKMANNAN	*See* Stirling		J. Dean Leslie	950	J. W. Moir	J. B. Haig.
DUMBARTON	*See* Stirling		A. J. P. Menzies	900	Daniel M'Bride	H. L. Yeadall.
DUMFRIES	Charles H. Brown	700	J. G. Brand	900	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C.	1,800	R. L. Orr, K.C.	1,400	And. Harrison	H. H. Brown.
			E. W. Neish	1,200		
			J. G. Jameson	1,000		
ELGIN or MORAY	*See* Inverness		C. R. A. Howden	800	John Foster	R. B. Gordon.
FIFE—	J. A. Fleming, K.C.	800				
Cupar	....		Dudley Stuart	1,000	Robt. J. Davidson	Geo. Brander.
Dunfermline	....		F. A. Umpherston	1,000	....	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR—	George Morton, K.C.	800				
Forfar	....		C. T. Gordon	800	....	Thos. Hart.
Dundee	....		R. C. Malcolm	1,000	C. J. Bisset	W. F. Macintosh.
HADDINGTON	*See* Edinburgh		J. G. Jameson	....	G. H. Stevenson	Thos. W. Todrick.
INVERNESS—	George Watt, K.C.	800				
Inverness	....		John P. Grant	800	Arch. A. Chisholm	Wm. Anderson.
Fort William	....		Alexander Steedman	700	....	Dun. Macniven.
Portree	....		T. A. Menzies	750	....	A. D. Mackinnon.
Lochmaddy	....		T. A. Menzies	....	....	A. C. F. Davidson
KINCARDINE	*See* Aberdeen		A. J. Louttit Laing	....	James B. Cunningham.	M. A. Hamilton.
			J. Dewar Dallas	....		
KINROSS	*See* Fife		F. A. Umpherston	....	W. K. Falconer	John S. Soutar.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	*See* Dumfries		George D. Valentine	700	John Ogilvie	Vacant.
LANARK—	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C.					
Glasgow	....	2,000	Thos. A. Fyfe	1,400	Robert George Slorach.	J. D. Strathearn.
			A. S. D. Thomson	1,200		
			Patrick James Blair	1,200		
			J. A. Welsh	1,200		
			D. S. Macdiarmid	1,200		
			John Swan Mercer	1,200		
Lanark	....		William Harvey	1,200	....	Thos. Tennant.
Hamilton	....		Hay Shennan	1,200	....	Wm. Thomson.
Airdrie	....		Marcus Dods	1,200	....	R. J. Waugh.
LINLITHGOW	*See* Edinburgh		J. A. T. Robertson	....	A. P. Simpson, W.S.	Geo. S. Macnight.
NAIRN	*See* Inverness		C. R. A. Howden	....	A. Robertson, S.S.C.	James Lamb.
ORKNEY	*See* Caithness		A. M. Laing	700	Jn. White	James Begg.
PEEBLES	*See* Edinburgh		Patrick Smith	....	R. Lennirem Ainslie	J. W. Buchan.
PERTH	J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C.	750	C. P. Boswell	1,000	John Dickson	Martin L. Howman.
RENFREW—	J. M. Irvine, K.C.	800				
Paisley	....		A. M. Hamilton, K.C.	1,000	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
Greenock	....		Robert Hendry	900	....	William Auld.
ROSS AND CROMARTY—	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C.	700				
Dingwall	....		Hon. H. D. Gordon	800	Alex. Ross	Wm. Mackenzie.
Stornoway	....		J. R. Haldane	700	....	C. G. Mackenzie.
ROXBURGH	J. Chisholm, K.C.	750	Ronald H. Baillie	750	John Maclean	Sydney Hilson.
SELKIRK	*See* Roxburgh		Patrick Smith	825	T. M. Kinnaird	John Pollok.
STIRLING—	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C.	800				
Stirling	....		J. Dean Leslie	....	John G. Curror	James R. Archibald.
Falkirk	....		J. A. T. Robertson	1,200	....	W. K. Galr.
SUTHERLAND	*See* Ross and Cromarty		J. W. Forbes	700	John McCrone	R. S. Henderson.
WIGTOWN	*See* Dumfries		George D. Valentine	....	John McMillan	Hugh Todd.
Stranraer	....					Alex. Aitken.
ZETLAND	*See* Caithness		J. P. Grant, Junr.	700	A. Sutherland	James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputes prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

† Royal Burghs (66). ‡ Ancient Royal Burghs (4). § Parliamentary Burghs (15).

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births.	Rate per 1,000 Deaths.	Rateable Value. £	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
†Aberdeen, Aberdeen...	158,969	23·4	13·4	1,392,949	..... (*See*	p. 519.)
§Airdrie, Lanark.....	25,092	33·5	15·3	134,500	John Kennedy.	Thomas Thomson.
†Annan, Dumfries	3,928	20·35	11·32	28,533	T. Shortridge Tweedie	Murray Little.
†Anstruther Easter, Fife.	988	11·0	15·0	7,572	William Goodall Readdie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†Anstruther Wester, Fife.	577	8·07	3·4	3,358	Robert Brodie.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†Arbroath, Forfar.....	19,500	18·6	16·0	127,870	A. Maclaren Robertson.	Robert Finlayson.
‡Auchtermuchty, Fife	1,250	5·2	12·3	5,563	H. B. Fowlis.	A. E. Grosset.
†Ayr, Ayr	35,763	19·1	15·4	303,953	James R. Gould.	P. A. Thomson.
†Banff, Banff.....	3,781	20·6	15·4	19,083	John R. R. Gordon	Alexander Brodie.
†Brechin, Forfar.....	7,446	20·4	14·3	44,710	Allan Reid.	Fred A. Ferguson.
†Burntisland, Fife.....	5,707	19·6	12·1	60,302	James Dempster.	R. Brown; J. P. Gilmour.
†Campbeltown, Argyll.	6,757	25·1	17·7	45,840	John Smith.	Thos. Mackelvie.
§Coatbridge, Lanark ...	43,909	25·32	12·05	304,954	David Kirk.	John Alston.
†Crail, Fife	1,461	19·4	13·6	7,481	Robert Milne.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
§Cromarty, Ross & Cr.	1,126	29·4	15·4	3,960	J. M. Couper.	D. M. Junor.
†Cullen, Banff	1,886	13·1	9·9	6,686	George Robertson.	Wm. C. Paterson.
†Culross, Fife	508	19·7	5·4	3,941	J.A.E. Cuninghame.	Alfred J. Ross.
†Cupar, Fife	4,145	11·8	15·1	35,688	R. Osborne Pagan.	J. L. Anderson.
†Dingwall, Ross & Cr.	2,323	24·1	18·5	19,190	Hector Crawford.	J. and W. S. Dewar.
†Dornoch, Sutherland..	761	17·1	10·5	5,704	John Murray.	H. M. Mackay, D.L.
†Dumbarton, Dumbarton	22,933	22·0	12·6	143,500	John Garrick.	Alex. Roberts and Fergus Roberts.
†Dumfries, Dumfries...	15,778	25·8	15·6	124,250	J. C. McGeorge.	R. A. Grierson.
†Dunbar, E. Lothian ...	3,839	12·7	11·5	30,451	Robert Aitken.	John D. Brooke.
†Dundee, Forfar	168,315	22·6	16·4	1,469,565	..... (*See*	p. 519.)
†Dunfermline, Fife ...	38,886	18·7	11·7	312,931	Daniel A. Fraser.	Andrew Shearer.
†Dysart, Fife	4,598	24·1	9·8	19,433	J. C. McLeod.	James Herd.
‡Earlsferry, Fife	781	17·2	15·2	4,333	Robert Cumming.	Alexdr. M. Cook.
†Edinburgh, Midlothn.	420,281	20·4	13·8	4,766,000	..... (*See*	p. 518.)
†Elgin, Elgin...	7,776	20·2	11·7	62,227	John Millet	A. G. Cockburn.
§Falkirk, Stirling	33,312	24·1	11·0	221,417	J. C. Gilchrist.	A. Balfour Gray.
‡Falkland, Fife	781	21·7	20·3	4,480	Thomas D. Hopkins	Alex. Anderson.
†Forfar, Forfar	9,585	19·0	15·0	60,199	J. A. Lowson.	A. MacHardy.
†Forres, Elgin	4,116	24·0	18·0	26,721	Thomas Geddie.	Wm. S. Urquhart.
†Fortrose, Ross & Cr...	963	10·5	17·0	5,996	A. MacDonald.	John Henderson.
§Galashiels, Selkirk ...	12,946	17·4	12·08	108,100	Jas. C. Dalgliesh.	J. B. Lumsden.
†Glasgow, Lanark	1,034,174	23·1	15·4	10,480,154	..... (*See*	p 518.)
§Greenock, Renfrew ...	81,120	24·16	15·22	573,060	N. McNaughton Brown.	Andrew Nimmo. [son.
†Haddington, E. Loth.	4,053	10·7	18·8	22,940	G. Rattray.	G. H. & A. C. Steven-
§Hamilton, Lanark	38,644	27·8	13·2	227,753	P. E. Soutter.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
§Hawick, Roxburgh.....	16,353	19·7	14·5	119,452	James Renwick.	R. & J. R. Purdom.
†Inverkeithing, Fife..	3,350	21·9	111·3	40,418	Henry F. Scott.	John R. Menzies.
†Inveraray, Argyll. ...	490	22·5	34·8	2,975	Wm. Robertson.	R. S. Corrigall.
†Inverbervie, Kncrdn.	1,041	27·9	14·4	5,641	Thomas W. Mitchell	John Falconer.
†Inverness, Inverness.	20,937	22·4	14·3	171,626	David Petrie.	Geo. Smith Laing.
†Inverurie, Aberdeen.	4,455	21·5	13·2	25,584	W. Stewart Taylor.	John Kellas. M.B.E.
†Irvine, Ayr	11,826	26·2	12·2	73,629	R. M. Hogg.	D. Gillies & A. R. Wilson.
†Jedburgh, Roxburgh..	2,426	11·5	22·6	18,566	Samuel Cairns.	T. Colledge Hallidburton.
§Kilmarnock, Ayr	35,911	25·7	12·9	262,966	Jas. Blackwood Wilson.	Norman J. Campbell.
†Kilrenny, Fife	2,053	23·9	8·0	6,971	David Mitchell.	C. H. Maxwell and J. Gordon Dow.
†Kinghorn, Fife	2,425	15·25	7·83	13,709	William Williamson	James Wilson.
†Kintore, Aberdeen ...	748	48·9	17·8	4,193	James Taylor.	J. H. Edwards.
†Kirkcudbright, Kirkc	2,101	17·1	16·1	12,104	N. H. MacAlister.	John Gibson.
†Kirkcaldy, Fife.....	39,951	20·6	13·1	304,686	Alexander Kilgour.	Wm. L. Macindoe.
†Kirkwall, Orkney ...	2,697	16·6	10·8	22,164	John M. Slater.	W. J. Heddle.

Counties of Cities and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
†Lanark, Lanark	6,268	23·6	15·1	50,606	Peter MacAuslan.	James Annan.
†Lauder, Berwick	759	12·0	4·0	3,983	G. W. Anderson.	Alan G. Doughty.
†Linlithgow, Lithgw...	3,882	24·3	16·5	24,780	J. Hebson.	James Russell.
†Lochmaben, Dumfries	989	32·0	20·0	4,546	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
†Montrose, Forfar	10,956	17·5	17·0	70,985	W. D. Johnston.	James Cumming.
§Musselburgh, Midlthn.	17,100	27·0	11·0	100,400	Alex. Bourhill.	John Richardson.
†Nairn, Nairn	4,474	17·0	17·0	28,764	John Fletcher.	Alex. Storm.
†New Galloway, Kirkc.	348	34·8	11·5	2,158	John Cowan, M.B.	Alex. Milroy.
†Newburgh, Fife	2,078	21·0	13·0	13,122	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.
†Nth. Berwick, E. Loth.	4,579	8·8	5·5	50,268	George Sim.	A. D. Wallace.
§Oban, Argyll	6,344	14·7	9·4	54,631	A. L. Macarthur.	Alexander S. Black.
§Paisley, Renfrew	84,837	23·5	11·5	653,784	John Glover.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
†Peebles, Peebles	5,539	13·8	12·1	44,275	Robert Davidson.	J. W. Buchan, LL.B.
†Perth, Perth	33,208	17·9	14·5	309,558	Thomas Dempster	Robert Adam.
§Peterhead, Aberdeen	13,003	27·1	13·2	72,353	James H. Catto.	Alexdr. Davidson.
†Pittenweem, Fife	1,751	12·1	15·7	7,130	James Ogilvie.	A. C. Mackintosh.
§Port Glasgow, Rnfrw.	21,022	26·3	13·8	135,278	James Dick.	Andrew Paton.
†Queensferry, Lithgw.	2,193	28·1	10·1	17,069	Alex. Morison.	Harry Wakelin, W.S.
†Renfrew, Renfrew	14,129	16·7	8·2	120,271	John B. McGregor.	Andrew R. Harper.
†Rothesay, Bute	16,123	15·5	13·5	106,549	George Hicks.	Robert D. Whyte.
†Rutherglen, Lanark.	24,744	24·0	13·0	182,385	James Kirkwood.	J. Anderson Gray.
†St. Andrews, Fife	9,336	11·2	10·0	92,545	William Lamond.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cantley.
†Sanquhar, Dumfries	1,700	24·73	8·66	8,380	F. H. B. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
†Selkirk, Selkirk	5,775	12·9	16·4	43,979	William Crichton.	John Pollok and Walter Ingles.
†Stirling, Stirling	21,345	25·8	15·1	170,001	Hugh Gavin.	David B. Morris.
†Stranraer, Wigtown.	6,171	27·6	14·3	37,051	R. B. Dyer, M.B.E.	John Bennoch.
†Tain, Ross&Cromarty.	2,394	14·1	13·9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
†Whithorn, Wigtown.	1,033	32·0	28·0	4,373	Archibald Edgar.	W. C. Lawrie.
†Wick, Caithness	8,115	24·5	12·5	33,652	Alex. J. McEwen.	Alexander Bruce.
†Wigtown, Wigtown	1,299	17·9	12·4	6,975	Dr. Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1532). Law Sittings, Oct. 25 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon. James Avon Clyde).

Inner House.—*First Division.*

The Lord President £5,000
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell £3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen £3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston £3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) *Lord Justice Clerk* £4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson £3,600
Lord Ormidale, George Lewis Macfarlane £3,600

Outer House.

Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn £3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson £3,600
Lord Morison, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morison £3,600
Lord Constable, Andrew Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E. £3,600
Lord Murray, Rt. Hon. Charles David Murray, C.M.G. £3,600
Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. £1,100
Inner House Depute Clerks, J. Autonio; W. H. Ford ..... £600 and £560
Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah ..... each £400
Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh ..... £500 to £600
Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D. McLaren; E. T. Skae, S.S.C.; George Hume; F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh, B.L., S.S.C. ..... £250 to £400

High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, D. P. Fleming, M.C., K.C., M.P.
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C.
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.
Depute and 2nd Assistant Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L.
Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall, B.L.
Advocates Depute, J. C. Fenton, K.C.; Lord Kinross; A. Maitland; J. M. Hunter.
Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S.

Crown Office,
9 Parliament Square.

Crown Agent, John Prosser, W.S. £1,300
Chief Clerk, J. K. Young.
Second Clerk, Duncan Lee.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; A. P. G. Ritchie.

Justiciary Office,
2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C. £700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae £600
Depute & 2nd Asst. Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L. £475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart £120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner £500

Exchequer,
1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.
King's Remembrancer, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker; W. R. Mackenzie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery,
2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office,
2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute do., William Petrie.

IRELAND.
AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces, Counties (with Assize Towns), and *County Boroughs.*	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
*Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947†	16,579
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124
Londonderry County Borough	2,579	40,700	10,119
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	142,665	117
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,970	1,250,531†	238
‡The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802§	24,658
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77
	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	788,337	104,232	84
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	315,431	109
Cork County Borough	2,681	76,673	18,303
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	159,691	88
Limerick (Limerick)	661,573	104,551	101
Limerick County Borough	2,386	38,518	10,331
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	493,266	62,881	81
,, South Riding (Clonmel)	558,038	89,552	103
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	56,502	79
Waterford County Borough	1,438	27,464	12,223
	5,963,557	1,035,495	111
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	182,224	79
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	376,510	63,582	108
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	192,177	92
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,290	93,956	99
Sligo (Sligo)	442,295	79,045	114
	4,228,211	610,984	92
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	91,173	125
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	168,537	90
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	71,455	143
	1,979,656	331,155	107
Total, Irish Free State	17,019,155	3,139,688§	117

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act*, 1920, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone), with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

† The estimated population of Northern Ireland on June 30, 1923, was 1,278,000, and of Belfast 429,000.

‡ IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

§ The estimated population of the Irish Free State on June 30, 1924, was 3,161,000, and of Dublin 431,000.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.P., *born* 1869; *appointed Governor* 1922 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland) £8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).

Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen Duffin.

Personal A.D.C. (vacant).

Honorary A.D.Cs., Lt.-Col. J. K. McClintock, C.B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.

Physician in Ordinary, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Herbert Williams.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Ewing Johnston, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. F. Hamilton.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., D.L., M.P. £3,200

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, C.B.E., M.P. ... £2,000

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., H.M.L. ... £2,000

Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P. £2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, H.M.L., D.S.O.

Finance (*Financial Secretary*), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.

Asst. Parliamentary Secretary,

Home Affairs, George B. Hanna, B.L., M.P.

Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.

Education and Commerce, R. J. McKeown, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, (vacant).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. B. Spender, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, LL.D.

Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; W. R. Maconkey.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, Maj. S. Watt, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. P. Magill, C.B.; G. A. Harris, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. A. Magill.

Chief Crown Solicitor, J. R. Moorhead.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Permanent Secretary, (vacant)

Assistant Secretary, H. Conacher.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Permanent Secretary, L. McQuibban, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse; W. A. Houston.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary, J. V. Coyle.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Permanent Secretary, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, J. Huggett, C.B.E.

Principal Auditor, E. K. Tallent, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.

Deputy Inspector-General, J. F. Gelston, C.B.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* and of 24 selected members; and of a House of Commons of 52 elected members, who receive an allowance of £200 per annum.

Speaker of the Senate, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.

Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. William Hugh O'Neill, M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Librarian, Major G. Thomson, D.S.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, BELFAST.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. William Moore, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.

Private Sec. to L. C. J., (vacant).

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.

Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey: R. McQuitty; William Horner.

First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.

Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir; Daniel McGonigal; F. Redmond.

First Class Clerks, James Beattie; H. E. Montieth; John Henderson.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin.

First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.C.A.

Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.

First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.C.A.

Land Registry.

Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.

Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.

Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes.

Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford.

Legal Assistants, J. McHenry; W. R. Dunlop.

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson £2,000

Londonderry, R. E. Osborne 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green £1,400

Down, A. H. Bates 1,400

Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.C. 1,400

EDUCATION.

In 1924 there were 2,092 National Schools affording Elementary Education to 198,131 pupils; 78 Intermediate Schools, with 6,253 pupils; 39 Technical Schools, with 17,892 pupils; and the Queen's University at Belfast, with 79 Professor and Lecturers, and 1,240 students.

FINANCE.

Taxation is imposed in Northern Ireland on account of certain "Reserved Services" by the Imperial Government, which collects and remits the balance after cost of collection, to the Northern Exchequer; with regard to other services the Parliament of Northern Ireland has control. The Northern Government makes a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer in return for services carried out by the Imperial Authorities. The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1923-4 was £12,244,000, the expenditure being £12,197,000; estimated revenue and expenditure 1924-25 £11,172,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1923 there were 401,143 acres under corn crops (oats, 389,732 acres, 211,093 under green crops (potatoes, 157,100), 45,107 under flax, 9,816 under fruit, and 479,507 under hay, a total acreage of 1,137,666. The production (1923) in tons was: oats, 305,156; potatoes, 885,630; turnips, 825,029; flax, 7,710; hay, 847,320. The *Live Stock* included 774,109 cattle; 534,377 sheep; 189,746 pigs; 61,128 goats; 111,731 horses; 567 mules, and 10,265 asses.

Minerals.—About 2,000 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1923, the principal output being igneous rock, 209,851 tons, chalk, 175,937 tons.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 80,000 persons in 1922, the number of looms being 40,000, and of spindles, 1,000,000; the value of the Exports in 1924 exceeded £11,000,000. The shipyards employed over 30,000 persons in 1924, the output exceeding 250,000 tons annually.

OCCUPATIONS (ALL IRELAND).

From latest Census figures (1911).

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,918	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

The Irish Free State—Saorstat Eireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., *born* 1855, *appointed Governor General* Dec. 6, 1922 ..... £10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922, the Irish Free State (*Saorstat Eireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I. is declaratory of Fundamental Rights. (1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II. provides for a legislature (Oireachtas) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Eireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Eireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

I..... do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cuirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First instance include a High Court (*Ard Chuirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition his Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to his Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute, the Executive Council of the Irish Free State:—*

President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave) ... £2,500
Vice-President and Minister for Justice, Caoimhghin O hUigin (Kevin O'Higgins) 1,700
Minister for Finance, Earnán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe) 1,700
Min. for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGlollagáin (Patrick McGilligan)..... 1,700
Minister for Education, Eoin Mac Néill (Professor John MacNeill)..... 1,700
Minister for External Affairs, Deasmhumhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald) 1,700
Minister for Defence, Peadar O h Aodha (Peter Hughes) 1,700

Other Ministers.

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council:—*

Minister for Lands and Agriculture, Pádraig O hOgáin (Patrick Hogan).

Minister for Fisheries, Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch).

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Seumas de Búrca (James Burke).

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Seumus Breathnach (James J. Walsh).

Officers.

Parl. Secretary to the Executive Council, Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Duggan).

Do., to the Pres., Seumas O. Dóláin (James Dolan).

Do., to the Minister of Finance, S. M. O. Súilebháin (Prof. J. M. O'Sullivan).

Do., to the Minister of Defence, Sesirse MacNiocaill (George Nicholls).

Attorney General of the Irish Free State, Seán O Broin (John O'Byrne, K.C.).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigceartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnchadha (Michael McDunphy).

High Commissioner in London,
J. McNeill, York House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S.A.
T. A. Smiddy, 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W., D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Eireann*) of 60 members, of whom 30 are elected by the Chamber of Deputies and 30 are nominated by the President of the Executive Council, 15 of the latter holding office for 12 years and 15 for 6 years; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Eireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The maximum duration of the Chamber is 4 years.

Speaker of Dáil Eireann, Micheál O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Eirann, Pádraig Ó Máille (Patrick O'Malley) 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha (Colm Murphy) .....

Party Strength (Dáil Eirann).

Government	58
Anti-Treaty	48
Farmers	15
Labour	14
Independents	18
Total	153

*** Members of Dáil Eireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court.

Lord Chief Justice, Hugh Kennedy £4,000

Pres. of the High Court, Timothy Sullivan £3,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Gerald Fitz-Gibbon; J. A. Murnaghan ..... each £3,000

Judges, High Court, J. Creed Meredith; T. L. O'Shaughnessy; W. E. Wylie; W. J. Johnston; H. Hanna ..... each £2,500

DEFENCE.

The total strength of the land forces is 1,080 officers and 17,881 other ranks. In accordance with the Treaty, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland is undertaken by Imperial Forces. At the expiration of 5 years from the date of the Treaty (Dec. 6, 1921), a conference is to be held with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defence. The Army vote for 1925–6 was £3,053,117.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education, with compulsory attendance in many counties, is directed by the State, which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings; the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1925–6 was £3,475,832. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in 1925–6 being £261,535. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin); in 1922 the Professors, &c., at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,410.

FINANCE.

The total Exchequer receipts for 1925–6 are estimated at £27,000,000, of which tax revenue is expected to yield about £21,500,000, derivable in almost equal proportions, from Customs, Excise and other Duties (including Income Tax). The heads of duty are much the same as in Great Britain, except that there is no tax on tea, raw cocoa, coffee and chicory, and the Safeguarding of Industries Act has been repealed. The duties on Beer, Cocoa Preparations and Sugar Confectionery differ slightly from those in operation in Great Britain. An *ad valorem* duty, varying from 15 per cent. to 33⅓ per cent., is payable on imports of Boots and Shoes, Candles, Glass Bottles and Jars, Soap, Wearing Apparel, Blankets, Bedsteads and Furniture, and Corporation Profits Tax is also levied; but about four-fifths of the total yield from Customs and Excise is attributable to Beer, Spirits and Tobacco. The rates of Estate Duty on large estates are considerably lower in the Saorstat than in Great Britain.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1924 there were 954,252 acres under corn crops, 708,781 under green crops, 10,499 under flax, 10,652 under fruit, and 2,099,639 under hay, a total of 3,783,823 acres. The principal produce in 1924 was: oats, 527,982 tons; potatoes, 1,457,449 tons; turnips, 2,676,882 tons; mangolds, 885,580 tons; flax, 1,367 tons; and hay, 4,175,685 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,194,189 cattle, 3,127,921 sheep, 937,814 pigs, 193,484 goats, 408,540 horses, 23,160 mules, and 218,438 asses.

Minerals.—Over 2,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries in 1921. 88,232 tons of coal were won in 1921.

Fisheries.—Over 13,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1922, the total value of all fish landed being £281,639.

TRADE.

The trade with Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the twelve months ending March 31, 1924, amounted to £45,262,852 for Imports (Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, &c., £35,476,341; Foreign Merchandise, £9,786,511); and £43,934,358 for Exports from Irish Free State to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3′ – 54° 25′ N. and long. 4° 18′ – 4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1921) of 49,270. The cultivated area (1924) was 80,499 acres, and the live stock included 4,612 horses, 18,417 cattle, 77,825 sheep, and 4,859 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £417,144.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches —the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from the *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (April 5) following, it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	£274,886	£273,238	£269,931
Public expenditure	200,036	231,458	244,105
Public debt	100,743	86,482	76,122

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B. ..... (*with house*) £3,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeaunt, M.V.O., O.B.E. 700
First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe ... 1,000
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant ... 1,000
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore ... 1,000
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough ..... *unp.*
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Clucas ..... *unp.*
Judge of Appeal, E. W. Wingate Saul, K.C. 300

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73·4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées (1¼ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1924-25, £234,039; Expenditure £247,761
Public debt, 1925 527,700
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. £1,700
Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.
Solicitor-General, A. M. Coutanche.
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veulle.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1924, £230,000; Expenditure, £177,471
Public debt, 1924 564,944
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. ... 1,700
Government Sec., Major W. L. E. R. Dugmore.
Bailiff, Sir Havilland de Sausmerez.
Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.
President, Education Council, Jurat Roussel.

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.
Attorney-General (vacant).
Clerk (*Greffier*), Charles Batiste.
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.
Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

THE authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, twenty-eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period.

	1913-14	1920-21.		1913-14.	1920-21.
City Corporation	£ 1,174,308	£ 2,050,291	Metro. Water Board...	£3,035,026	£5,085,546
London County Council	12,686,389	26,684,734	Metro. Asylums Board	1,168,778	3,307,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre-war year and 1920-21: City Corporation, £444.585 to £857.331; London County Council, £5,830.540 to £14,814.737; Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £310.416 to £1,341.147.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
Westminster	£375.595	£382.674
Battersea	215.315	482.512
Bermondsey	150,896	489,130
Bethnal-green	69,024	213,569
Camberwell	216,296	553.937
Chelsea	91,614	168,750
Deptford	81,143	213,049
Finsbury	62,823	197,763
Fulham	147,231	350,329
Greenwich	71,908	185,612
Hackney	217,380	576,924
Hammersmith	151,872	414,732
Hampstead	199,559	396,443
Holborn	107,749	223,714
Islington	274,043	726,677
Kensington	180,540	404,847
Lambeth	242,300	594,376
Lewisham	140,941	275,428
Paddington	141,756	305,106
Poplar	216,352	539,264
St. Marylebone	380,116	815,648
St. Pancras	292,012	769,974
Shoreditch	177,314	404,080
Southwark	203,376	504,848
Stepney	299,163	814,843
Stoke Newington	39,434	103,505
Wandsworth	253,790	563,761
Woolwich	280,069	512,891

EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
City of London	£ 43,995	£ 71,627
Westminster	182,632	258,343
Bermondsey	168,689	375,213
Bethnal-green	95,589	210,909
Camberwell	190,168	407,157
Chelsea	56,444	129,586
Fulham	77,581	165,899
Greenwich	139,122	289,236
Hackney	157,189	342,554
Hammersmith	71,695	130,132
Hampstead	29,808	65,576
Holborn	180,161	286,034
Islington	202,301	432,179
Kensington	93,186	192,846
Lambeth	174,533	429,499
Lewisham	69,054	222,692
Limehouse	48,260	99,582
Mile-end Old Town	90,269	203,667
Paddington	74,815	197,015
Poplar	163,932	331,370
St. George-in-the-East	56,421	113,970
St. Marylebone	119,506	262,749
St. Pancras	168,757	366,477
Shoreditch	92,817	194,164
Southwark	154,025	353,432
Wandsworth	203,045	450,417
Whitechapel	66,373	122,696
Woolwich	71,939	158,142

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHS.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births	Rate per 1,000 Deaths	Rateable Value. £	Rates, 1924-25. s.	Rates, 1924-25. d.	Mayor, 1925-26.	Town Clerk.
London:	7,476,168	26·4	12·6	49,428,581			(*See* pp. 502-3)	
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	7·1	11·3	6,752,992	10	0	George H. Heilbuth	Sir John Hunt, O.B.E.
WESTMINSTER	141,317	11·6	11·8	9,105,229	9	9	C. H. Young	Edwin Austin.
Battersea	167,739	18·4	11·8	1,044,020	13	0	Isaiah Stokes	Fredk. Ryall.
Bermondsey	119,455	23 8	13·6	1,017,370	17	4	C. W. Hovell	David J. Keep.
Bethnal Green	117,238	22·1	12·4	580,205	15	8	F. C. Eaton	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Camberwell	267,198	18·8	11·4	1,422,340	11	5	A. C. Seton-Christopher.	John T. Jefferys.
Chelsea	63,700	14·4	13·2	954,753	11	6	Frank Trew	A. Purkis.
Deptford	112,500	20·6	12·0	648,043	14	4	J. T. Wallis	Hugh Green.
Finsbury	76,019	21·5	14·1	1,109,980	10	7	W. J. Waldron	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E.
Fulham	157,944	18·2	11·1	990,500	11	0	Fred Thorne	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Greenwich	102,000	20·2	11·4	769,270	13	2	Rev. W. Evans	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hackney	222,159	18·5	11·4	1,287,540	11	10	Charles Pascall	Hugh Royle. [M.A.
Hammersmith	130,287	17·9	12·4	971,425	12	3	H. Marnham	Arthur P. Johnson,
Hampstead	86,153	13·5	11·7	1,196,570	11	8	H. W. Coleman	Lionel Walford.
Holborn	43,192	15·5	13·3	1,390,818	10	6	Louis Lewis	C.G.E. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Islington	330,737	19·8	12·3	1,925,347	11	5	R. D. Baxter	Horace Rapson.
Kensington	175,686	16 2	13·0	2,642,557	10	6	Frederick Bascombe	Bruce Penny.
Lambeth	302,960	25·5	12·5	2,008,490	12	0	Edwin W. Hayes	John W. Shuter.
Lewisham	174,194	16·38	10·46	1,175,183	11	2	L. T. Snell	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.
Paddington	144,261	17·11	13·11	1,567,537	10	7	J. A. Hammond	C. H. Shillinglaw.
Poplar	164,100	24·8	9·4	947,543	23	0	Samuel Tonkin	Leslie Gordon.
St. Marylebone	104,222	14·5	13·6	2,598,362	10	1	Dr. E. A. Gregg	F. V. Creed.
St. Pancras	212,900	18·8	13·0	1,868,430	11	0	C. E. Taylor	J. A. D. Milne, O.B.E.
Shoreditch	104,308	23·9	13·7	869,693	13	3	James R. Want	Percy Hayman Gray.
Southwark	184,404	22·5	14·2	1,250,047	12	0	Joseph Hurley	V. B. Bateson.
Stepney	249,738	23·3	11·4	1,660,031	14	8	J. Spetch Wilson	Sidney White, LL.D.
Stoke Newington	52,167	16·6	11·3	350,748	10	9	A. W. Matthias	D. A. Nicholl, M.A.
Wandsworth	328,657	14·57	11·03	2,404,442	10	10	W. Barefoot	Sir A. B. Bryceson.
Woolwich	140,389	18·5	11·0	926,001	12	8		

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (*i.e.*, possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circ.* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1376. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1925–1926.

Col. Sir William Robert Pryke, Kt., *born* March 15, 1847; *Common Councilman*, 1887; *Alderman of Queenhithe*, 1920; *Sheriff of London*, 1921; *Lord Mayor of London*, 1925; *Address*, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 ..... £10,000

Private Secretary (31st year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	*Ward.*	*Born.*	*C.C.*	*Ald.*	*Shff.*	*Mayor*
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bearsted, LL.D.	*Bridge Without* (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.....	*Dowgate*	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	*Bridge*	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	*Candlewick*	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart. M.P....	*Castle Baynard*	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart	*Aldersgate*	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E....	*Bread Street*.....	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O....	*Vintry*.....	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bart.....	*Billingsgate*	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley, Bart.	*Farringdon Within*	1842	1886	1912	1908	1921
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bart.	*Cordwainer*	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bart.	*Langbourn*	1860	1896	1917	1913	1924
All the above have passed the Civic Chair.						
Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.....	*Bassishaw*.....	1868	1913	1920	1917	.....
Sir Frederick James Barthorpe, Kt.	*Broad Street*	1857	*	1921	1924	.....
Sir Harold Moore, Kt.	*Walbrook*	1877	*	1921	1921	.....
Charles Albert Batho	*Aldgate*	1872	1913	1921	1925	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs.....	*Portsoken*	1867	1910	1921	.....	.....
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E....	*Cornhill*	1871	1914	1922	.....	.....
William Phené Neal	*Lime Street*	1860	1893	1922	.....	.....
Maurice Jenks, F.C.A.	*Cheap*	1872	1910	1923	.....	.....
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., O.B.E., M.A....	*Farringdon Without*	1865	*	1923	1922	.....
Percy Walter Greenaway	*Bishopsgate*	.....	1917	1923	.....	.....
John William Baddeley	*Cripplegate*	1869	1922	1924	.....	.....
Josiah Gunton, F.R.I.B.A.....	*Coleman Street*.....	.....	1904	1924	.....	.....
Sir John Scott Hindley, Kt.....	*Tower*	1883	*	1924	.....	.....

* *Not previously a Member of the Common Council.*

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21).

MEMBER.	WARD.
Abrahams, I. H. W.	*Portsoken.*
Agar, F.	*Aldgate.*
Alderton, *Dep.* S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Algar, *Dep.* C. G.	*Candlewick.*
Allcard, V.	*Broad St.*
Allen, R. C. d. L.	*Cripple Wt.*
Anning, E. H.	*Cheap.*
Ashdown, Sir C. G.	*Aldgate.*
Baily, H. D.	*Bridge.*
Barrett, H. Roper	*Lime St.*
Beal, E. S.	*Bridge.*
Beatty, A. H.	*Vintry.*
Bedford, A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bennet, *Dep.* J. F.	*Cordwainer.*
Berridge, *Dep.* G. J.	*Dowgate.*
Berry, F. W.	*CastleBynd.*
Berry, O. C.	*Bridge.*
Biggs, W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Bird, *Dep.* Sir H.	*Billingsgate.*
Botterill, *Col.* G. P.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Bouts, G. W.	*Portsoken.*
Bowater, *Maj.* F. H.	*CastleBynd.*
Bowles, H. E.	*Bridge.*
Bray, A. W.	*Aldgate.*
Brough, *Dep.* J. R.	*CastleBynd.*
Brown, H. W., B.A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Brown, Victor, J.P.	*Broad St.*
Brown, W. Hurst	*Broad St.*
Brundle, F. H.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Bull, O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Bull, *Dep.* W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Callard, T. B.	*CastleBynd.*
Champness, *Maj.* W. H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Chapman, W. B.	*Bread St.*
Chubb, C. A.	*CastleBynd.*
Coates, *Dep.* S. J., J.P.	*Bread St.*
Collett, C. H.	*Bridge.*
Collins, *Dep.* D. G.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Conoley, J.	*Queenhithe.*
Cooper, E. H.	*Cornhill.*
Cooper, E. R., O.B.E.	*Tower.*
Corke, W. C.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Coxen, *Maj.* W. G.	*CastleBynd.*
Crowther, J. S.	*Langbourn.*
Darrington, T.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Davies, *Dep.* Sir R., C.B.E., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Davies, T. M.	*Bread St.*
Deighton, *Dep.* T. H.	*Bridge.*
Dennis, W.	*Candlewick.*
Dickson, J. P.	*Aldersgate.*
Doree, H. G.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Dove, H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Downer, Sir H. G.	*Coleman St.*
Dray, F. G.	*Vintry.*
Dunfee, *Dep. Col.* V., C.B.E., V.D., J.P.	*Vintry.*
Durant, E. L. J.	*Langbourn.*
Dutton, E. H.	*Portsoken.*
Easton, H. A.	*Coleman St.*
Edwards, J. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Elkan, J., M.V.O.	*Bishopsgate.*
Ellis, *Dep.* T. H.	*Aldersgate.*
Farnan, *Dep.* F.	*Tower.*
Farrow, L. W.	*Bishopsgate.*
Fletcher, Sir B. F., F.R.I.B.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Fortescue, W., J.P.	*Farrin. Wn*
Foxton, W.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Foy, H. S. A.	*Walbrook.*
Francis, J. M. R., J.P.	*Walbrook.*
Galloway, A.	*Tower.*
Gamon, C.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Gaydon, *Dep.* H. M.	*Langbourn.*
Gibson, W.	*Cornhill.*
Giddins, C. S., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Gillett, F.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Ginner, W. P., J.P.	*Billingsgate.*
Goldney, *Dep.* T.	*Cornhill.*
Goodinge, A. C.	*Aldersgate.*
Gower, H. J.	*Cordwainer.*
Green, Sir F. H., Bt.	*Vintry.*
Green, R., J.P.	*Aldersgate.*
Green, W. W., J.P.	*Tower.*
Harrowing, T. J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Hart, J. T.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Hayden, C.	*Bassishaw.*
Haydon, D.	*Aldersgate.*
Hays, A. C.	*Cornhill.*
Haywood, E. H.	*Dowgate.*
Heath, *Capt.* A. H.	*Tower.*
Heilbuth, *Dep.* G. H.	*Walbrook.*
Hewitt, T. W.	*Aldgate.*
Hicks, *Dep.* J., J.P.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Horner, F. A.	*Tower.*
Howe, H. M.	*Broad St.*
Howell, J. G.	*Billingsgate.*
Hughes, H. G.	*Bread St.*
Janes, T. M.	*Aldersgate.*
Jennings, C. F. J.	*Walbrook.*
Johnson, B.	*Bishopsgate.*
Jones, G. W.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Juniper, A. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Kershaw, C.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Key, *Dep.* W. H., J.P.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Killik, Sir S., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Kimber, Sir H. D., Bart., M.A.	*Langbourn.*
King Farlow, C. D.	*Candlewick.*
Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	*Cheap.*
Lamb, Sir E., C.M.G., J.P.	*Candlewick.*
Lavington, G.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Laws, E. L.	*Portsoken.*
Layton, J. E.	*Tower.*
Leuw, W.	*Portsoken.*
Lindley-Jones, W., O.B.E.	*Bishopsgate.*
Lindsey, M. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Lord, F. A. B.	*Cordwainer.*
Lovell, J. S.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Lowe, F. J. I	*Coleman St.*
Mart, G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Marten, H. W.	*Bassishaw.*
Martin, *Maj.* J. G., D.S.O.	*Langbourn.*
Matthews, H.E., O.B.E	*Dowgate.*
May, R. W.	*Billingsgate.*
McAuliffe, H. T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Metcalfe, T. D.	*Portsoken.*
Mills, J.	*Bishopsgate.*
Monckton, H. P.	*Walbrook.*
Morris, H. W.	*Walbrook,*
Mostyn, F. A.	*Bishopsgate.*
Mounsey, J. D.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Murgatroyd, J. O.	*Billingsgate.*
Myers, A.	*Portsoken.*
Nathan, A. Jerrold	*Farrin. Wt.*
Newell, C.	*CastleBynd.*
Newson-Smith, F.R.	*Broad St.*
Nicholls, G. J.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Nicholson, W.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Northcott, J.	*Bread St.*
Osman, A.	*Bread St.*
Painter, *Dep.* Sir F. G.	*Coleman St.*
Pakeman, J.R., C.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Parnwell, W. S.	*Cheap.*
Patmore, T.	*Cripple Wn.*
Pearse, J. R.	*Cripple Wn.*
Peat, Sir H., K.B.E., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Philp, F.	*Tower.*
Pimm, *Dep.* T.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollitzer, F. J. C.	*Queenhithe.*
Pollock, J. S.	*Vintry.*
Pragnell, A.	*CastleBynd.*
Preen, *Dep.* H. E.	*Bassishaw.*
Pryce, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Raphael, J. H.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Reading, W. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Redding, *Dep.* J. J.	*Portsoken.*
Regge, R. W.	*Coleman St.*
Riches, H.	*Candlewick.*
Robinson, *Dep.* T.	*Bishopsgate.*
Rowland, F.	*Cordwainer.*
Samuel, M. M.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Sandle, *Dep.* S. J.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Savery, W. H., J.P.	*Langbourn.*
Shepherd, H. P.	*Lime St.*
Shirreff, H.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Simonds, S. R.	*Lime St.*
Singer, *Dep.* H. D.	*Lime St.*
Skeate, T. A.	*Bridge.*
Slazenger, A. E. L.	*Dowgate.*
Smith, *Col.* Sir W., M.D.	*Farrin. Wt.*
Smyth, *Dep.* R.	*Aldersgate.*
Snell, A. T.	*Dowgate.*
Sparks, *Dep.* H. E.	*Aldgate.*
Spaul, H. B.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Spyer, W., J.P.	*Broad St.*
Stanham, G. G.	*Dowgate.*
Stanley-Stone, A. C.	*Bishopsgate.*
Stopher, J.	*Cornhill.*
Syrett, H. S.	*Coleman St.*
Taylor, H. T.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Taylor, Leo	*Coleman St.*
Teuten, *Capt.* A. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Thirkell, C.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Thomas, F.	*Aldersgate.*
Thomas, *Dep.* Sir W., M.B.E.	*Cheap.*
Thompson, G. H.	*Langbourn.*
Tighe, C.	*Langbourn.*
Tippetts, P. W. B.	*Vintry.*
Tranter, *Dep.* G. T. S.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trice, W. J.	*Cripple. Wt.*
Trustram E. J., M.A.	*Cheap.*
Underwood, E. S.	*Cheap.*
Venables, J. L., J.P.	*Portsoken.*
Vick, R. W., Junr.	*Bridge.*
Wardlaw, D.-C. W.	*Aldgate.*
Warner, Sir F., K.B.E.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Weston, E. C.	*Aldgate.*
Whitaker, C. W., M.A., F.S.A.	*Farrin. Wn.*
White, J. H.	*Bread St.*
Whiteley, C. P.	*Cordwainer.*
Whittingham, F.	*Queenhithe.*
Wigley, F. G.	*Cripple. Wn.*
Wilkinson, G. H.	*Queenhithe.*
Wilkinson-Pimbury, C. J.	*Billingsgate.*
Williams, Sir E. Hodder, C.V.O.	*Farrin. Wn.*
Wood, F. A.	*Billingsgate.*
Worskett, S. A.	*Bread St.*
Young, G. W.	*Bassishaw.*
(a vacancy)	*Cornhill.*

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1925–26), Charles Albert Batho, Alderman; and Francis Agar, Common Councilman.

Under-Sheriffs, R. G. B. Regge, Broad Street Place, E.C.2; and T. Howard Deighton, C.C., Deputy, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.3.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	Elect.
Recorder, Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C. ...	£4,000 1922
Chamberlain, Sir Adrian Pollock.....	£2,500 1912
Town Clerk, Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,500 1902
Common Serjeant, Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.	£3,000 1917
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices), L. A. Atherley Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914
F. Shewell Cooper	£1,750 1922
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull	£1,500 1925
Comptroller, V. F. Crowther-Smith...	£1,500 1920
Remembrancer, Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.....	£1,500 1913
Solicitor, A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£2,000 1924
Secondary & High Bailiff of Southwark, William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300 1905
Medical Officer, City of London, William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch.....	£2,000 1912
Coroner for London (£1,450) *and Southwark* (£126 19s. 4d.), F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. [Golden Lane, E.C.]	£1,576 19 4 1901
Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£57 7 0 1922
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin...	£400 1924
Surveyor, Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A. ...	£1,750 1905
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£1,500 1915
Head Master of City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,750 1905
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400 1914
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£800 1913
Sword-Bearer, Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.....	£500 1921
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. C. B. Maxted, M.C.....	£350 1921
Librarian, Bernard Kettle	£1,000 1909
Director, Art Gallery, Sir A.G. Temple, F.S.A. (*acting*).	
Medical Officer Port of London, W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	£1,250 1916
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, S. Richards	£1,400 1920
Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Lewis Beeston	£950 1923
Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court, Wilfred Lawson Dell	£1,250 1921
Keeper of the Guildhall, G. W. Bodman	£350 1922
Marshal, Capt. D. F. Massey	£300 1925
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, L. C. Michelmore	£700 1924
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, Adrian M. Nortier	£1,000 1923
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., W. P. Bicknell	£1,250 1914
Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept., L. V. Cockell	£1,250 1920
Principal Clerk, Markets Dept., Frank J. Pullan	£1,000 1922

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1924–1925.

Net Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Estates revenue	171,295	0	11
Markets Revenue Accounts :—			
London Central Markets	56,601	12	6
Billingsgate Market	10,093	0	11
Leadenhall Market	2,575	16	0
	240,565	10	4
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	5,319	10	10
	235,245	19	6
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety).....	6,435	0	9
Various Contributions	25,384	14	3
	£267,065	14	6

Net Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
To Magistracy.....	7,692	1	4
Criminal Justice	17,736	15	9
Civil Government	30,822	3	2
Open Spaces	17,468	5	6
Guildhall School of Music	2,186	13	0
City of London School.....	5,517	14	10
City of London School for Girls ...	3,378	9	1
Freemen's Orphan School	6,967	9	5
Sundries	621	16	0
Expenses not allocated to Depts. and Committee Allowances	3,033	17	2
To Officers' Establishments	23,690	2	1
Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,185	17	11
Pensions not allocated to Depts.	1,520	12	9
Charitable Donations	3,794	5	0
Other Public Donations	611	2	0
Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500	0	0
Expenses of Honours conferred ...	49	2	6
Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	10,846	17	3
To London Almshouses	2,744	11	4
Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000	0	0
Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000	0	0
Contingencies Reserve Fund.....	30,000	0	0
Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	10,000	0	0
Interest on Asylum Loan	240	0	3
Chamberlain's Reserve Fund	10,000	0	0
Repayment of Loan (Shadwell Market).....	30,000	0	0
Repayment of Asylum Loan.....	800	0	0
City of London School War Athletic Ground	4,000	0	0
Balance	2,457	18	5
	£267,065	14	6

* The above is abstracted from the 292nd "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1924-25. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 141st Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1924-25. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

In the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cordwainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulters (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

8,983 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (*see* p. 530). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Liveries of the Loriners and the Stationers' are the most numerous liverymen, the Fletchers' the least, comprising only twenty.

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust. Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1925—1926.	Clerk.	Hall *
		£	£	£			
Mercers (1)	202	53,000	58,000	111,000	Lt.-Col. W. B. Lane, C.I.E., C.B.E.	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2
Grocers (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	J. Hughes Drake, O.B.E., M.C.	L. Hickman Barnes	Princes Street, E.C. 2.
Drapers (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Herbert Bowring Lawford	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
Fishmongers (4)	274	47,798	2,428	50,226	Lothian D. Nicholson	C. N. Hooper	London Bridge, E.C. 4.
Goldsmiths (5)	150	43,000	16,000	58,000	H. C. T. Hambro	W. T. Prideaux	Foster Lane, E.C. 2.
Skinners (6)	225	33,200	33,500	66,700	H. F. Devitt	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
Merchant Taylors (7)	319	37,000	13,000	50,000	Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.	C. Roche Finnis, M.A.	30 Threadneedle St., E.C.2
Haberdashers (8)	350	8,000	49,000	57,000	Maj. H. Harman Young	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St., E.C.2.
Salters (9)	147	20,000	2,000	22,000	Herbert Hicks	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
Ironmongers (10)	33	13,000	13,000	26,000		J. F. Adams Beck	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C. 2.
Vintners (11)	186	17,000	1,500	18,500	Jouns Watkins, O.B.E.	C. Lomas	68½ Up. Thames St., E.C.4
Cothworkers (12)	172	57,269	27,398	84,566	S. R. M. Townsend	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
Apothecaries (58)	150	..	1,000	1,000	Dr. T. V. Dickinson	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	86	7,940	60	8,000	Prof. W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St., E.C.2.
Bakers (19)	120	2,580	320	2,900	Leonard Sturdy	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	100	..	..	..	Rev. H. N. Burden	Do.	33 Monkwell St, E.C. 2.
Basketmakers (52)	136	..	45	..	G. J. Pryor	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	Gresham College, E.C.)
Blacksmiths (40)	75	684	*none*	684	Charles Wallington	F. C. Luffman	65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C.]
Bowyers (38)	25	620	40	660	Ernest A. Abram	H. E. Griffith	11 St. Bride's Av., E.C.4.]
Brewers (24)	71	3,140	21,300	24,440	H. R. Hill	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St, E.C. 2.
Broderers (48)	25	..	..	..	D. M. Scott	G. W. Barber	[13 St. Swithin's La., E.C.]
Butchers (24)	238	..	818	..	Lt.-Col. W. Scott-Miller	Arthur Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	80	150	*none*	165	F. H. Brundle	W. H. Capper	[116 Fore Street, E.C.2.]
Carpenters (26)	250	16,000	1,180	17,180	D. Wintringham Stable, L.L.B.	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2.
Clockmakers (61)	123	1,500	250	1,750	Hugh Rotherham	W. J. S. Pennefather	[108a Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Coachmakers (79)	88	1,119	*none*	1,119	Clifford B. Edgar	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C. 2.
Cooks (35)	72	2,000	100	2,100	A. D. Robinson, LL.B.	G. C. Sherrard, M.C.	[34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C.]
Coopers (36)	176	2,400	5,000	7,400	A. W. Turnbull	E. L. Bower	72 Basinghall St., E.C. 2.
Cordwainers (27)	110	9,000	1,600	10,600	Capt. A. L. Hughes-Hughes, R.N.	C. H. W. Mander, LL.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4.
Curriers (29)	57	1,088	74	1,162	H. J. Shelbourne	P. H. Hepburn, LL.B.	[7 Cannon St, E.C. 4.]
Cutlers (18)	82	5,350	50	5,400	J. A. C. Beaumont	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.
Distillers (74)	40	..	*none*	..	George Haslett	T. G. Vickery	(Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
Dyers (13)	82	1,000	1,000	7,000	M. W. Tidd	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4.
Fanmakers (84)	50	150	*none*	150	Sir F. M. Vowles, C.B.E.	H. D. P. Francis, M.C.	[62 London Wall, E.C.2.]
Farriers (55)	113	325	*none*	325	J. T. Sanders	W. R. Starkie	[146 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.]
Feltmakers (64)	250	87	184	271		S. A. Williamson	[Arundel House, W.C. 2.]
Fletchers (39)	20	100	*none*	100		P. B. Shepheard	[4 Broad St. Place].
Founders (33)	84	1,710	115	1,825	Capt. A. Heath, C.C.	C.J. Corbould Ellis, L.R.I.	[13 St Swithin's Lane, E.C.
Framework Knitters (65)	125	400	700	1,100	Henry Howe	Norman Hedderwick	[18 Essex St., Strand.]
Fruiterers (45)	114	306	205	511	Add. Sir Kynaston Studd, O.B.E.	John Eagleton	[40 Chancery Ln., W.C.2.]
Gardeners (66)	202	200	73	273	W. T. Roberts	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C.4.]
Girdlers (23)	86	3,000	1,300	4,300	Percy Fairclough	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St., E.C.2
Glassmakers (77)	45	7	85	92	A. L. Howard	George J. Leckie	[13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W.]
Glaziers (53)	142	242	40	282		Percy Tippetts, C.C.	11 Maiden Lane.
Glovers (62)	113	100	58	158	George C. Jack	J. J. Edwards	28 Sackville St., W. 1.]
Gold & Silver Wyredrawers (109)	120	110	3	113	W. J. Trice, C.C.	A. Charles Knight, M.B.E., M.A., C.C.	[1 Qu. Victoria Street, E.C. 4].
Gunmakers (80)	32	900	*none*	2,800	F. W. Jones	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Rd., E. 1
Horners (94)	104	105	*none*	105	A. H. Michell	Howard Delghton, C.C.	[90 Cannon St., E.C. 4.]
Innholders (32)	94	3,000	250	3,250	W. J. Ruegg	F. Druce	College Street, Dowgate Hill E.C. 4.
Joiners (41)	163	1,300	*none*	1,300	Dep. C. G. Algar, C.C.	Arthur Bedford	[12a Worniwood St., E.C. 2.]

Company.	No. of Livery.	Corporate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1925-1926.	Clerk.	Hall.*
		£	£	£			
Leathersellers (15)	164	26,000	7,850	33,850	F. L. Dove	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
*Lorimers (57) ..	366	596	24	620	Daniel Hone	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[27 Walbrook, E.C. 4.]
*Masons (30)	59	550	*none*	550	F. G. Dray, C.C.	H. M. Clowes	[9 NewSq.,Linc.Inn,W.C.]
*Musicians (50) ..	147	619	235	854	H. D. Truscott.	T. C. Fenwick	16 Berners St., W.]
*Needlemakers(69)	166	..	..	..	Victor Brown, C.C. ...	C.D.King-Farlow, M.A., C.C.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.]
Painters (28)	178	700	2,200	2,900	Col Sir E.W.D.Ward, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	T. M. Pritchard	9 Little Trinity Lane.
*Pattenmkrs. (76)	88	150	100	250	Frederick R. Simms	William Sparks	[32 Walbrook, E.C.2.]
*Paviors (56)	100	..	..	*nom.*	Ald. C. A. Batho	Henry C. Head	[14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.]
*Pewterers (16) ..	91	6,500	232	6,732	J. B. Hodge	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime St., E.C.3.
*Plaisterers (46)	47	1,285	28	1,313	Charles W. Brown.	Alfred F. Mott	[24 Theobalds Rd., W.C.1.]
*Playing Card Makers (83) ..	110	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	James Edgell.....	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P....	[Guildhall, E.C.] [E.C.4.
*Plumbers (21) ..	85	880	20	900	The Lord Mayor	E. S. G. Malins	3,Laurence Pountney Hill,
*Poulters (34)	79	750	250	1,000	W. H. Key, C.C.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St.]
Saddlers (25)	82	11,200	1,000	12,200	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (H. L. Read, *P. Warden*)	A. F. G. Everitt	141 Cheapside, E.C. 2.
*Scriveners (44) ..	50	..	..	..	J. D. Venn.	A. A. Pitcairn	[56 Victoria Street, S.W.1.]
*Shipwrights (59)	200	830	*none*	830	Sir K. S. Anderson, Bt., K.C.M.G.	F. C. Lingard, M.A. ..	[4 New London St., E.C.3.]
*Spectaclemakers (60)	230	400	..	400	Ald. Sir C. Wakefield, Bt., C.B.E.	..	..
Stationers (47) ..	352	1,600	3,100	4,700	F. H. Miles]	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall Ct.E.C.4.
*Tallowchndlrs(21)	70	..	220	220	BertrandJohnson,C.C.	M.F.Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.
*Tin PlateWrkrs. (67)	153	104	29	133	Charles W. Berry	E. A. Ebblewhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C. 4.]
*Turners (52)	192	74	*none*	74	H. E. Twentyman ..	(Vacant)	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
*Tylers & Bkrs.(37)	46	1,900	Nil	1,980	H. Moreland, O.B.E. ..	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]
*Upholders (49) ..	32	300	20	320	C. M. Finney	Wm. G. Crump	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.]
*Waxchandlers(20)	27	1,370	230	1,600	C. E. Hartley	T. R. Bridgwater....	Gresham Street, E.C. 2.
*Weavers (42) ..	118	1,243	1,517	2,760	Lord Askwith, K.C.B.	LawrenceTanner, M.A.	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
*Wheelwrights(73)	132	35	102	137	Randle F. W. Holme	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
*Woolmen (43) ..	30	400	*none*	400	D. H. Boggis-Rolfe..	G. M. Canham	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population. 1911.	Population. 1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
Within the Limits of the County of London.....			
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	19,657	13,709
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,610,031	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City).....	442,749	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan and City Police Districts.....	443,424	7,251,358	7,480,201
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan* Parliamentary Divisions. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1924 of £62,830,255, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1922 is 650,406.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Principal Crimes Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in five years 1919-1923.

Year.	Total No. of Crimes.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1919	13,392	11,066	£621,845	£205,413	£416,432	6,726,753	1·991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	257,461	696,004	7,245,495	2·346
1921	16,923	11,148	782,835	120,098	662,737	7,462,462	2·267
1922	15,379	10,392	573,128	115,500	457,628	7,466,492	2·060
1923	14,841	10,178	520,266	121,203	399,063	7,550,080	1·965

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during certain years were as follows:—1913, 64,723; 1918, 9,501; 1919, 20,674; 1920, 29,956; 1921, 27,410—Jan.-June, 12,736 July-Dec., 14,674; 1922, 30,799—Jan.-June, 15,295; July-Dec., 15,504; 1923, 30,024—Jan.-June 5,203; July-Dec., 14,821.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.
Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).
Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an *administrative* county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for *non-administrative* purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The *Finance Committee* have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £56,310,000 (of which £23,840,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which nearly thirteen millions are expended on education. The *Mental Hospitals Committee* administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The *Housing Committee* perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. These duties have involved expenditure under the following heads: (1) Non-Assisted Schemes (the dwellings on which are self-supporting) which were carried out prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919; (2) the Assisted Scheme under the Act of 1919. Any financial loss on this scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate is borne by the State; (3) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, which provides for a State subsidy of £6 a year for 20 years in respect of each house erected in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and (4) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, where the State subsidy is £9 a year for 40 years in respect of each house erected under the Act, provided that the contribution from the rates does not exceed £4 10s. for each house for a similar period. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31, 1925, in respect of all schemes was £17,163,000. The Council has decided to proceed with the construction of 20,000 houses, as and when opportunity affords and supplies of labour and materials are available, within the terms and conditions of the Act of 1924.

The *Improvements Committee* are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. In addition to various street improvements now being carried out the Council is reconstructing Waterloo Bridge, and powers were obtained in the Session of 1924 to reconstruct Lambeth Bridge and to carry out street improvements in connection therewith.

The *Metropolitan Main Drainage* system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 378 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £14,500,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain and for the replacement of the older sludge vessels by others of larger capacity.

The Council is the *Tramway Authority* for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 164 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1925, to £16,692,000, and the net debt outstanding to £9,099,000. The results of working for the year 1924–25 were gross receipts £4,229,837, surplus on working £193,314, deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £278,441, of which £40,604 was met out of the Reserve Fund and the balance was charged on the rates.

The *Education Committee* comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council has approved a programme of educational work extending over a period of three years from April, 1925, providing for developments in all branches of education at a total capital cost of over £2,300,000, and involving ultimately additional annual expenditure of £800,000.

Amongst the *Other Powers and Duties* of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the

metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; town planning; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration of War charities; and welfare of blind persons. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed with twelve stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years) The total Stock outstanding at 31st March, 1925, was £76,152,385, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds and Bills, the amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1925, being £2,705,300 London County 5¼ per cent. Bonds, £3,950,255 6 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing, and £1,897,323 London County Bills.

Estimated Income.

	£	£
1. Estimated Balances on 1 April, 1925		1,771,779
2. Government Grants:—	£	
Exchequer Contributions	414,689	
Education Grants	6,151,285	
Fire Brigade	10,000	
Treatment of Tuberculosis	92,850	
Mental Deficiency Service	92,665	
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment	72,055	
Unemployment	34,875	
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties	60,790	
Agricultural Rates Acts	2,233	
Road Fund (towards cost of maintenance of bridges, tunnels and embankments)	16,485	
Other	4,975	
		6,951,902
3. Receipts in aid of services:—		
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	£	
Interest	895,500	
Rents	233,575	
Improvement Dwellings (under Other receipts	1,350	
	14,200	
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.	687,480	
		2,892,765
4. Transfer from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—		
Working Class Dwellings (under Improvement Acts)	£ 14,649	
Parks Boating	690	
		15,639
5. **COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS** required to be raised:—		
General County—		
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 5½d.	£3,622,086	
For Education, rate of 2s. 4¾d.	5,931,822	
	9,553,908	
Special County, rate of 4d.	727,424	
		10,281,332
Total rate, 4s. 1½d.		
		£20,912,817

Note.—The rate was subsequently increased by 1d. in the £ for special county purposes.

Total *revised* rate 4s. 2½d.

Estimated Expenditure.

	£	£
1. Debt:—Redemption	£1,696,544	
Dividends on Stock, &c.	2,709,759	
Interest on sundry loans, &c.	362,026	
Rent drawbacks, &c.	20,875	
	4,789,195	
Less Charged to other than rate accounts	1,529,907	
		3,259,288
2. Grants:—To Guardians and others	378,995	729,226
3. Pensions and Superannuation and Provident Fund	378,995	
Less included in cost of services	139,715	
		239,280
4. Establishment Charges	3,457,945	
Less included in cost of services	3,154,930	
		303,015
5. Judicial Expenses		68,905
6 Main Services (including Establishment charges):—		
Main Drainage	£584,150	
Fire Brigade	73,230	
Parks and Open Spaces	331,120	
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments	134,495	
Mental Hospital Buildings, &c.	129,500	
Coroners	27,455	
Public Control Services	62,580	
Public Health Services	18,855	
Tuberculosis Treatment	163,730	
Venereal Diseases	97,855	
Building Acts	46,245	
Ambulance Service	43,705	
Mental Deficiency Service	197,895	
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties	80,585	
Education— £	2,651,400	
Elementary 10,318,929		
Higher 2,623,914		
12,943,843		
Less included in Head 1 860,803		
	12,082,040	
		14,733,440
7. Contributions in Respect of Arterial Road Works outside the county		387,000
8. Miscellaneous		95,555
9. Provisional Sums and Contingencies		100,000
Total Estimated Expenditure		19,975,709
10. Transfers to other accounts		300,698
		20,216,407
11. Estimated Balances on 31 March 1926		696,410
		£20,912,817

The revised *Rating* for the year 1925–26, as shown by the statement on p. 536 (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3*s.* 9½*d.* in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 5*d.* in the pound, together 4*s.* 2½*d.* Of the total rate, 2*s.* 4¼*d.* is for education. The total rate for 1924–25 was 4*s.* 1½*d.* and for 1923–24, 4*s.* The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1925, was £50,394,211—a 1*d.* rate over the whole county producing £209,976.

THE TWELFTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 5, 1925, for three years.

Chairman (1925–26)	Captain O. E. Warburg, O.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chairman	Lieut.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake.
Deputy Chairman	Miss A. Susan Lawrence.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Allpass, Charles J. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Anderton, Sir Francis, M.A.	*Alderman till* 1931.
eBaker, Alfred (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney.*
Baker, H. Arthur	*Alderman till* 1928.
eBeaufoy, G. M. (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
eBelt, G. (*Lab.*)	*N.E.Bethnal Green.*
Blake, J. P. (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
eButler, J. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Campbell-Johnston, M. (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
eCazalet, Miss Thelma (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Churchill, Dr. Stella (*Lab.*)	*S. E. Southwark.*
eCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Cobb, Capt. Edward, D.S.O. (*MR*)	*East Islington.*
Colman, Nigel C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Cook, George H., M.I.Mech.E. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
Cooksey, W. Thoresby (*MR*)	*South Islington.*
Coppock R.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Cruse, Edward (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
Culpin, Ewart G.	*Alderman till* 1931.
eDalton, Mrs. Hugh (*Lab.*)	*Peckham.*
Dalton, J. C. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Davies, A. Emil	*Alderman till* 1928.
Davies, D. (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Davis, David, D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
eDavis, M. H. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel and St. George's.*
eDawson, Miss Agnes (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
eDence, E. M. (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Devereux, J. O. (*P*)	*North Southwark.*
Dove, F. L., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Duncan, J. A. L. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Edmunds, Humfrey (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Elliot, Mrs. A. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Embleton, B. T. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
eEmmet, Mrs. Evelyn, M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
eEve, Lady (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
Falmouth, Viscount (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
eGaler, F. Bertram, M.A., F.I.A. (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
eGanley, Mrs. C. S. (*Lab.*)	*North Battersea.*
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn- (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Gatti, J. M. (*MR*)	*Abbey.*
Gibbings, T. G. (*Lab.*)	*North Southwark.*
Gilbert, J. D., D.L. (*P*)	*Central Southwark.*
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Golf, T. C. E., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
eGooch, Henry C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
eGoodrich, Capt. A. O.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Gordon, A. McD. (*MR*)	*Stoke Newington.*
Grantham, W. W., K.C. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L. (*MR*)	*St. George's.*
Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E., D.L.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Halse, F. T. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Harper, Sidney C. (*MR*)	*West Islington.*
Harris, P. A., D.L., M.P. (*P*)	*S.W.Bethnal Green.*
Hays, Marshall (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*
Head, Geoffrey (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Hill, Miss J. Madeleine (*MR*)	*Greenwich.*
Hobbs, F. W. (*MR*)	*West Fulham.*
Holmes, Frank (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
eHopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (*MR*)	*S.E. St. Pancras.*
Howard, T. F., D.C.M. (*MR*)	*South Islington.*
Hume, Sir George, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Hunt, William (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Hunter, Sir Herbert (*MR*)	*North Paddington.*
Hutchinson, W. H. (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Johnson, W. C.	*Alderman till* 1931.
eJones, Ronald P., M.A., F.R.I.B.A. (*P*)	*S.W.Bethnal Green.*
Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
Kelly, C. J. (*Lab.*)	*Whitechapel & St. George's.*
Kemp, E. H. (*MR*)	*West Woolwich.*
Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie, C.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	*Alderman till* 1928.
eLankester, Mrs. C. B.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Lawrence, Miss A Susan (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B., C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L. (*MR*)	*North Kensington.*
Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B. D.L. (*MR*)	*South Paddington.*
eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, M.A., D.D.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Littlejohns, John, B.Litt. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
eLowe, Mrs. E. M. (*Lab.*)	*W. Bermondsey.*
Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E. (*MR*)	*East Fulham.*
Lyons, I. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*
Macdonald, H. T. (*Lab.*)	*N.E.Bethnal Green.*
eMahoney, Rev. James, Ph.D. (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
eManning, Cecil A. G. (*Lab.*)	*N. Camberwell.*
eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (*MR*)	*Norwood.*
Mark, J. Elliot (*MR*)	*Streatham.*
Mathew, Mrs. A. M. (*Lab.*)	*Limehouse.*

Name.	*Electoral Division.*
Matthews, Charles W., D.L. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Mills, G. W. (*Lab.*)	*South Poplar.*
Mills, Henry (*P.*)	*West Islington.*
Monk-Bretton, Lord, C.B. (*MR*)	*Clapham.*
Moreing, Adrian C., M.A., F.R.G.S. (*MR*)	*S.W. St. Pancras.*
Morrison, Herbert (*Lab.*)	*East Woolwich.*
Morton, W. J., M.B.E. (*MR*)	*N.W. Camberwell.*
Norman, R. C.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Perring, John (*MR*)	*Balham & Tooting.*
ePhipps, Mrs. Wilton	*Alderman till* 1928.
Pierrepont, Capt. G. E., M.C. (*MR*)	*Brixton.*
Platt, J. Crawfurd (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Powell, R. C. E. (*Lab.*)	*North Lambeth.*
Randle, Allan, M.C., M.D. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
eRay, W. (*MR*)	*Central Hackney.*
Reed, Percival H. (*MR*)	*West Lewisham.*
Reynolds, Walter (*MR*)	*Hampstead.*
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Roberts, Hugh (*Lab.*)	*Mile End.*
eRowe, H. V. (*MR*)	*South Kensington.*
St. Helier, Lady, D.B.E.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Salter, Mrs. Ada (*Lab.*)	*South Hackney.*
Samels, B. J. (*MR*)	*S. Hammersmith.*
Sanger, Ernest (*MR*)	*St. Marylebone.*
Sawyer, E. G. (*MR*)	*W. Lewisham.*
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (*MR*)	*Putney.*
Scurr, John, M.P.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Scurr, Mrs. Julia (*Lab.*)	*Mile End.*
Selley, H. R. (*MR*)	*South Battersea.*
Shand, Alexander M. (*MR*)	*North St. Pancras.*
Sidney, Hon. William (*MR*)	*Chelsea.*
Silkin, L. (*Lab.*)	*S.E. Southwark.*
Sillitoe, Thomas J. (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O. (*MR*)	*City of London.*
Smith, Bracewell, B.Sc. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
eSmith, Miss Rosamond (*MR*)	*North Islington.*
Speakman, John (*Lab.*)	*Deptford.*
eStephen, Sir Harry	*Alderman till* 1928.
Strauss, G. R. (*Lab.*)	*North Lambeth.*
Sumner, C. E. (*Lab.*)	*Bow and Bromley.*
eSwann, Harold (*MR*)	*Kennington.*
Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (*MR*)	*Dulwich.*
Tasker, R. I., T.D., M.P. (*MR*)	*Holborn.*
Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (*MR*)	*Hampstead*
eTaylor, Rear-Adm. E. A., C.M.G., C.V.O. (*MR*)	*Finsbury.*
Taylor, Robert G. (*MR*)	*Cent. Wandsworth.*
eWallas, Miss K. T.	*Alderman till* 1928.
Walmisley, G. H., M.C.	*Alderman till* 1931.
Walton, Alfred (*Lab.*)	*Shoreditch.*
Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (*MR*)	*North Hackney.*
Waring, Major W., D.L. (*MR*)	*East Lewisham.*
Webb, W. J. (*Lab.*)	*Rotherhithe.*
eWebbe, W. H., C.B.E. (*MR*)	*N. W. Camberwell.*
Wilson, Clyde T., B.A., LL.B. (*MR*)	*Central Wandsw'th.*
eWorsthorne, Mrs. Priscilla (*MR*)	*N. Hammersmith.*

NOTE.—The letters (*MR*), (*P*), (*Lab.*) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (*MR*) Municipal Reform; (*P*) Progressive; (*Lab.*) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Hon. Alice Brand, Fras. Bowie, St. John Catchpool, Mrs. B. Drake, Miss Moyra Goff, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Brigadier-General C. E. Macquoid, C.I.E., D.S.O., W. J. Pincombe, Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A., Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A. Miss Tomes, Capt. O. Wakeman, M.A.,

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Montagu H. Cox, LL.B. £2,000
Deputy Clerk, W. H. Waddington.

Comptroller of the Council, C. D. Johnson £2,000
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000 (Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.

Architect, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A. £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, R. Robertson.

Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,500
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.

Chief Officer of Fire Brigade and Officer-in-charge of London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E. £1,500

Medical Officer of Health, F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., F.C.S. £2,000
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Lt.-Col. W. Butler, M.B., C.M.

Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O. £2,000
Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.

Chief Officer, Public Control Dept. (vacant)

Chief Officer, Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000

Gen. Manager of Tramways, J. K. Bruce £2,000
Traffic Manager, T. E. Thomas.

Education Officer, George Henry Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A. £2,000

Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney £1,350

Parliamentary Officer, Capt. H. Martyn Hooke £850

Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.—H. F. Keene, O.B.E. £1,300

Mental Hospitals Engineer, J. Malcolm, B.Sc. £1,000

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4. —The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675-1710) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul" in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6*d.*; golden gallery, 1*s.*; crypt, 6*d.*; ball, 1*s.*; total, 3*s.* Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10 1.15, *4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brock, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris, circumspice") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050–1760). —Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6*d.*, except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6*d.* Norman undercroft, 3*d.* Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel; memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga); bust of Longfellow; memorial windows to British Airmen and British Y.M.C.A. who fell in the Great War; coloured window and tablet to Lowell and tablet to Walter Hines Page, in vestibule of Chapter House. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330–1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3. —15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincey Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret St., W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (*see* p. 541), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (224 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Vicar*, Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R. M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public, without tickets) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dismantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 6.30 p.m.); Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.15; 11.0; 6.30.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573–1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Wynkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., *see* p. 98) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817–1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497–1569) and Edward Cocker (1631–1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (*see* St. Katherine Cree, *below*).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1630).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488–1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564–1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551–1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1883, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (*See also* Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812–14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNOTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington (*see* p. 530) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (*q.v.*) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (*see* footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, *see* p. 553).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, *q.v.*, and St. Bride's, *q.v.*, one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Wither, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840–1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the *Churches in the City of London were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2–6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10*s.* 4½*d.*, the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6*s.* 8½*d.* (£7,388 8*s.* 7½*d.* for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15*s.* 6*d.*).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

* The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, Ph.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guild-house, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor*, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower* —Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. P. Stephens, M.A.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage at Savannah, Ga., U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. Alexander D. Butler; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister*, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Défoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. Campanile open to public, admission 6*d*.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays*: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-1 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Week-days: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). Holidays: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3. — Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, *q.v.*), the commemorative streets being *Charles* Street, *Villiers* Street, *Duke* Street, *Of* Lane, *Buckingham* Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911–4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Cibber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908; width, 105ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42ft. 6ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be re-constructed or re-built by L.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boudicca* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open for foot-passengers only); *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), *Chelsea*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge, Kew* (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Refronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, *see* "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields, see* p. 542. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Highgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA. — *Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (12 acres),

adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,418 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at Golder's Green, 4,855 at Woking, 3,476 at Manchester, and the remainder at 11 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E.C.4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902–1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E.C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (60), "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars *see Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1*s*., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA. S.W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (*see* p. 529), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (*see* p. 548). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (*see* p. 550) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lyttelton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (*see also* p. 183), Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (*see* pp. 535–538) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is 190 ft. long.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N.W. 1.

DEAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E.C. 4.

DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, W.C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship). Open daily 11 to 1, and 2 to 5; admission 1*s*. *Pres.* W. Pett Ridge.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3*d*. is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British and Foreign Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road Poplar, E.14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms. Open daily, incl. Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (*see* p. 530). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. *Librarian*, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E.C. 1, was constructed in 1867–1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEADQUARTERS, City Road, E.C. 1. — The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W. 1. —The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840–1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000. —Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT. — The *Inner* and *Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (*q.v.*) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. I) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455–1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W. 8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Sundays, 2 to 6; winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (*q.v.*) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E. 1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C. 2. — The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874–1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (*q.v.*). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (*q.v.*).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (*see* p. 533) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E. 1.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3. —Built from designs of Wren, 1671–1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct. April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W. 8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 1s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion.

where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS. — The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields*, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th. ; and Fri. for Horses) *and Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road, N. 1; *Foreign Cattle Market*, Deptford (temporarily closed). Other markets are—*Covent Garden*, W.C. 2. (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1661) and *Borough Market*, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New *Bond Street* and *Oxford Street*. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—VICTORIA MEMORIAL in front of Buckingham Palace; ALBERT MEMORIAL, South Kensington; AIR, Victoria Embankment; BEACONSFIELD, Parliament Square; BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment: BOADICEA (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; BURNS, Embankment Gardens; BURGHERS OF CALAIS (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; CAVALRY, Hyde Park; CAVELL, St. Martin's Place; CENOTAPH, Whitehall; CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square; CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange; CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid); CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall; CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary; OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall; DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park; EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackenal); GEORGE III., Cockspur Street; GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square; GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand; GUARDS', Waterloo Place; IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall; ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey; LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange; MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate; MONUMENT, THE (*see* above), NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place; "PETER PAN" (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade; ROYAL ARTILLERY, (South Africa) The Mall; GREAT WAR, Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.

PATENT OFFICE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2. —The library (204,777 volumes) is open to the public daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1924 the Patent Office sealed 16,839 patents, registered 7,568 trade marks, and 20,155 designs, and made a profit of £75,203.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. (free). Evening, 6.30 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (*see* p. 206) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Sir Edwin Cooper; the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £564,333,772 for 1922, and at £579,095,902 for 1923. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock*, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c.; *London Docks* with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c.; *Surrey Commercial Docks*, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce; *West India Docks*, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat; *Millwall Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London; *East India Docks*, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks*, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco; *King George V.*, North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat. *Tilbury Docks* (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1851-1896).—Contains a collection of the

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, &c.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Public Record Office Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I. (1292); receipt book of Henry VII.; letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*), Wellington's Waterloo dispatch; petition to George III. from Congress; letter from Washington to George III.; autographs of Chaucer, &c.; Lord Monteagle's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1524); the "Scrap of Paper"; and many other documents of permanent interest; also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (*q.v.*).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667–9 and 1842–1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. 'Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, *free*.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 11 Sat.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (*see* St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 571). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levées* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868–71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor* Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553–1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggatt, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of *Births, Marriages and Deaths*. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,900 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St, E.C. 2.

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860–1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860–1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871–1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819–1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858–1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1¼ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6*d.*; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6*d.*; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6*d.* Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable*, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Lieutenant*, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.; *Major and Resident Governor*, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges, V.C., D.S.O.; *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; *Curator of the Armouries*, Charles ffoulkes, F.S.A. The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived. Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock*, *Napier*, and *Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087–1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377–1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 290 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), *see* p. 553.

GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, *see* p. 553.

HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).

HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).

HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres).

HYDE PARK (364 acres)—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), *see* p. 552.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (439 acres), *see* p. 553.

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 553.

HIGHGATE WOOD (69 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres).

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD, adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert, morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres),—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith, W. 9.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres.) S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith.

PICTURE GALLERIES.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London; enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1924, 91,901.—*Director*, Sir Alfred Temple, F.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Open 10–4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6*d.*), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

In 1924, 540,122 persons were admitted on free days, 116,855 on Sundays, and 98,537 on paying days.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Millbank, S.W. 1. THE TATE GALLERY (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6*d.*; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is being built adjoining the Tate Gallery; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 2,000 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6*d.* from 10 to 4 or 5.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS. — There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bridgewater House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); The *Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1*s.* 6*d.*; catalogue, 1*s.* Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4; catalogue 1*s.*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 22 to May 29, admission 1*s.*

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1. —Open from Oct. 11 to Dec. 11, admission 1*s.*

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October, admission 1*s.*

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6*d.* on Tuesdays and Fridays, other days *free.* Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily (Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m.; Sunday 2 to 9 p.m.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-room* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880–5).—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; March to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Woodwork; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Th. Sat. and Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) Mon., Th. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1*s.* (6*d.* Saturdays). *Sec.*, G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones" on evolutionary lines, coins and tokens. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Mediæval London, &c. Admission free March–Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.–Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6*d.*

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Weekdays:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 7. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(I.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. to Feb., 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the commercial products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from overseas are displayed in the respective courts. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given thrice daily to parties from schools and to

members of the public at stated times. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for investigating and testing raw materials of every kind from the Empire. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms*, and *Map Room*, containing 35,000 official and other publications on the Empire and its products, tropical agriculture, etc., and the principal overseas periodicals. (V.) *Offices* of the Empire Forestry, Overseas Nursing Association, African and Northbrook Societies. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Collection of Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms, ammunition, works of art, posters, photographs, novels, and reference library relating to all paintings, aspects of the Great War, 1914–1918. Open free, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p..m ; Sunday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Curator and Secretary*, Charles ffoulkes, F.S.A.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, admission 6*d*. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures. Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk ; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1*s*. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by the late Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 1*s*. ; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6*d*. ; other days free ; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours :—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene ; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—[*The museum is closed for repairs until further notice.*] *Curator*, Dr. W. F. P. McLintock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo ; interesting naval and military relics ; models of ancient and modern war vessels ; collections of arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1*s*., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7. —Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are : (*a*) Industrial Engineering; (*b*) Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction ; (*c*) Water Transport and Air Transport ; (*d*) Science and Scientific Instruments. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10. to 6 ; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

Science Library, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science Museum, containing 160,000 works and periodicals on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications.—Open on week-days, 10 to 6 (Th. and Sat. to 8) Admission free.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive ; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. *See Picture Galleries.*

WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5.30 ; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card ; others on application to *Curator*, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1. —Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6*d*. *Curator*, Rev. Wm. Stewart.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, musical and other entertainments. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have recently been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Temporarily closed on account of fire.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1926 (Furniture Trades, Feb. ; Ideal Homes, Mch. ; Builders, Apr. ; Terrier Club, May 5 ; Ladies' Kennel, May 6) ; and the Royal Tournament, May 19 to June 5, followed by the International Horse Show.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan. ; Dog Show in Feb. ; Horse Shows in Feb. and March ; Yachting Exhibition in March ; Drapery Exhibition in April ; Laundry Exhibition in May ; Foundry Trades in June ; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept. ; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct. ; Brewers Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat.; Sun. and Good Fri. free: Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), *6d.* 10 to sunset or 9 p.m (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Thursdays and Saturdays, *6d.*; other days 1*s.* or by orders from Fellows.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W.1, and annual large show in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair (1926), Feb. 15 to 26. *Sec. of British Industries Fair*, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1; Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays *6d.*, other weekdays, 1*s.*; children under twelve, *6d.* Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday *6d.*, other days 1*s.*, children under 12, *6d.*) was opened in 1924.

In 1924 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 2,057,146, the highest total recorded in any year.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J. Wood. (M., Wagner; Tu., Classical; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Sunday Concerts, afternoon and evening. *See also* Royal Philharmonic Society, *below*.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Mewburn Levien. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.–Mar. at Queen's Hall.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. Wednesday concerts are held from first Wed. in May to last Wed. in Sept.; first Wed. at 3.30 P.M., all other Wed. at 8 P.M.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, George Street, Conduit Street, W. 1.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS (*Hon. Sec., Amateur Rowing Association*). — The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race*, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is 4¼ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 553) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (*A.A.A.*), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the *A.A.A.* The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9–10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. Amateur *Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 545). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet* Association offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. Rugby *Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches between England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 9), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur *Gymnastics* is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII. in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot

Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are Sandown Park (Esher), Kempton Park (Sunbury), Hurst Park (W. Molesey), Gatwick (Reigate), Lingfield (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeplechasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1471. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, *see* "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CROYDON, Surrey.—London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, V.C., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4, 5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (*see* p. 550), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250 000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 11 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87), LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH, on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,132 in May 1923. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding)

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (*see* p. 529) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbraeck. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. *Chapel* open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed., Thur. and Sat., 6*d.*; Tues., 1*s.* (children half

price); Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (620 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665–1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII., 1485–1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702–1714) and George II. (1727–1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15–23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (G.E.Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066–1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1*s.*; children, 6*d.* On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6*d.* The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter (1 Oct. to 31 March). The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on weekdays (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard; Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda Museum* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

"UNDERGROUND" PASSENGERS.

The management of the "Underground" group of Tubes, Omnibuses, and Tramways report that their totals of travellers carried and car miles run in 1924 eclipsed the record figures set up in 1923, the journeys per head of the population averaging 232, against 217. Details are as follows:

	Passengers.
The railways carried	298,000,000
The omnibuses carried	1,264,000,000
The tramways carried	180,000,000
A total of.....	1,742,000,000
An increase over 1923 of.....	112,000,000
	Car miles.
The railways ran	70,000,000
The omnibuses ran	150,000,000
The tramways ran	19,000,000
A total of.....	239,000,000
An increase over 1923 of.....	22,000,000

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3929	Comedy.
Alexandra	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 4330	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra	24–27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Varieties.
Ambassadors	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4460	Comedy.
Apollo	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6970	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 3030	Varieties.
Bedford Palace	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Museum 760	Varieties.
Borough	High Street, E. 15	Maryland 1150	Miscellaneous.
Britannia	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	Clerkenwell 3963	Varieties.
Brixton	Brixton, S.W. 2	Brixton 50	Comedy.
Broadway	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Brixton 149	Varieties.
Cambridge	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1139	Varieties.
Canterbury	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Comedy	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	Sloane 5157	Comedy.
Covent Garden	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera
Criterion	218–223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
,, Grand	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	—
Daly's	2–6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama.
Duke of York's	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 313	Comedy.
Elephant & Castle	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Repertory.
Empire	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End)	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	East 165	Varieties.
Empress	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Everyman	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3	Hampstead 7224	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varieties.
Fortune	Facing Drury Lane Theatre	Regent 1307	Comedy.
Gaiety	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513–4	Comedy.
Globe	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8724	Comedy.
Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	—
Grand Palace	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties
Hackney Empire	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue. [Plays.
His Majesty's	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 606	Comedy; Musical
Holborn Empire	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367–8–9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3778	Varieties; Revue. SimpleProductions
Kensington Little			
Kilburn Empire	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Paddington 698	Varieties. —
King's	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Comedy.
Lyceum	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3686	Comedy.
Lyric Opera House	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies.
Metropolitan	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire	483–489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
New Oxford	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Olympia	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1628	Varieties.
Olympia (Circus)	Olympia, W. 14	Hammersmith 2729	Circus.
Palladium	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Revue.
Pavilion	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 5654	Revue.
,, (Whitechapel)	103 & 105, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3898	Yiddish Plays.
Penge Empire	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Playhouse	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.

Name	Address	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Prince of Wales's	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy.
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 15	Putney 2002	Varieties.
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy.
Regent	King's Cross, N.W. 1	Museum 3180	Comedy.
Rehearsal	21, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Rotherhithe Hippodr.	Lower Road, S.E. 16	Hop 4688	Varieties.
Royalty	73, Dean Street, W. 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S.E. 1	—	Shakespeare; Opera in English.
St. James's	King Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy.
St. Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy.
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3365	Comedy.
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1	Museum 6010	Comedy.
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties.
,, Emp. Pal.	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch	95-101, High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1584	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue.
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E. 15	Maryland 1921	Varieties.
,, Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	Varieties.
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1	Hop 1460	Varieties.
Vaudeville	404, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3815	Revue.
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	Walthamstow 470	Varieties.
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N.W. 10	Willesden 49	Varieties.
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 416	Revue.
Wood Green Empire	High Road, Wood Green, N. 22	Hornsey 1615 & 1878	Varieties
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties.
,, Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Regent 3028	Comedy.

THE LONDON STAGE 1924-25.

THE playwright of the year was Mr. Noel Coward, a young dramatist and actor, who, after making a reputation by his satirical sketches for revues, had three full-length plays produced in rapid succession—*Hay Fever*, *The Vortex*, and *Fallen Angels*. Mr. Frederick Lonsdale ran him close with *Spring Cleaning* and *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney*, while Mr. Michael Arlen was represented by *The Green Hat*. All these plays could be described as of an advanced type, and aroused considerable discussion. There was a revival of interest in Ibsen, *The Wild Duck* and *Ghosts* being produced, and among a number of Mr. Shaw's plays staged was *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, the ban on which was removed by the Censor. One of the most successful plays was *The Man with a Load of Mischief* by Ashley Dukes, and a revival of Pinero's *Iris* enjoyed a long run. John Barrymore put on *Hamlet* at the Haymarket, and an interesting experiment was a performance of the famous tragedy with the company in modern dress. An adaptation of Thomas Hardy's classic, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, aroused keen interest at the Barnes Theatre; the Lyric, Hammersmith, continued its policy of reviving famous old plays; and a new theatre, the Fortune, was opened.

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was withdrawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Beggar's Opera* (1,463), *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

STREET ACCIDENTS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1924.

IN addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were no fewer than 98,215 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1924. Of this number 3,631 were fatal and 94,584 non-fatal, compared with 2,979 fatal and 80,122 non-fatal accidents in 1923.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	113	5,615
Horse-drawn vehicles	258	6,288
Motor omnibuses	459	6,014
Other motor vehicles	2,560	58,304
Pedal cycles	241	18,363
Totals	3,631	94,584

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England (1923)	2,557	72,056
London (1924)	844	36,065
Birmingham (1923)	65	1,625
Liverpool (1923)	63	2,405
Manchester (1923)	48	1,386
Wales (1923)	137	2,234
Scotland (1923)	285	5,832
Glasgow (1923)	35	1,256
Edinburgh (1923)	30	1,378

In 1923 there were 209,425 street accidents in *Paris*, of which 150 were fatal.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lib.*)—3-5 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Herald (*Labour*)—12 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) -23-29, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily News & Leader (*Lib.*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *1d.*
Daily Telegraph (*Un.*)—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Financial News (*Ind.*)—1-11 Queen Victoria St. E.C.4. *2d.*
Financial Times (*Ind.*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *2d.*
Jewish Express (*Ind.*)—89 Commercial Street, E.1. *1½d.*
Jewish Times (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. *1½d.*
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *1d.*
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. *2d.*
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—50 Gt. Tower Street, E.C.3. *2½, p.a.*
Sporting Life and Sportsman (*Ind.*)—27 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Times (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. *2d.*
Westminster Gazette (*Ind. Lib.*)—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *1d.*

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *1d.*
Evening Standard (*Conservative*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *1d.*
Jewish Evening News (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. *1d.*
Star (*Lib.*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1d.*

PERIODICAL PAPERS AND REVIEWS.

Adelphi—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Answers—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4. *5s.*
Asiatic Review—3 Victoria Street, S.W.1. *5s.*
Baily's Magazine—8, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *1s.*
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind.*)—54 Drury Lane, W.C.2. *2d.*
Blackwood's Magazine—27 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *2s.6d.*
Blue Magazine—13 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. *6d.*
Boxing—54-55 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *3d.*
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Burlington Magazine—17 Old Burlington Street, W. 1. *2s. 6d.*
Bystander (*Un.*)—116 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Canada (*Ind.*)—25-7 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1. *9d.*
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—330 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. *6d.*
Capitalist (*Ind.*)—25 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *6d.*
Car and Golf (*Ind.*)—20 Bow Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Cassell's Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. *1s.*
Caxton Magazine—4 Vernon Street, W.C.1. *1s.*
Chambers's Journal—38 Soho Square, W.C.2. *1s.*
Charity Record (*Ind.*)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. *2d.*
Chums—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. *2d.*
Citizen (*Ind.*)—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. *2d.*
City Press (*Non-Partisan*)—148 Aldersgate St., E.C.1. *2d.*
City Review (*Ind.*)—7 Hosier Lane, E.C.1. *3d.*
Civilian (*Ind.*)—38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4. *3d.*
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. *2d.*
Classical Quarterly—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. *4s.*
Classical Review—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. *1s. 6d.*
Colour—37 King Street, E.C. 2. *1s. 6d.*
Connoisseur—1 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. *2s.*
Contemporary Review—12 Cursitor Street, E.C.4. *3s. 6d.*
Cornhill—50a Albemarle Street, W.1. *1s. 6d.*
Country Life (*Ind.*)—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Court Journal (*Ind.*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Criterion—3a Thavies Inn, E.C.4. *3s. 6d.*
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. *2d.*
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. *6d.*
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—46 & 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *6d.*
Discovery—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Dublin Review—28 Orchard Street, W. 1. *7s. 6d.*
Economic Review—6 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. *1s.*
Economist (*Ind.*)—3 & 4 Clements Inn, W.C. 2. *1s.*
Edinburgh Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *7s. 6d.*
Empire Review—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
English Historical Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *7s. 6d.*
English Review—4 Dean's Yard, S.W.1. *1s.*
Era—35 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. *3d.*
Eugenics Review—St Martin Street, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
European Mail—10a Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. *2d.*
Eve—6 Great New Street, E.C. 4. *1s.*
Fairplay (*Ind.*)—21-5 Palmerston House Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. *9d.*
Farmers Express (*Ind.*)—3 Southampton St., W.C.2. *2d.*
Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. *1s.*
Finance (*Ind.*)—Broad Street House, E.C.2. *6d.*
Financial Review of Reviews—6 Grafton Street, W.1. *1s.*
Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Folk Lore—265 High Holborn, W.C.2. *6s. 6d.*
Fortnightly Review—11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *4s.*
Freemason (*Masonic*)—27 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. *3d.*
Freethinker—61 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *3d.*
Gentlewoman (*Ind.*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. *6d.*
Geographical Journal—12 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2s.*
Geographical Magazine—34 Margaret Street, W.1. *2s. 6d.*
Girl's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Golf Illustrated—161a Strand, W.C 2. *9d.*
Good Housekeeping—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 *1s.*
Grand Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
Hibbert Journal—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
History—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *2s.*
Home and Abroad—24 Princeton Street, W.C. 1. *1s.*
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. *6d.*
Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4 *2d.*
Home Magazine—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Homes and Gardens—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—Duke Street, W.C.2. *3d.*
Humorist—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2d.*
Hutchinson's Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *1s.*
Ideal Home—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *1s.*
Ideas—47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d.*
Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. *1s.*
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. *1s.*
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind.*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *2d.*
International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Investor's Chronicle—7-8 Drapers Gardens, E.C.2. *6d.*
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.2. *4d.*
Jewish Guardian (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Jewish Quarterly—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *3s.*
John Bull (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d.*
John O'London's Weekly—8-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. *2d.*
Justice (*Social Dem.*)—103 Southwark St., S.E.1. *1d.*
Kinematograph Weekly—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *1s.*
Labour News (*Social*)—Farringdon Hall, E.C.4. *2d.*
Lady's Companion—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *2d.*
Ladies' Field Fashions (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. *1s.* (monthly).
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
Law Quarterly—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. *6s.*
Light (*Psychic*)—5 Queen's Square, W.C.1. *4d.*
Little Folks—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. *1s.*
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. *3d.*
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. *2s.*
London Magazine—22-5 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. *1s.*
London Mail (*Ind.*)—92 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d.*
London Mercury—229 Strand, W.C. 2. *3s.*
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton St., W.C. 1. *2d.*
London Quarterly—26 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *3s.*
Man—50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. *2s.*
Mayfair (*Ind.*)—44 New Bond Street, W.1. *2s.*
Medical Review—79 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. *2s. 6d.*
Minster—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. *1s. 6d.*
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. *2s. 6d.*
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. *3d.*
Museums Journal—34 Margaret Street, W.1. *2s.*
Nash's Magazine—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4 *1s.*
Nation and Athenæum (*Lib.*)—5 John Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
National Review—8 John Street, W.C.2. *2s.*
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. *4d.*
Near East (*Ind.*)—167 Strand, W.C.2. *6d.*
New Age (*Ind.*)—70 High Holborn, W.C.1. *6d.*
New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1 *2d.*
New Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. *1s.*
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. *6d.*
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. *3s.*
Novel Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *9d.*
Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. *2d.*
Occult Review—8 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. *1s.*
Outlook (*Ind.*)—Castle Court, Poppins Court, E.C.4. *2d.*
Passing Show (*Ind.*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. *2d.*
Pearson's Magazine—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *1s.*
Pearson's Weekly—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. *2d.*
Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge. *1s.*
People (*Un.*)—49 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Performer—18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 3d.
Plain English (*Ind.*)—38 Great Ormond Street, W.C. 1. 6d.
Poetry—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1. 1s.
Poetry Review—Malory House, Holborn, W.C.1. 1s. 3d.
Popular Science Siftings—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Premier Magazine—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Progress (*Braille Type*)—224-8 Gt. Portland St., W.1. 6d.
Psyche—68 Carter Lane E.C.4. 5s.
Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—44 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.

Quarterly Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.
Queen (*Ind.*)—Brean's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Railway Magazine—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
Referee (*Un.*)—Bridewell Ho., Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2d.
Review of Reviews—189 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 1s.
Reynolds's (*Democratic*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
Round Table—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 5s.
Royal Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.

Saturday Review (*Ind.*)—9 King Street, W.C.2. 6d.
School Science Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1 2s.
Science Progress—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.
Scout—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Sketch (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
Smallholder—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Smart Set Mag.—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Sociological Review—65 Belgrave Road, S.W.1. 5s.
South Africa (*Ind.*)—83 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1s.
South American Journal (*Ind.*)—9 New Broad Street, E.C.2. 9d.
Sovereign Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Spectator (*Lib. Un.*)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 6d.
Sphere (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 3d.
Statist (*Ind.*)—57 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Story Teller—1A Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
Strand Magazine—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Illustrated News (*Lib.*)—3-8 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—23-29 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—186 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.

Tatler (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Times Educational Suppl't—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
Times Literary Suppl't.—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 4d.
Tit-Bits—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
T.P.'s. & Cassell's Weekly—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 2d.
True Story Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Truth (*Lib.*)—10 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 9d.

Vogue—Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
Weekly Dispatch (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
Weekly Westminster—12 Cursitor Street, W.C.2. 3d.
West Africa (*Ind.*)—28 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6d.
Wide World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Woman—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Woman's Life—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Worker's Weekly—16 King Street, W.C.2. 2d.
World's Pictorial News—47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
World To-day (*Ind.*)—20 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Yachting World (*Ind.*)—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 3d.
Yachtsman—158 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.

United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
Universe—Arundel Street W.C.2. 2d.
War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.1. 1d.

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2d.
British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Catholic Herald—12 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian Endeavour Times—16 Pilgrim Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Church of England Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2d.
Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2d.
English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Friend—12 Cursitor Street, E.C. 4. 3d.
Guardian—39 King Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Methodist Times—13 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Primitive Methodist Leader—17 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.
Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—6 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C. 1. 9d.
Advertiser's Weekly—66-7 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4d.
Aeroplane—14 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.
Agricultural Gazette—20, Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
Amateur Photographer—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Amateur Wireless—1A Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 3d.
American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Anglers' News—188 Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.4. 2d.
Architect—Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 6d.
Architects and Builders' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 6d.
Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 4d.
Automotor Journal—36 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Baker & Confectioner. 9-12, Cursitor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Bakers' Record—284 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 1s.
Bookseller & Stationery Trades Journal—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
Brewers' Gazette—132 Middlesex Street, E.1. 1s.
Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
British Australasian—52 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
British & Colonial Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 10s. 6d. p.a.
British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1s.
British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 3d.
British Medical Journal—429 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
British Trade Review—113-19 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Builders' Merchants' Journal—155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Subscription.
Building News—10 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
Cabinet Maker—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Case-Trade & Bird World—54 55 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Capitalist—25 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.
Caterer—59-60 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 6 d.
Chemical Age—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Chemical News—Merton Ho., Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
Chemical Trade Journal—265 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
Cigar & Tobacco World—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.
Coal and Iron News—39 Crutched Friars, E.C.3. 6d.
Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 8d.
Commercial Motor 7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Confectionery Journal—37 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Concrete and Constructional Engineering—4 Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
Contract Journal—127 130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.
Contractor—127 130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2d.
Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2d.
Dairy World—98-9 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Decorator 329 High Holborn, W.C.1. 1s.
Draper—46 Aldersgate Street, E.C. 1. 2d.
Draper's Record—154-6 Cheapside, E.C.2. 3d.
Dyer & Calico Printer 150 Holborn, E.C.1. 9d.
Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, 1s.
Education—28 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 2d.
Educational Times—23 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. 6d.
Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 2d.
Electrician—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 2d.
Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s.
English Mechanic—10 Lancaster Pl. Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
Era, (Dramatic, &c.)—35 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
Estates Gazette—33-35 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.
Fairplay (Shipping)—51-6 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9d.
Farm, Field and Fireside—3 7 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Farmer and Stockbreeder—Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C. 2d.
Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.

Finance—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6*d*.
Financial Outlook—129–125 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 2*d*.
Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 2*d*.
Financial World—9 Union Court, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C.3. 4*d*.
Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Fruit Grower, &c.—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Furniture Record—14 City Road, E.C.1. 3*d*.

Garage & Motor Agent—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Garden—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Garden Life—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Garden Work—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Gardening Illustrated—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Gas World—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 8*d*.
Gramophone—25 Newman Street, W.1. 6*d*.
Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C. 3. 6*d*.
Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3*d*.
Grocers' Journal—Duke Street, Adelphi. 2*d*.

Hairdressers' Weekly—51–54 Frith Street, W.1. 3*d*.
Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—265 Strand, W.C. 6*d*.
Hardware Trade Journal—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Homœopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 9*d*.
Hospital Gazette—28 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6*d*.
Hotel Review—18 Bedford Row, W.C.1 1*s*.

Industrial Management—34 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Illus. Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 2*d*.
Insurance and Finance Chronicle—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 4*d*.
Insurance Record—1 Tudor Street, E.C. 2*d*.
Investors' Chronicle—8 Draper's Gardens, E.C.2. 6*d*.
Investors' Guardian—21 Lime Street, E.C.3. 6*d*.
Investors' Review—30 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Iron and Coal Trades Review—5–6 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 9*d*.
Ironmonger—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9*d*.

Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1. 3*d*.
Joint Stock Companies Journal—21 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 8*d*.

Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1*s*.

Lancet—423 Strand, W.C 2. 1*s*.
Land Agents' Record—149 Strand, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Laundry Record—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6*d*.
Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C. 4 2*d*
Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C.2.
Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. 20*s*. p.a.
Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—81 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. 2*d*.
Light Car and Cyclecar—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3*d*.
Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4*d*.
Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C.3. 2*d*.
Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3. 2*d*.
London Corn Circular—3 Church Street, Minories, E.1. 37*s*. p.a.

Machinery—51–2 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 9*d*.
Machinery Market—146 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Mark Lane Express—3 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Meat Trades Journal—63 Long Lane, E.C.1. 3*d*.
Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Medical Press & Circular—8 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Men's Wear—154-156 Shoreditch, E.C. 2*d*.
Mercantile Guardian—16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3. 22*s*. p.a.
Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane, E.C.3. £3. 3*s*. p.a.
Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 25*s*. p.a.
Milk Industry—19–20 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 10*s*. p.a.
Mining Journal—25 George Street, E.C.4. 8*d*.
Mining Magazine—724 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 1*s*.
Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6*d*.
Modern Transport—10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Money—325 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Motor—7–15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 4*d*.
Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—139-140 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 9*d*. p.a.
Motor Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1. 2*d*.
Motor Trader and Review—139-140 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 15*s*. p.a.
Motor Transport—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4*d*.
Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Musical Standard—83 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. 6*d*.

National Builder—Cromwell House, Surrey Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
National Poultry Journal—3 Vincent Square, S.W.1. 2*d*.
Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 3*d*.
Newspaper World—14 Cross Street, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1*d*.
Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3. 3*d*.
Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane, E.C.2. 2*d*.

Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 1*s*. 6*d*.
Paper Trade Review—5 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C.2. 6*d*.
Pharmaceutical Journal—7 & 8 Russell Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.
Pianomaker—17 Little Titchfield Street, W.1. 1*s*.
Policy (Insurance)—128 Strand, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Popular Wireless—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3*d*.
Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Poultry—71 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Poultry Keeping and Rabbit Breeding—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Poultry World—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Power Engineer—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1*s*.
Power Laundry—19–21 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 4*d*.
Practitioner—2 Howard Street, Strand, W.C.2. 4*s*.
Process Work—3 Amen Corner, E.C.4. 6*s*. p.a.
Produce Markets Review—119 Cannon Street, E.C.1. 3*d*.
Public Works—173 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 5*s*. p.a.
Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 4*d*.

Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 8*d*.

Radio Times—8–11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2*d*.
Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1*s*.
Railway Review—205 Euston Road, N.W.1. 2*d*.
Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklersbury, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.

Sales Management—34 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1*s*. 6*d*.
School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Schoolmaster—3 Racquet Court, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Schoolmistress—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1*s*.
Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 3*d*.
Shoe and Leather Record—33 Fleet Street, E.C. 4. 4*d*.
Smallholding and Allotment—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2*d*.
Solicitors' Journal—104–107 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1*s*.
Sound Wave—1–2 Whitfield Street, W.C.2. 4*d*.
Sporting Goods Review—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Sports Trader—40–43 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 10*s*. p.a.
Stage—16 York Street, W.C.2. 4*d*.
Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 6*d*.
Stone Trades Journal—36-8 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. 6*d*.
Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Syren & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 9*d*.
System—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1*s*. 6*d*.

Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerrard Street, W.1. 1*s*.
Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Square, W.C.1. 2*d*.
Terrestrial Service Gazette—4 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1½*d*.
Timber and Wood Working Machinery—13 Middlesex Street, E.1. 6*d*.
Timber Trades Journal—8-11 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Tobacco—2 Monument Station Buildings, E.C.4. 6*d*.
Toy Trader—40-3 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 10*s*. p.a.
Tramway and Railway World—Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. 1*s*.

Watchmaker & Jeweller—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 9*d*.
Weekly Notes (Legal)—30 Montague Street, W.C.1. 8*d*.
Yachting Monthly—9 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 2*s*.

LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.

Aberdeen Evening Express (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Aberdeen Press and Journal (*Lib.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (*Cons.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter (*Un.*)—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Belfast Telegraph (*Un.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Evening Dispatch (*Lib.*)—109 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Daily Mail (*Un.*)—80 Fleet Street,) E.C.4.
Birmingham Gazette (*Lib.*)—169-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Birmingham Post (*Un.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bolton Evening News (*Lib.*)—23 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bradford Daily Argus (*Un.*)—151 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bradford Telegraph (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening News (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un.*)—185 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Bristol Observer (*Lib.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un.*)—185 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Burton Daily Mail (*Un.*)—232 Strand. W.C.2.
Cambria Daily Leader(Swansea)(*Lib.*)—151Fleet St.,E.C.4.
Carlisle Journal (*Lib.*)—173 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cork Examiner (*Nat.*)—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Derby Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Derby Daily Express (*Un.*)—173 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Herald (*Ind.*)—68 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Dublin Evening Mail (*Constitutional*)—147 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat.*)—128 Fleet St., E.C. 4.
Dundee Advertiser (*Ind.*)—126 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Dundee Courier (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
Dundee Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich) (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Eastern Daily Press (Norwich)(*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Eastern Morning News (Hull) (*Lib.*)—147 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (*Un.*)—63 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Edinburgh Evening News (*Ind.*)—3-4 Salisbury Sq. E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin (*Ind.*)—122 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Citizen (*Ind.*)—143 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (*Ind.*)—65 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Glasgow Evening News (*Ind.*)—128 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Evening Times (*Ind.*)—122 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*)—122 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Hull Daily Mail (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Hull Evening News (*Lib.*)—147 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Irish Independent (Dublin) (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish News (Belfast) (*Nat.*)—146 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Irish Times (Dublin) (*Constitutional*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Leeds Mercury (*Ind.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Advertiser (*Cons.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Leicester Mail (*Un.*)—69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Leicester Mercury (*Lib.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Courier (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Evening Express (*Cons.*)—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Post and Mercury (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (*Ind.*)—Graphic Bldgs., Tallis St., E.C.4.
Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Midland Daily Telegraph) Coventry (*Ind.*)—140 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle and North Mail (*Lib.*)—84 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Northern Echo (Darlington) (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Whig (Belfast) (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Journal (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

People's Journal (*Lib.*)—185 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Preston Guardian (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Scotsman (Edinburgh) (*Un.*)—63 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sheffield Independent—169 Fleet Street E.C.4.
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (*Cons.*); Sheffield Weekly News; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—182 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Argus (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily News (Cardiff) (*Lib.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Daily Post (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
South Wales Echo—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Western Daily Press (Bristol) (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Mail (Cardiff) (*Un.*)—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (*Ind.*)—114 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Western Times (Exeter) (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—148 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (*Cons.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Adelaide Observer—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Adelaide Register—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Argus South African Newspapers—8a-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Auckland Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Australasian, Melbourne—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Buluwayo Chronicle—85 Fleet St, E.C.4.
Boston Herald—138 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
Ceylon Observer—12 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Chicago Daily News—Trafalgar Buildings, W.C.2.
Chicago Tribune—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4
Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street, S.W.1.
Dunedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4

East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Egyptian Gazette—30 Gracechurch Street, E.C.2.
Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.

Hong Kong Daily Press—131 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—219 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.
Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Le Journal—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Le Matin—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Petit Parisien—160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Madras Mail—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
Malay Mail—24 Devonshire Street, Queen Square W.C.
Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New York Herald—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
New York Times—162A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W.1.
New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street E.C.4.

Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
Penang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Allahabad)—12 Arundel St., W.C.2.

Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry E.C.4.
Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

St. Louis Globe Democrat—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Times of India—187 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Toronto Globe, 20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Washington Star—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab fitted with a Taximeter.*

	s.	d.
(*a*) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes...	1	0
(*b*) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes :—		
(1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes	0	3
(2) For any less period or distance.....	0	3

In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments :—

	s.	d.
(1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.* ; for each package carried outside	0	3
(2) Extra persons :—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey.....	0	9

Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. authorised by Home Secretary.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a Taximeter): If hired and discharged *within* the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles ..... s. 1 d. 0

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6*d.* for any journey not exceeding a mile. s. d.

For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6

If hired *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile 1 0

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside* the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1*s.* ; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, 6*d.* ; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME : *Inside* the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2*s.* ; two-wheeled Cabs.. ..... 2 6

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6*d.* ; if two-wheeled Cab 0 8

If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom..... 2 6

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period 0 8

If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6*d.* ; for each package carried outside the carriage ..... s. 0 d. 2

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person) ..... s. 0 d. 6

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6*d.*; 2 wheels ..... s. 0 d. 8

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels ... 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by Taximeter Motor Cabs are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring;* if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance ; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time ; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour ; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40*s.*

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40*s.*, if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation ; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare ; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare ; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40*s.*

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner ; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard ; but inquiries as to property

left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

Motor Cars.—A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached, a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise.

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour* after sunset to *half an hour* before sunrise.

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour* after sunset and *one hour* before sunrise. If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30, and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1923 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 15; clarences—animal 332, mechanical 7,674; omnibuses—animal 8, mechanical 5,117; char-a-bancs, 316; tramway cars—mechanical 3,214; total, 16,676. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 460, mechanical 9,471; stage drivers—animal 2, mechanical 14,168; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 9; mechanical 2,354; conductors, 15,784; total, 42,248.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1923, of 618 men examined, 301 were successful. The proportion of drivers to mechanical hackney carriages is approximately 12·3 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 163,314 articles were deposited, of which 64,279 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 57,567.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

London County Council.

Ambulance Stations.

A. 239 North End Road, Fulham.
B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
C. 5 Mountclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
D. 142 High Road, Lee, S.E.
E. 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.
H. Calabria Road, Highbury, N.
K. Lyons Place, Paddington, W.
L. Battersea Rise, S.W.
M. High Street, Woolwich.

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1916, 9,244; 1917, 12,632; 1918, 15,911; 1919, 18,182; 1920, 19,414; 1921, 20,879; 1922, 23,966; 1923, 27,469; 1924, 31,100.

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., *Chief Officer L.F.B.*

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1.

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses. It is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed from private houses, places of business, &c., to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, an Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station). Tel. City 7203.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station). Tel. City 7204.

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station). Tel. City 7205.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station). Tel. City 7202.

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath). Tel. City 7201.

A fleet of 150 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription Entr.	Subscription Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	G.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 969-70	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Aldwych	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2	Gerrard 1635	6	6	Connect'd with adv'rt's'ng.
Alexandra	1882	12 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mayfair 6897	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almack's	1908	26 Grosvenor St., W.1	Gerrard 5524	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Amateur Players'	1921	28 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Victoria 7667	..	..	Opera and Drama.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1	Gerrard 6806	4	3	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2303-4-5	£5 to £25	£5 to £25	Americans in London.
American Women's	..	41 Hertford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6028	..	..	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C.2.	..	..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1	Grosvenor 2620	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1876	40	14	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 1516-7	50	15	Social: Non-political.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.1	Mayfair 1452	£16	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services.
Australasian	1898	24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3	Central 3343	5	7, 3, 1	Australian interests.
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	3½£2	5, 4 & 2	Literature.
Bachelors'	1881	11 Hamilton Place, W.1	Grosvenor 2536	30	15	Social: Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2340	15	12	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1887	10 Bolton Street, W.1	Grosvenor 2875	5	5	Social: Bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social
Beaufort	1665	34 Soho Square, W.1	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2	Gerrard 2522	15	10	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1	Gerrard 1030	30	15	Social: Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 3442	10	10 & 8	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Social.
Buck's	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1	Gerrard 3775	25	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row, W.1	Gerrard 6432	5	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1891	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 5133	25	12, 9, 8, 5	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1885	John St., Adelphi, W.C.2	Gerrard 1501	£1	1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1832	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 7 41	£40	15, 13, 12	Conservative.
Carlyle	1914	221 Piccadilly, W.1	Regent 6050	2	3 & 2	Social and business.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1260	30	13	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavendish	1912	119 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1245	5	8 & 5	Social and Residential.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1, 2& 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Albion	1924	Chapter House, E.C.4	City 2492	3	10 & 2	Social.
City Carlton	1868	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4	City 1762	20	12	Conservative and Unionist.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2	Central 7567	75	15	Mercantile, Bankers, &c.
City University	1895	50 Cornhill, E.C.3	Avenue 3024	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Cobden	1865	Broadway Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 2017	Nil	2	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 798	10	8 & 5	Social.
Connaught	1921	75 Seymour St., W.2	Paddington 7310	..	1 & 3	Pub. School, Service & Prof.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 5540	30	15 & 3	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	50 Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.	Gerrard 4335	10	12 & 6	Political: Conservative.
Covered Courts	..	Dulwich Common, S.E.21	Sydenham 2344	5	6	Social and Tennis.
Cowdray	1922	20 Cavendish Square, W.1	Mayfair 5694	3 & 1	£5 & £2 10s.	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	16 Albemarle St., W.1	Gerrard 2816	2	2	Yachting, Pilotage, &c.
Devonshire	1874	50 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 6172	15	15	Social: Non-political.
East India United Service	1849	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 6111	30	15 & 10	Indian Offrs. & Civil Servts.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Regent 4610	5	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1	Regent 220	20	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Engineers'	1921	39 Coventry Street, W.1	Regent 7020	..	10, 5 & 2	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1842	24 Whitehall Court, S.W.1	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1	Gerrard 4592	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1919	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1	Victoria 6713	10 & 7	10, 8, 7, 5	Women: Social and Prof
Garrick	1831	10 Garrick Street, W.2	Gerrard 7846	20	23	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers'	1893	Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 3160	..	6 4, 2½	Social: for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Sq., W.C.2	Gerrard 2860, 2075	10	8	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Basinghall Lane, E.C.4	City 9230	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1813	43 Brook Street, W.1	Mayfair 6113	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halcyon	1911	13 Cork Street, W.1	Regent 6446	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.6	Putney 3773	..	11 & 8	Polo, tennis and Social.
Hurst Park	1889	83 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2010	5	10	Racing and at W. Molesey.
Indian Empire	1912	27 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Sloane 5211	1	4, 2 & 1	Social: Ladies & Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Hillgate Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.1	Victoria 3148	5	7 5 & 3	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1854	116 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2468-9	..	15	Social: Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 5571	37	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1889	101 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1640	5	8 & 5	Conservative and Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1890	96 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2320	10	10, 8, 5, 1	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1827	Charles St., St. James's, S.W.1	Gerrard 3576	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	234 St. James's St., S.W.1	..	5	20	Racing: and at Sunbury.
Kennar	1919	20 Hertford Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 1741	5	5	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2981-2	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	100 Strand, W.C.2	Regent 6480	2	2	Social: Non political.
Ladies' Army & Navy	1902	5 Burlington Gdns., W.1	Regent 3360	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
,, Athenæum	1903	17 Stratford Place, W.1	Mayfair 244	..	7, 5 & 1	Literary and Social.
,, Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1	Grosvenor 1530	15	12 & 10	Social: Motor Locomotion
,, Carlton	1906	94 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1	Grosvenor 2864	7	7	Social and Political
,, Empire	1901	69 Grosvenor Street, W.1	Mayfair 6890	5 & 3	10 & 5	Social
,, Haymarket	..	29 Haymarket, S.W.1	Gerrard 6430	..	..	Social: Non-residential.
,, Imperial	1907	28 Dover St., S.W.1	Regent 5563	5	6	Social and Conservative
,, International	1911	74 Princes Square, W.2	Park 778	2 6	10 6	Students and Workers.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptn. Entr.	Subscriptn. Ann.	Remarks.
				G.	*G.*	
Ladies' New County	..	22 Hanover Square, W.1	Gerrard 5507	..	3	Social.
,, Park	1904	32 Knightsbridge, S.W.1	Kensington 4750	3	5	Social.
,, Park Lane	1922	Park Lane, W.1		..	..	Social.
,, United Services	..	6 CurzonSt., Mayfair, W.1	Mayfair 6220	..	..	Connected with Forces.
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S.W.		2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames.
London Fencing	1906	7 Clevеland Row, S.W.1		3	£10	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1856	Embankm't, Putney, S.W.	Putney 665	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	138 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1960	2	5	Ladies: Arts and Lit.
M.C.C. (Lord's)	1787	StJohn'sWood Rd., N.W.8	Paddington 144	£5	£3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 4381	40	18	Social.
National	1845	12Qu'n Anne'sGate, S.W.1	Victoria 4863	..	6 & 10	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W.1	Regent 4050	..	8 to 2	Liberal.
National Maritime	1848	4 Rangoon St., E.3	Avenue 2881	1 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W.C.2	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	94 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2103	20	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines, Air.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W.1	Mayfair 2062	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C.4	Bank 523	*Nil*	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxf'd & Cambridge	1883	15 Stratton Street, W.1	Grosvenor 2411	*Nil*	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W.1	Regent 2530	30	12	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1896	320 Sackville St., W.1	Gerrard 909-10	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	(None)	Victoria 2302	..	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundld.
Nihon-Jin-Kwai	1882	3 Cavendish Sq., W.1	Mayfair 271	2	8	Japanese nationality.
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St., W.1	Gerrard 3141	3	3	Social.
1900	1900	College Mews, S.W.1	Victoria 7982	1	1	Conservative.
Northern Counties	1891	2a Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Victoria 3160	*Nil*	4, 2, 2, 1	Social, Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	194 Queen's Gate, S.W.7		..	..	RoyalBritishNurses'Assoc.
Old Colony	1916	Aldwych House, W.C.2	Avenue 6680	5	10	Business Organization.
O.P.	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C.2	Gerrard 7473	1	2	Playgoers.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.1	Mayfair 5126	51	15 & 3	Social.
Orleans	1877	29KingSt.,St.Jas.'s,S.W.1	Gerrard 3673	20	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge	1830	71 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 3131	40	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf. & Camb. Musical	1899	6 Bedford Sq., W.1	Museum 667	3	4 & 1½	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	Henley 149 and 150	20	10	River headq'rs: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12a Cavendish Place, W.1	Langham 2756	3	4 & 5	Ladies.
Playgoers'	1834	20 Cranbourn St., W.C.2	Regent 1265	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1816	9 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 570	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W.1	Regent 397	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C.4	City 3708	..	5	Strictly Journalistic.
Prince's	1853	127 Knightsbridge, S.W.7	Kensington 668	10	5	Real Tennis, Racquets.
Public Schools	1919	11 Regent Street, W.1	Regent 149 and 150	4 & 2	6,4,2,1	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington, W.14	Riverside 2824	Var.	3, 7, 10	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1894	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W.1		10/6	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1894	Barnes, S.W.13	Putney 1704	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1324	£40	25	Strictly Liberal.
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S.W.15	Putney 758 & 1690	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W.1	Regent 1327-8	..	5 & 2	Aviation. [R.N.A.S.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2000	*Nil*	10, 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C.,
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 5000	12	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Cruising		60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1				
Royal Societies	1804	63 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 4024	..	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	Hyde Pk. Ho., S.W.1	Sloane 2121	*Nil*	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
R.W.S. Art	1834	54 Pall Mall East, S.W.1	Gerrard 6753	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2309	25	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West. S.W.1	Victoria 8917	15	15	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	4 St. James's St., S.W.1		5	10	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C.2	Regent 3289	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 2500-1	10	10	Social.
Sesame	1895	49 Grosvenor St., W.1	Mayfair 4474	5	7	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W.1	Mayfair 5576	*Nil*	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	105 Piccadilly, W.1	Mayfair 6583	2	5	Spanish nationality (Men).
Sports	1913	St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 1055	15	12, 7 & 2	Social and Sports.
Stadium	1922	85 High Holborn, W.C.1	Holborn 6763	5	5	Luncheon and Sports Club.
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	Putney 676	£2	3	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1865	05 St. James's St., S.W.1	Regent 1127	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1911	191 MaryboneRd., N.W.1	Langham 1426	1	4, 3 & 2	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Regent 1710, 1711	15	16	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W.1	Grosvenor 1020-1	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Carton House Ter., S.W.1	Gerrard 2066	30	35, 20, 5, 2	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W.1	Mayfair 1268	1	1, 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W.1	Gerrard 8420	£40	12	Combatant Officers.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Victoria 3160	..	1 to 5	Social and Sporting.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1	Gerrard 2425	40	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London	1912	21 Gower Street, W.C.1	Museum 1731	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1887	2 Audley Square, W.1	Mayfair 2268	1	3	University and Medical.
Veterans'	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C.1	Holborn 200	*Nil*	5s.	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1840	18 Wellington St., W.C.2	Regent 2631	10	6	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies')	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1	Victoria 1539	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1		2 & 1	10, 2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1	Victoria 7975	..	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1894	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1	Gerrard 6242	3	4 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1698	St. James's Street, S.W.1	Regent 1055	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W.1	Regent 1076	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C.2	Central 8806	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1889	38 King St., W.C.2	Regent 6454	2	4, 2 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				£.	£.	
Abercavenny (County)	1878	Lower Monk Street	90	2	5	J. Reginald Jacob.
Aldershot (Officers)	1905	Farnborough Road	..	..	..	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske, D.S.O.
Barmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barmouth	50	..	2	Hon. T. W. Best.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	5	7	R. W. D. Young.
(Ladies)	1902	Milsom Street	400	1	1½	°Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beaumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	6 Green Edge	135	2	1	°Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club)	1885	9 De Parys Avenue	120	..	4	°R. MacKean.
(Town and County)	1884	Embankment	150	4	6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing)	1826	Isle of Wight	400	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New)	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	220	2 & 1	4 & 2½	George W. Lloyd.
Birkdale (Royal)	1922	Palace Hotel	..	5	4	°J. Bertram Brook.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt.)	1844	Rockferry	411	3	3	W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef)	1882	Paradise Street	250	5 & 2	6 & 1	°Sidney C. Taunton, B.A.
(Conservative)	1872	53 Temple Row	375	5 & 3	12, 6 & 3	°G. A. C. Pettitt.
(Liberal)	1880	Corporation Street	220	..	5	°A. E. Allen.
(Midland)	1868	New Street	181	5	8, 5 & 4	°E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative)	..	Waterloo Street	273	..	5 & 3	°T. Harold Platts.
(Press)	1876	Martineau Street	190	1	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keey, M.A.
(Three Counties: Ladies)	1913	67a New Street	580	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union)	1853	Colmore Row	350	10	12	°F. H. Deakin.
Bishop Auckland (The Club)	1868	Victoria Street	110	..	2	°John T. Read.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1802	Church Street	500	1	£1 17s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme.
(District)	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	°H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union)	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	98	7	7	Herbert A. Smitton.
Bognor (The Club)	1877	Sudley Road	100	2	4	°A. H. Goodall.
Bolton (Conservative)	1870	Mawdsley Street	290	..	3 & 4	°T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	19 The Crescent	55	3	5	°Maj. J. V. Firth.
(The Club)	1871	Pier Approach	300	5	5	R. B. Badeley, [ness.
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	48 Market Street	450	5	5	°A. Holmes; A. D. Maguin-
(The Club)	1864	Manor Row	176	..	10	°A. B. Gordon.
(Liberal)	1870	Bank Street	600	5 & 3		Sam. Midgley, M.B.E.
Brecon (County)	1881	Lion Street	86	3 & 2	£3, £2½	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (The Club)	1887	Bridgnorth	70	..	2	R. J. Hazlewood.
Bridport (West Dorset)	1872	12 South Street	140	1	3 & 1	°Maj. G. D. Nantes.
Brighton (County)	1921	7 Middle Street	500	1	2	James Wainwright.
(New)	1874	233 King's Road	350	..	8 & 6	Lt.-Col. H. V. Bailey
(Union)	1863	238 King's Road	380	..	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century)	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton)	1855	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Newman.
(Constitutional)	1885	St. Stephen Street	570	4 & 2	4 & 2	E. Herbert Fortune.
(Liberal)	1888	Corn Street	600	5	3	A. J. Gardner.
(University and Literary)	1890	20 Berkeley Square	230	..	3	H. W. Gibbs.
Burnham on Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	518	3	2	Capt. F. W. Watson, M.B.E.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey)	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	5	6	J. S. Moorby.
Buxton (Union)	1886	St. John's Road	160	3	4, 2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	50	25s.	45s.	°C. R. T. C. Perowne
(Footlights)	1884	Corn Exchange St.	150	1	3	°J. D. Houison-Craufurd
(Hawks)	1871	All Saints Passage	180	£2½	£6	°E. W. Dawson.
(Pitt)	1820	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	°J. Smith.
(Union)	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club)	1875	33 St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F. P. Carroll.
(East Kent)	1870	16 St. George's Place	130	3	£5 10s.	£3 °N. H. Wightwick.
Cardiff (County)	1865	Westgate Street	318	20	10	A. E. Brett.
(Exchange Club)	1886	Exchange Buildings	533	15	3 & 1½	J. Pearson Griffiths.
Carlisle (Border)	1862	8 Victoria Place	170	2	2	Thos. Holmes.
(County)	1870	24 Lowther Street	160	5 & 3	5 & 2	°Maj. Hubert W Sewell.
Carnarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1846	Porth-y-aur	120	3	2 & 1	°W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New)	1874	Imperial Square	400	10	5	A. Brown.
(Union)	1891	Cambray Street	100	2	2	J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City)	1866	St. Peter's Churchyd.	150	1	4, 3 & 2	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor)	1866	Eastgate Street	150	5	5 & 4	°Capt. Hamilton Gardner.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex)	1872	East Street	140	..	3 & 2	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club)	1874	Bank Passage	159	2	3 & 2	G. C. B. Butt, F.C.A.
(St. Runwald's)	1887	Head Street	122	..	5 & 3	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House)	1509	Little Park Street	125	..	2	S. Read.
(County)	1899	Stoney Stanton Terrace	160	..	..	W. Stanley.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes	..	100	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht)	1838	The Parade	200	Nil	4	G. H. L. Wilkes.
Cromer (The Club)	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	Nil	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	200	3	4	°S. J. Const.
Derby (County)	1878	103 Friar Gate	180	5	5 & 2	Gerrard H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts)	1838	27 St. John's Street	42	2	2	°Major H. Hopkins, D.S.O., M.C.
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1882	High East Street	200	3	4 & 3	°Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. Onslow,
Dover (The Club)	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	Nil	5 & 4	°Col. W. T. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	500	Nil	3	°Maj. P. Lynch, M.B.E.
Durham (County)	1890	Old Elvet	200	5	5	°N. W. Apperley, M.V.O.
Eastbourne (Devonshire)	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	4 & 2	°W. T. James.
(Sussex)	1886	20 Grand Parade	350	2	5 & 2	Col. L. C. H. Stainforth.
Essex Yacht Club	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	250	2	3	°R. H. Andrews.
Eton (Etonian County)	1924	Clewer Mead, Eton	800	..	5	°W. Bullivant
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	246	10 & 7	6 & 5	°Maurice A. Mathew.
(Exeter and County)	1676	High Street	136	..	3 s. & 3	A. N. Pitts.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	G.	
Exeter (Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	..	3	R. P. Holmes.
Exmouth (The Club)	1889	Bath Road	170	3	3 & 4	Col. H. C. Adams. V.D.
Falmouth (The Club)	1846	Western Terrace ..	200	1	3	R. H. Meares.
(Royal Cornwall Yacht)	1872	Greenbank	242	1	3 & 1	Hereward H. Tresidder.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	136 Sandgate Road.	200	3	5 & 3	*R. S. Jewison.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht)	1894	Fowey	225	1	3 & 1	*Fredk. A. Allchin.
Gloucester (City and County)	1891	Westgate Street	250	2	3½ & 2½	H. H. Scaife.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	200	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, O.B.E.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	250	5 & 3	7	*C. S. Walker.
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	Victoria Avenue ..	120	5	5	*C. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harw'h Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	157	1	1	A. G. Corder.
Hereford (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	250	Nil	5 & 4	*C. H. Lomax.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	200	Nil	6	*Dr. B. G. Frith.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60	..	2½	*A. H. Saulez.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St. ..	210	20	£10	*Frank Sykes ; *R. V. Rigby.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	215	..	8 & 3	Richard S. Gray, F.C.A.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	2	1	*G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120	..	3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe, Hants. (Royal Motor Yacht)	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	325	..	5 & 3	T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	165	..	5 & 4	* Cooper South.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	138	5	5 & 3	J. Pearce Harvey, A.C.A.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	Gd. Hotel St. Helier	140	1	1	*MajorNewmanTaylor, O.B.E.
(Victoria)	1853	Bersford Street, St. Helier	204	£6	5	*Maj. H. T. Amy, M.C.
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1893	Highgate	120	5	5	*H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	95	1	3	*Lt.-Col. W. C. Macfie, D.S.O.
Leamington (Tennis court)	1847	Bedford Street	200	..	6 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	35	1	3	*A. A. B. Wilson. [Gillespie.
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	12 & 6	*H. D. Middleton ; *F. W.
(West Riding)	1910	City Square	60	..	10	*Paul Pulleyne.
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	8	*W. L. Everard, M.P. ; *V.R.
Lewes (Lewes and County)	1878	High Street	200	3	8 & 2	*Rowland Corringe. [Pochin.
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	200	2	3	*W. S. White.
Liverpool (Athenæum)	1798	Church Street	500	..	5	Frederick G. Blair.
(Conservative)	1879	68 Dale Street	900	5	12	Capt. George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	11 Fenwick Street	280	7	10	*" Hon. Secretary."
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	G. C. James.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	*R. D. Holt.
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St.	400	7	10	R. S. Oulton.
(Reform)	1879	31 Dale Street	500	Nil	8	W. Williams.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1844	6 Rumford Place	60	Nil	1	*C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedf'd R., Rock Ferry	411	3	2	*W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1896	Mount Pleasant	460	5	4 & 2	Prof. F. Raleigh Batt.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	350	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym. Capt. W. H Campion, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	Nil	6 & 4	C. H. B. Marsham.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St. Peter St.	400	..	6 & 2½	*D. C. Adamson.
(Brasenose)	1869	Mosley Street	224	8	11	*Basil G. Longson.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	320	10	15 & 7	*Noel Heywood.
(Constitutional)	1868	36 St. Anne's Street	1,000	..	13 & 3	W. H. Snook.
(The Ladies')	1885	90 Deansgate	212	£1 10s.	2½	Miss E. Moorhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,100	8	8	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1835	75 Mosley Street	450	10	15	L. H. Walker.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Winpenny.
Minehead (West Somerset)	1901	The Avenue	120	2	4	*Lt.-Col. R. G. Merriman.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agincourt Square	63	Nil	2	*J. T. Vizard. [D.S.O.
New Brighton (Liverp'l Yacht)	1913	Wallasey	175	4	2	*F. M. Lee.
Newbury (South Berks)	1838	The Bridge	100	3	4	*Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties) (Union)	1829	23 Eldon Square	210	15	10	
	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	George Lediard.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	150	2	5	*B. T. Rees ; *C. G. Martyn.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	4 & 3	John Woods.
Norwich (Norfolk)	1854	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Nottingham (Borough)	1861	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 2½	H. Gandy.
(Notts County)	1863	Bridlesmith Gate	200	10	5	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	160	2	4½	W. Hurcomb.
(Oxford and County)	1905	35 Holywell Street	250	3	4 & 3	*F. G. Proudfoot, M.D.
(O.U.D.S.)	1885	George Street	120	..	..	*H. M. D. Parker, M.A.
(Union Society)	1823	Frewin Court	25,000	£1	£4 10s.	H. Bird.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	C. A. Gladstone.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	233	5	£2 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	244	3	3 & 4	Frank C. Swallow.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	277	2	2	*F. R. Watson.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	350	7	£7 2s	Maj. C. M. Grogan.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	250	10/6	2	*Edgar R. Williams.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	103	3	3	*Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval)	1867	Pembroke Road	720	£4	£6, 2, & 1	Com. C. K. Bampton.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	130	..	4 & 2	Paym. Lieut. L. M. Foé, R.N.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Terrace	420	..	4 & 3	Capt. P. Irven, R.N.
Reading (Athenæum)	1842	Friar Street	220	Nil	3 & 2	*F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate).
(Berkshire)	1875	Blagrave Street	225	5	4	*E. J. Ventris.
Reading (Wellington)	1881	Station Road	320	2	4 & 3	*B. A. Collins ; *A. G. West.
						*J. H. Jones.

Town.	Established.	Address.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				G.	*G.*	
Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	3	2½	°A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	120	..	4 & 2	²Robert H. Cooper.
(Medway Yacht)	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s. 6d.	1	°H. J. Callund.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	..	4	S. I. Pritchett, M.D.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	125	*Nil*	5 & 4	°E. R. Marsnall.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1845	St. Thomas Street	nolim.	..	6	Lt.-Col. A. P. Browne, D.S.O.
,, (Royal Thames Yacht)	1823	Ryde Pier Head	..	20 & 10	13 & 11	*also* at 80 Piccadilly, W. 1.
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff	110	5	7 & 3½	°C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1838	West Street	55	3	4	°G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1844	Norfolk Street	400	15	12	Lt.-Col. M. J. Duggan, O.B.E.
(Athenæum)	1847	George Street	600	5	£6 10s.	R. H. Reed.
(Reform)	1893	St. James's Row	480	1	4	°Raymond Meek.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole	150	4	5, 4 & 2	H. Beaman.
(Shropshire)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	°T. F. Kynnersley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1827	By the Pier	200	4	5	°John Escombe.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar	350	3	4 & 3	°F. Shalders.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	..	45	..	£3	W. Campbell, Hedge End.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	280	2 & 1	3 & 2	°James Castle.
(Royal Nore Yacht Club)	1902	Southend-on-Sea	200	..	..	
Southport (Savage)	1885	351, Lord Street	100	3	5	°J. H. Hargreaves.
(Union)	1869	Bath Street	100	5	6	°Thos. Pemberton.
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	Clifton Road	200	..	7	Paym.-Capt. F. P. E. Han-Thomas Dale. [ham, R.N.
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	60	2	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stamford (Stamford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	90	1	3 & 2	
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	65	1	3	°T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1872	Castle Square	302	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	220	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	Fore Street	200	5	6 & 4	A. F. Davey.
Tavistock (West Devon)	1809	Bedford Square	75	4 & 2	£3 10s	°Capt. C. De P. Messervy, R.N.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	280	2	7	°Alfred R. Evans.
Teignmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	146	2	4	R. D. Wilson.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	84	*Nil*	5	°Brig. Gen. C. P. Triscott, C.B.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1894	145, High Street	75	3	4	°Patrick Brydone.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Terrace	130	5	5 & 4	°C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	40, London Road	190	5	4 & 2	°F. A. Steuart. [denden.
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	250	1	2	°T. H. Sleddall; °P. Wic-
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	150	3	5	Capt. H. G. Stickley.
Walsall (The Club)	1881	Bridge Street	90	3	7	°J. S. Rickdale.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	..	4	°Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tib-
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	400	1	2	H. L. Davis. [bits.
Westward Ho! (Union)	1877	..	150	2	4	°Lt.-Col. G. D. Laurd.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Charlotte Row	238	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	47, Lowther Street	60	3	3	A. M. Allinson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1896	13, Southgate Street	100	..	3 & 2	°A. L. Bedy.
Windermere (Royal Windermere Yacht)	1860	Windermere	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	25	3	3	°G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	154	5 & 3	6 & 3	°W. Vincent Vale.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	£10	£5	°Major H. Berkeley-Hill
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1898	The Cross	240	10	5	°H. Wyndham Crowe, M.D.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	..	4 & 1½	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is. of W.	150	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	°P. Brailsford.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1½	°H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	450	10	9	Major F. Burch.

On Jan. 1, 1922, there were 10,663 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 460 since Jan. 1, 1921. In Wales (incl. Monmouthshire) the number on Jan. 1, 1922, was 433, which are included in the former total.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poynings, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister, No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. *Chequers*, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	270	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County)	1872	Sandgate Street	220	6 Gs.	£4	Charles Young.
Dundee (Eastern)	1866	3, Albert Square	202	£10	8 & 4 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian).....	1867	12, Archibald Pl.....	220	None	2 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh.
,, (Caledonian U.S.)	1225	4, Shandwick Pl.....	450	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery.
,, (New)	1787	85, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. E. St. Clair Gray, M.C.
,, (Northern)	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	{ 8, 5 & } 4 Gs. }	Alexander Morrison, C.A.
,, (Queen's)	1827	7, Frederick St.	650	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Meiklejohn.
,, (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	°A. M. G. Aitken.
,, (Royal Forth Yacht).....	1868	Granton	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
,, (Scottish Conservative) ..	1877	112, Princes St.....	2,400	{ 12 & } 5 G. }	{ 3,4,5,6, } 7&9 Gs. }	J. M. M. Halliday.
,, (Scottish Liberal)	1830	109, Princes St.....	750	Susp.	6 & 3 Gs.	John A. E. Gunn.
,, (University).....	1854	127, Princes St.....	700	35 Gs.	12 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome.
,, (University Union)	1886	Park Place	1,000	5s.	15 & 36s.	°J. P. Bannerman.
Glasgow (Art)	1867	185, Bath St.	430	{ 7 & } 15 G }	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
,, (Conservative)	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,400	{ 10 & } 5 G. }	10, 5 & } 3 Gs. }	George H. Rose.
,, (Junior)	1888	111, Douglas St.	120	None	5 Gs.	°W. Beckett, junr.
,, (Kelvin)	1897	10 Royal Exchange Sq	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
,, (Liberal)	1886	St. George's Pl.....	1,000	None	8 & 3 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
,, (New)	1869	144, W. George St....	500	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
,, (Royal Clyde Yacht)	1856	Hunter's Quay	800	4 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	D. Findlayson.
,, (R. Western of Scot. Y'cht.)	1875	156, St. Vincent St...	152	1 G.	1 G.	°F. A. Downes.
,, (Scottish Constitutional)	1891	46, Renfield St.....	820	4 Gs.	6 Gs.	A. J. Fergusson.
,, (Western)	1825	147, Buchanan St.....	620	40 Gs.	{ 16, & 8 } Gs. }	Lt.-Col. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland)	1869	37, High Street.....	250	12 Gs.	4 Gs.	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht)	1881	Corran, Esplanade ..	120	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Paisley	1880	20, High Street	160	15 Gs.	7 & 5 Gs.	°Col. James Cook.
Rothesay (R. Northern Yacht)	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club-House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	°Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht)..	1866	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	3 Gs.	°Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ireland Yacht)	1892	Ultra, co. Down....	701	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	°Robt. E. Workman.
,, (Ulster)	1857	Castle Place	350	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	°Harold V. Coates.
,, (Ulster Reform).....	1885	4, Royal Avenue	470	15&8 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	°J. Maynard Sinclair
,, (Union)	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	°William McMullen.
Cavan (County)	1892	Church Street.....	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	°Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County)	1828	South Mall.....	200	£10	£8	W. C. L. Sullivan.
Dublin (Alexandra)	1892	133-5, St. Stephen's Gn.	220	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewing Kennedy
,, (Royal Irish Automobile)	1901	34, Dawson Street....	1,500	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Walter Sexton, C.B.E.
,, (Catholic Commercial) ..	—	42, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy. J. Corcoran.
,, (Dawson Street).....	—	42, Dawson Street...	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
,, (Dublin University)	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	495	—	10 & 6 Gs.	W. Vaughan.
,, (Friendly Brothers)	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	—	—	—	Albert R. Foot.
,, (Hibernian Catch).....	1680	112, Grafton Street ..	80	25 Gs.	2 Gs.	Charles Kelly.
,, (Hibernian U. Ser.).....	1832	1, St. Stephen's Gn..	500	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. E. Holmes, O.B.E.
,, (Kildare Street).....	1788	Kildare Street	700	12 Gs.	12 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
,, (Leinster)	1745	23, Clare Street.....	280	3 & 2 Gs.	7 & 4 Gs.	John J. Flood.
,, (St. Stephen's Green)	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn.	420	£10 & 5	£10 & £8	F. M. Sellers.
Fermanagh (County).....	1863	Enniskillen	52	2 Gs.	3½ & 2½ Gs.	°Hon Cecil Lowry Corry, J.P.
Kilkenny (County)	1876	Patrick Street.....	70	£5	6 Gs.	°Major Lindesay Knox.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht)	1864	None	320	2 Gs.	1 G.	G. H. E. Kennedy.
,, (Royal Irish Yacht)	1846	Dun Laoghaire	300	£5	6 Gs.	F. M. Sellers.
(Royal St. George Yacht).	1845	Dun Laoghaire	300	5 Gs	7 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
Limerick (County)	1813	O'Connell Street	107	—	£8	G. E. Farmer.
Londonderry (Northern Counties)	1880	Bishop Street.	160	3 & 4 Gs.	£6 & 3	°H. C. McCay.
Omagh (Tyrone County).....	1849	Omagh	70	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht)	1720	Queenstown	160	£7	£5	H. B. Bruce.
Waterford (Co. & City)	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	°W. Galloway. W. Richardson.

NOTE.—**WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1926 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 568 pages, and is sold for 3s. *net*; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 888 pages, and is sold for 6s. 0d. *net*.**

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.1.

The Indian Empire extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52-3 Vict., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Povalo Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

Province, State, or Agency.	Area in square miles (1921).	Persons.				Difference per cent. 1921 & 1911.
		1921.			1911.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	— 1·2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,793	6,293	27,086	26,459	+ 2·4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,121	7,606,230	6,774,2 9	+ 13·3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1·5
Bengal	76,843	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2·7
Bihar and Orissa	83,161	16,763,856	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	— 1·4
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,621	10,176,969	9,171,250	19,348,219	19,696,266	— 1·8
Bombay	*77,015*	*8,301,310*	*7,711,052*	*16,012,362*	*16,130,600*	— *0·8*
Sind	*46,590*	*1,857,465*	*1,442,112*	*3,299,577*	*3,543,435*	— *6·7*
Aden	*80*	*36,794*	*18,106*	*54,900*	*50,165*	+ *22·4*
Burma	233,707	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9·1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	13,916,178	..
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	— 6·4
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 18·1
Madras	142,270	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,405,404	+ 2·2
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,229,316	1,022,021	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 2·5
Punjab	99,882	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,68 ,024	19,578,573	+ 5·7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	— 3·1
Total Provinces	1,094,300	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1·3
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10·9
Baluchistan States	80,420	205,986	172,991	378,877	420,291	— 9·8
Baroda State	8,127	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 4 6
Bengal States	5,424	477,743	419,783	897,926	822,565	+ 9·0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,644	1,941,186	2,004,483	3,945,669	3,945,209	+ 0·4
Bombay States	63,453	3,769,962	3,639,467	7,409,429	7,388,051	+ 0·3
Central India (*Agency*)	51,531	3,068,962	2,928,061	5,997,023	6,129,019	— 2·2
Central Provinces States	21,176	1,029,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,117,1 2	— 2 4
Gwalior State	26,357	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	— 1·3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,374,676	— 6·8
Kashmir State	84,258	1,757,122	1,563,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5 1
Madras States	10,696	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	4,811,141	+ 13 5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,97 ,892	5,806,193	+ 3 0
North West Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	1,517,791	1,307,245	2,825,136	1,622,094	+ 74·2
Punjab States	37,959	2,445,783	1,990,253	4,416,036	4,212,794	+ 4·8
Rajputana (*Agency*)	128,997	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	10,530,432	— 6·5
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,909	— 7·1
United Provinces States	5,949	581,2 0	553,651	1,134,881	1,189,874	— 4·6
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	37 123,438	34,815,749	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 1·0
Total, India	1,805,332	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 1·2

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghauts lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghauts, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghauts, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; further inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details *see* p. 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes are:—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110.000 (*including Cantonments*).

	In 1921.	In 1911.		In 1921.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,379	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175,914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,153
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Sholapur	119,581	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,450	108,551
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabhārata* and *Rāmayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is represented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The latest principal publications relating to India, published in 1924, are:—Statistical Abstract, 1913 14 to 1923-24; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1924-25; Indian Budget for 1925-26 (H.C. 139); Home Accounts, 1923-24; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1925-26 (Cmd. 2498); Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1924-25; Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (H.C. 34); Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925; Report of Standing Joint Committee on Indian Civil Services Bill (H.C. 127); Allahabad Conspiracy Case (Cmd. 2309); Reforms Enquiry Committee (Cmd. 2360); Views of the Local Governments on the working of the Reforms (Cmd. 2361 and Cmd. 2362); Views of the Government of India regarding the Protocol for the Pacific settlement of International Disputes (Cmd. 2493); Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the increase of the duties on steel; Report of the Civil Justice Committee; Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee; Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of 1923-24. They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1*s.* to 2*s.* 9*d.* each).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (326 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272–231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606–648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 *Babar*, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, *Humayun* (1530–56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540–1545. *Akbar the Great*, Humayun's son (1556–1605), spent a long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. *Jahangir* (1605–27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under *Shah Jahan* (1627–1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangzeb* (1658–1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and *Bahadur Shah* (1707–12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors *Muhammad Shah* (1719–48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, *Ahmad Shah* (1748–1754) and *Alamgir II.* (1754–1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by *Shah Alam* (1759–1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780–1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the *Portuguese* enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the *Dutch* were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. *French* and *Danish* East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule *Warren Hastings* (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tippoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of *Sir John Shore* (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the *Marquess Wellesley* (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tippoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tippoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of *Lord Cornwallis* (1805), and that of *Sir G. Barlow* (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the *Marquess of Hastings* (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepaul ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. *Lord Amherst* (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of *Lord Auckland* (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sobraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *vid* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord

Dalhouise, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1863-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the *Marquess of Ripon* (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the *Marquess of Dufferin* (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of *Lord Elgin* (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more or less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 *Lord Ampthill* occupied the post of Viceroy. *Lord Curzon* was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was

issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (*see* pp. 582 and 585). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant,

was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works programmes were sanctioned. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, *i.e.*, an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1921, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1921. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nankana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67B of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President) reported and made the following recommendations:—The adoption of a policy of protection; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries; a more industrial bias to be given to primary education; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices; development of organisations for increasing the mobility of labour; legislation against dumping; precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries; measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates; and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection, are: (1) that it possesses natural advantages; (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable; (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected; raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries, should be taxed as lightly as possible; the taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty was condemned; the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action

is necessary, in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference were pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz. :—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members, considered that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000) to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission, with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of the Superior Civil Services of India. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Committee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 19¼ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £), the largest cuts being in military expenditure (Rs. 10½ crores = £7,000,000), railways (Rs. 4½ crores = £3,000,000), posts and telegraphs Rs. 137) lakhs = £913,000). The Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. The Government accepted the principle of Protection but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation. Whilst on three points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced, the policy of the Home Government on others conflicted with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Constitution had not yet been adequately tested. In 1923-24 the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were held. The total electorate was 990,979 for the Legislative Assembly and 5,810,345 for eight Provincial Councils. The Swarajists obtained a majority in the Central Provinces and increased their numbers in nearly all the other Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. When the new Councils met Government proposals were blocked and the Governor-General was again forced to "certify" the Budget after it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the Governors were compelled, in consequence of the opposition, to take over all the "transferred" subjects from the Indian Ministers. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the

Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services, the estimated cost of which for the first year is nearly 100 lakhs of rupees. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended, viz., 50 per cent. of Indians in the Indian Civil Service as compared with 39 per cent. at present, in the Police 50 per cent., and in the Forests Services 75 per cent. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918, after the lapse of 10 years. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The political situation was somewhat confused by the sudden death of the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, who was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta Das. The first railway electrification scheme in India was inaugurated in Bombay, and in Madras the Mettur-Cauvery irrigation project, by which 300,000 acres will be brought under irrigation, was commenced. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. In Bombay the mill-hands struck against a reduction of wages, and Government was asked by the mill-owners to repeal the cotton excise duty. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915 and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, P.C.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see* p. 197).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see* p. 582 as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 273 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, and the North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

The Council of State (inaugurated in 1921).

President, Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, C.I.E.

(Rs. 5,000 for 8 months and Rs. 3,000 for 1 month.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent;	In Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population	...	...	...	...	..	...	2†	1	...	3
Total, *elected*	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, *nominated* *										25
Grand Total										59

* Of whom 16 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly (elected 1923).

President, Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel.

(Rs. 5,000 for 6 months and Rs. 3,000 for 6 months.)

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	In Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	Ajmer-Merwara.	Total.
Non-Muhammadans	10	7	6	8	3	8	4	2	...	...	...	48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	30
Europeans	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9
Landholders	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sikhs	..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
General population	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total, *elected*	16	16	17	16	12	12	6	4	4	1	1	105
Total, *nominated**												39*
Grand Total												144

* Of whom 25 are officials.
† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees *per mensem*.]

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Right Hon. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., *b.* 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921) ..... *per mensem* Rs.20,900

Viceroy Designate, The Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood.

Private Secretary, Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.2,750

Military Secretary, Col. R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O.

Comptroller of the Household, Lt.-Col. W. W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 1/15th Sikhs, allnce. (Rs.500–700) + r. pay.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers; Capt. D. B. Daly, Royal Horse Guards; Capt. T. M. Lunham, 17th Q.V.O. Poona Horse; Lt. J. D. Gage-Brown, Somerset L.I.; Lt. G. R. E. Blois, Scots Guards. *Indian Aides-de-Camp*, Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., 10th Baluch Regt.; Risaldar Major Jafar Husain.

Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. J. Norman Walker. Rs.2,100

Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Major E. G. Atkinson, 15th Lancers.

Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard, Capt. R. T. Lawrence, M.C., 4th (D.C.O.) Hodson's Horse.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Members, General Field-Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (1925) Rs.8,333

Sir A. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*); Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Kt. (*Education, Health, and Lands*); Sir C. A. Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Railways and Commerce*); Sir B. P. Blackett, K.C.B. (*Finance*); Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*Industries and Labour*); Satish Ranjan Das (*Law*) each Rs.6,667

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Joint Secretary, H. Tonkinson, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

Deputy Secretary, T. Sloan Rs.1,000–2,550

Director, Intelligence Bureau, D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E. Rs.3,000

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Political Secretary, J. P. Thompson, C.S.I. Rs.4,000

Foreign Secretary, Sir Denis Bray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretaries, K. S. Fitze (Rs.2,000); Major A. E. B. Parsons, D.S.O., O.B.E. Rs.1,700

Under Secretary, Khan Sahib Muhammad Imam-ul-Hak Rs.1,080

Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces, Major-General E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Central India, R. I. R. Glancy, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Rajputana*, Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E.; *Baluchistan*, see p. 591; *North-West Frontier Province*, see p. 590; *States of Western India*, C. C. Watson, C.I.E. (each Rs. 4,000); *Punjab States*, Lt.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E.; *Madras States*, C. W. E. Cottou, C.I.E. each Rs.3,000

RESIDENTS.

Hyderabad, W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Mysore*, S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Persian Gulf*, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E. (each Rs.4,000); *Kashmir*, Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; *Baroda*, E. H. Kealy; *Waziristan*, E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*offg.*); *Gwalior*, L. M. Crump, C.I.E. ..... each Rs.3,000

BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

H.B.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN, Capt. E. T. R. Weekham Rs.3,000

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

Secretary, A. C. McWatters, C.I.E. Rs.4,000

Deputy Secretary, P. R. Rau (*offg.*) Rs.2,000

Currency, Controller of, H. Denning Rs.3,000–3,500

Auditor-General, Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E. Rs.5,000

Revenue, Central Board of: Members and Joint Secretaries, A. R. Loftus Tottenham, C.I.E.; A. H. Lloyd (Rs.3,000–3,500). *Secretary*, V. S. Sundaram Rs.1,660

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

Financial Adviser, A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E. Rs.3,250

Deputy Financial Advisers, Lt.-Col. R. Prince, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. A. G. Murray, Lt.-Col. W. V. Richards Rs.1,000–2,250

Military Accountant-General, Col. A. W. Daldy, O.B.E.

MINTS.

Mint Masters, Lt.-Col. G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., Capt. A. J. Ransford (*offg.*) (Calcutta) (Rs.2,000–200–3,000); Major R. E. Stace (Bombay) Rs.2,000–200–3,000

Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints, Major W. J. Kennedy-Mirards Rs.1,400–80–1,800

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, E. Burdon, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. M. Young.....Rs.2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., R.I.M Rs.2,800
Deputy Director, Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E.....Rs.1,900
Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Commdr. A. G. Kinch, D.S.O. Rs.1,100
Chief Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, E. P. Newnham, C.I.E.
Chief Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, Eng.-Capt. F. B. Phillips, O.B.E. Rs.1,550

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, R. L. Corbett, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, N. J. Roughton.....Rs.2,250
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji, Rai Sahib L. Sen. (*offg.*) Rs.1,000–1,250
Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle.....Rs.2,000
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, C. G. Freke Rs.1,300–2,250
Indian Tariff Board: President, G. Rainy, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Members, V. G. Kale, P. P. Ginwala.
Secretary, G. C. F. Ramsden.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Additional Joint Secretary, S. C. Gupta Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. Spence Rs.2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Lieut.-Col. Sir Robert W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs.2,000–2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Chief Commissioner, Sir C. D. M. Hindley Rs.5,000
Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G. ; F. A. Hadow, C.V.O. .....each Rs.4,000
Financial Commissioner, G. G. Sim, C.I.E.

Directors, S. C. Tomkins ; A. J. Chase, O.B.E. ; Lt.-Col. F. R. H. Eustace (*offg.*) ; S. D. Manson ; A. M. Hayman ; J. M. D. Wrench (*offg.*) Rs.2,500–3,000
Secretary, P. H. Maflin, O.B.E., M.C. Rs.2,500–2,800
Chief Engineer with the Board, Lt.-Col. H. E. C. Cowie, C.B.E., D.S.O. Rs.2,750–3,000
Accountant-General, J. M. Hartley Rs.2,750–3,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND LANDS.

Secretary, J. W. Bhore, C.I.E., C.B.E.....Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs.2,500
Educational Commissioner, J. A. Richey, C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir Peter H. Clutterbuck, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs.3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director-General, Major-General Sir R. C. McWatt, C.I.E. Rs.3,500
Deputy Director-General, Lieut.-Col. J. K. S. Fleming, O.B.E. Rs.2,150
Public Health Commissioner, Lt.-Col. J. D. Graham, C.I.E. Rs.2,500–3,000
Assistant Directors-General, Lieut.-Col. G. G. Hirst (Rs.2,000) ; Capt. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C. Rs.1,300

Archæology: Director-General, Sir John H. Marshall, C.I.E. Rs.1,750–2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Col.-Commdt. E. A. Tandy, R.E. Rs.3,250
Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. D. Clouston, C.I.E. Rs.2,750
Zoological Survey of India: Director, Major R. B. S. Sewell Rs.1,750–2,000
Botanical Survey: Director, C. C. Calder D.A. Rs.750
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India, A. F. M. Abdul Ali Rs.1,300–40–1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, J. A. Chapman Rs.1,000–50–1500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR.

Secretary, A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, A. G. Clow Rs.1,400–2,650
Under Secretary, Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli Rs.1,450
Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib H. L. Chibber Rs.1,000–1,250

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Deputy Secretary, D. G. Harris Rs.2,150
Assistant Secretary, W. G. Dollman Rs.1,000–50–1,250
Consulting Engineer, Sir F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E. Rs.3,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director-General, Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke, C.S.I., O.B.E. Rs.4,000
Deputy Directors, H. R. Sams, C.I.E. (Rs.2,475) ; Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha (Rs.1,750–100–2,150) ; F. T. de Monte. Rs.1,750–100–2,150
Chief Engineer, W. Sutherland, C.S.I. Rs.2,750–125–3,000
Deputy Chief Engineers, G. P. Roy, G. A. Hopkins.....Rs.1,750–100–2,150
Director, Wireless Branch, Comdr. R. L. Nicholson, D.S.O. Rs.2,500

Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Controller of, E. E. Coombs, O.B.E. Rs.1,500–250–2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Controller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. Rs.3,000–100–3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, C.I.E. (Rs.2,250–100–2,750) ; Lieut.-Col. H. M. Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E.....Rs.750–1,200
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai Rs.750–1,200
Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. Wraight Rs.3,000
Observatories, Director-General of, Sir Gilbert Walker Rs.1,750–2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, E. H. Pascoe Rs.3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, R. R. Simpson. Rs.2,000–2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. N. L. Sheldon Rs.1,500–2,000
Simla Circle, Engineer, A. Brebner, C.I.E. Rs.2,150

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors'" Provinces—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The figures are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members *elected* by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Burma.	Coorg.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	21	...	...
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12	...	...
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	1	2
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	...	...	...
Universities	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	2	1	5	...
Sikhs	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Interests	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
General Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Indian Urban Population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Karen Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
General Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Non-Jama	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total *elected*	98	86	114	100	71	76	54‡	39	79	15
Total *nominated*, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14	24	5
Grand Total	127	111	140	123	93	103	71	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials]	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	11	4

* 28 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans. † 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.
‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (18 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1924 comprised over 5,800,000 persons.

(1) MADRAS (area, 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madura (138,804) and Trichinopoly (120,422), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (April, 1924) .....Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,350
Milit. Sec., Lt.-Col. F. C. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. M. B. C. Plowden; Lieut. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C.; Lieut. M. E. B. Portal; Risaldar Major Hamir Singh Bahadur.
Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. .....Rs. 1,200
Commdt., Governor's Bodyguard, Major M. H. Jackson, D.S.O., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K,C.I.E.; N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur; T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Raja of Panagal; Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro; Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Diwan Bahadur D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O. .....Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal .....(per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal ...Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 3,750
Second Sec., E. W. Legh, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt., &c., Sec., C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., Rs. 2,750
Law Sec., R. B. V. T. Krishnama Achariyar (*actg.*) Rs. 1,750
Finance Sec., G. T. Boag .....Rs. 2,750
Development Sec., G. T. H. Bracken .....Rs. 2,600
Public Works Secs., M. R. Kharegat (*Bldys. and Roads*) (Rs. 3,125); P. Hawkins (*Irrign.*) (Rs. 3,125); Lt.-Col. C. J. Clarke, D.S.O., R.E. (*Rlys.*) .....(S.p. Rs. 250)
Board of Revenue, M. E. Couchman, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); N. Macmichael (Rs. 3,500); H. G. Stokes, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Victor M. C. Trotter ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir C. G. Spencer; W. W. Phillips; Sir C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan; V. Ramesan; C. E. Odgers; M. D. Devadoss; M. Venkatasubba Rao; E. H. Wallace; H. O. C. Beasley; D. G. Waller .....Rs. 4,000

(2) BOMBAY.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including *Sind*, but not *Aden* and *Perim*, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (83,000) who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive

North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,581), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,883), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, *see* p. 591.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.

Governor, H.E. Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Dec. 1923) Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., J. C. Kerr, C.I.E. .....Rs. 1,525
Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. B. Lyon; Capt. K. E. Previté, R.M.; Capt. T. B. C. Piggott, M.C.; Capt. J. P. Robinson; *Indian A.D.C.*, Risaldar-Major Lakhpat Singh.
Surgeon, Major A. G. Tresidder .....Rs. 1,100

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir M. H. H. Hayward, K.C.S.I.; H. S. Lawrence, C.S.I.; Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta; C. Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta (*temp.*).....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Sir Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah; Bhaskarrav Vithojirav Jadhav; Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi.....each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Dep. President, Bhojsingh Gurdinomal Pahalajani .....Rs. 500
Sec., Naoroji Jahangir Wadia.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political, &c., Sec., J. E. B. Hotson, O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Finance Sec., G. Wiles .....Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec., G. A. Thomas, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Gen., Educl. Sec., C. W. A. Turner .....Rs. 2,875
Home Sec., A. Montgomerie, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., R. T. Harrison ...Rs. 3,250
Legal Sec., P. E. Percival, C.I.E.....Rs. 3,000
Development Sec., R. D. Bell, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Commr. in Sind, P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir Norman C. Macleod.....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; Sir A. B. Marten; A. M. Kajiji; C. G. H. Fawcett; L. C. Crump; N. W. Kemp; G. D. Madgaonkar each Rs. 4,000

SIND.

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. .....Rs. 3,500
Addl. Judl. Commrs., B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy; E. Raymond; A. H. S. Aston; Dr. F. X. de Souza; Rupchand Bilaram (*temp.*)....Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 54 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.S.C.I., G.C.I.E. (March, 1922)..... Rs. 10,000
Private Secy., H. R. Wilkinson Rs. 1,500 + O.P. £30
Military Sec., Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. G. M. Shewen; Capt. H. Bruce Johnstone; Capt. S. B. Horn, M.C.
Indian A.D.C., Risaldar-Mal Singh.
Surg. to the Govr., Major E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I; Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur, of Nadia.....each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

(Vacant).....each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Evan Cotton, Kt., C.I.E....Rs. 3,500
Dep. President, Dr. A. Suhrawardy .....Rs. 416
Sec., J. Bartley.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., L. Birley, C.I.E. Rs. 3,750
Judl. Sec., H. C. Liddell .....Rs. 2,900
Rev. Sec., W. S. Hopkyns, O.B.E.....Rs. 2,750
Local Self-Govt. Sec., S. W. Goode .....Rs. 2,750
Fin. and Commerce Sec., J. A. Woodhead Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec., J. Bartley .....Rs. 2,400
Agric. and Industries Sec., Guru Saday Dutt Rs. 2,750
Educ. Sec., J. H. Lindsay .....Rs. 2,750
Pub. Wks. Secs., (*Irrign.*) C. Addams-Williams, C.I.E.; (*Roads and Bldgs.*) G. G. Dey each Rs. 3,250

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir L. Sanderson, K.C. .....Rs. 6 000
Judges, Sir N. R. Chatarji; Sir H. Walmsley; Sir W. E. Greaves; Sir B. B. Newbould; G. C. Rankin; C. C. Ghose; P. L. Buckland; Z. R. Zahid Suhrawardy; A. H. Cuming; H. G. Pearson; B. B. Ghosh; E. B. H. Panton; A. Page; A. Chotzner; Manmatha Nath Mukharji (*addtl.*); Dwarka Nath Chakrabarti (*addtl.*); W. G. Gregory (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES of AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice,

barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hinducity of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436). Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 157,220.
„ (Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 240,566.

Governor, H.E. Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Dec. 1922).....Rs. 10,000
Priv. Sec., Maj. R. O. Chamier.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. E. B. Girling, M.C.; Capt. B. Tarleton.
Hon. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major Abdus Sattar Khan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Samuel P. O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Finance*); Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E., M.B.E. (*Home*) .....Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

(Vacant) (*Indus. and Agric.*); Rai Rajeshwar Bali, O.B.E. (*Educ. and Local Self-Govt.*) each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram ...Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Pandit Kharagjit Misra .....Rs. 416
Sec., W. K. Porter .....Rs. 800–50–1000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., C. E. D. Peters Rs. 2,600
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E. Rs. 2,500
Industries and Educ. Sec., Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,450
Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., G. B. F. Muir.....Rs. 2,350
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs., &c.*) A. C. Verrieres, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); (*Irrign.*) A. C. H. Laurie (Rs. 3,125); (*Sarda Canal*) F. F. Bion Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, Sir S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I., C.I.E.; R. Burn, C.S.I.....each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Edward Grimwood Mears Rs. 5,000
Judges, C. H. Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay; Dr. Shah Muhammad Sulaiman; Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal; S. R. Daniels; Barjor Jamshedji Dalal; Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal Mukharji (*addtl.*); G. P. Boys (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, L. Stuart, C.I.E. Rs. 3,500
Add. do., Saiyid Wazir Hasan.....Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,846 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration, who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 55% of the population are Muhammadans, and 32% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.

Governor, H.E. Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May 1924) .....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major D. Pott, D.S.O., M.C. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. C. W. Johns; Capt. E. W. O'D. Inglis; Hony. Lieut. Risaldar Major Hira Singh (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, C.I.E. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain; Rai Sahib Chaudhri Chhoti Ram .....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Sardar Mohinder Singh.
Sec., Sardar Abnashna Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., H. D. Craik, C.S.I. ...Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., M. Irving, O.B.E. .....Rs. 2,500
Transferred Depts. Sec., J. G. Beazley Rs. 2,150
Home Sec., J. M. Dunnett, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,500
Legislative Sec., M. V. Bhide .....Rs. 2,500
Police Dept., Inspr.-General, S. A. Cocks, C.B.E. Rs. 2,500
Edn. Dept., Director of Public Instruction, Sir G. Anderson, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,650
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) W. P. Sangster, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); A. R. Murray (Rs. 3,250); E. R. Foy (Rs. 3,250); (*Bldgs. and Roads*) A. S. Montgomery, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,250
Financial Adviser, P. W. D. & Joint Sec., Finance Dept., J. Davidson, O.B.E.....Rs. 2,250
Financial Commrs., H. P. Tollinton, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500); A. M. Stow, O.B.E. .....(Rs. 3,500)

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway; A. E. Martineau; M. H. Harrison; C. Ffoorde, K.C.; A. Campbell; Jai Lal (*addtl.*); J. Addison (*addtl.*); K. B. Zafar Ali (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,212,192.

These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangale are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.
Pop. 341,962.

,, ,, UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.

Governor, H.E. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Jan., 1923).....Rs. 8,333

Private Secs., Capt. V. F. Gamble, C.I.E. Rs. 1,100

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty, M.V.O.; Naib-Commdt. Sardar Bahadur Sarran Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

U. May Oung; Sir James MacKenna, C.I.E. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

U. Maung Gyee, U Pu .....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Robert Giles.
Deputy President, U Ba Pe.
Sec., Khon Hock Chuan.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., F. Lewisohn, C.S.I., C.B.E. ...Rs. 3,415
Home and Political (Addtl. Sec.), W. B. Brander, C.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000
Finance and Revenue Sec., W. Booth-Graveley (*offg.*).....Rs. 2,300
Fin. and Rev. (Addtl. Sec.), A. E. Gilliat (Rs. 1,900)
Public Works Secs., J. D. Stuart; A. J. R. Hope, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,415
Educn., Local Govt., &c., Sec., J. Clague Rs. 2,300
Agric., Excise, &c., Sec., C. R. P. Cooper (*offg.*) Rs. 2,300
Financial Comms., S. A. Smyth, C.S.I. (*offg.*) Rs. 3,300
Development Comm. (vacant) .....Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, J. G. Rutledge ....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. H. S. Pratt; B. H. Heald; W. Carr; J. R. E. Cunliffe; E. D. Duckworth; Parungavur Narasimha Chari; J. A. Maung Gyi; Jyotis Ranjan Das; R. E. Otter, M.C.; U. Ba (*addtl.*) ..... each Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,181 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable seaboard. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. 82 % of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.

Governor, H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922) .....Rs. 8,333
Priv. Sec., Capt. G. E. R. Edgcome .....Rs. 1,500
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. E. Wakeham; Major C. G. Lees (*Hon.*); Lieut. Muhammad Raza Khan (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

S. Sinha; E. L. L. Hammond, C.S.I., C.B.E. each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (*Educn.*); Ganesh Datta Singh (*Local Self Govt.*) each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad Nur ..... Rs. 3,000
Sec., J. A. Samuel .....Rs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., J. D. Sifton, C.I.E. (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,000
Fin. Sec., H. K. Briscoe, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,450
Revenue Sec., J. R. Dain .....Rs. 2,250
Judl. Sec., A. E. Scroope .....Rs. 2,400
Educ. Sec. & Dir. of Industries, B. A. Collins Rs. 2,650
Public Works Secs., (*Irrigm.*) Rai Bahadur Bishin Svarup; (Rs. 3,250); (*Rds. and Bldgs.*) H. Wardle .....Rs. 3,250
Local Self-govt. Sec., H. E. Horsfield.....Rs. 2,350

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Dawson Miller .....Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir B. K. Mullick; Sir Jwala Prashad; Prafulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J. Bucknill, K.C.; R. L. Ross; H. Sabay (*addtl.*) each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq. miles; pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur.

The country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar (area, 17,767 sq. miles; pop. 3,075,316), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent (which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army). In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.

Governor, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (Jan. 1925) .....Rs. 6,000
Priv. Sec., Major T. S. Paterson, M.C.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. R. Ashley.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

J. T. Marten, Shripad Balwant Tambe each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President (vacant) .....Rs. 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E. ...Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, J. F. Dyer Rs. 2,450
Finl. Sec., H. C. Gowan.....Rs. 2,500
Rev. Sec., S. Waterston.....Rs. 2,350
Legal Sec., D. G. Mitchell, C.I.E. .....Rs. 2,450
Educ. Sec., A. Beckett .....Rs. 2,000
Public Works Secs. (*Bldgs. & Roads*) J. A. Baker (Rs. 3,125); and (*Irrign.*), Lt.-Col. H. de Pollard-Lowsley, O.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

W. T. W. Baker, C. S. Findlay, (*offg.*) (Rs. 3,500); (*addtl.*) H. F. Hallifax; P. S. Kotval; F. W. A. Prideaux, O.B.E. .....each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 7,606,230) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H.E. Sir John Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Oct. 1922) ..... Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec. and offg. A.D.C., J. H. Crace...Rs. 1,450

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad; A. W. Botham, C.I.E. .....Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS.

Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Datta, Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad Saadulla .....Rs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Abdul Hamid .....Rs. 500
Dep. Presdt., Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri.
Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., A. Mellor...Rs. 2,550

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary (vacant).....Rs. 2,900
Second Sec., G. T. Lloyd .....Rs. 2,650
Public Works Sec., O. H. Deseune .....Rs. 3,000

(10) The NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.
Chief Commr., H. N. Bolton. C.S.I., C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Secretary to Chief Commr., Major M. E. Rae Rs. 1,000–2,500
Judicial Commr. (vacant).....Rs. 3,000
Rev. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. J. Keen, C.I.E., C.B.E., T. B. Copeland (*offg.*) .....Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Col. C. H. Haswell (*Bldgs.*), Rs. 2,050; S. Walker (*Irrign.*) .....Rs. 2,150

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 73 % of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512.
Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E. ..... Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.
Chief Com., S. E. Peaty, C.S.I., C.I.E. .....Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamuk (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier

was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *vid* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 4,000
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Capt. P. Gaisford.
Rev. and Judl. Commr., Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 593 sq. miles; pop. 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, E. R. Abbott, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

(15) The ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E. .....Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1923-24 was £9,342,000. In 1923-24, 1,220 vessels called at Aden, and 480 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadramaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Sair.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O....*per mensem* Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria* Islands, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July–August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 22). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, and the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supernumerary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On

appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment 12*s.* 4*d.* a day. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—A competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 22, 1926, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1, 1926; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 10, 1926. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 700, and thence to Rs. 1,450 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service* are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs. 150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

Indian Public Works and State Railways Departments.—Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineers in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 24, on the 1st Aug. of the year in which the examination takes place. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 525 a month. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,675 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The normal age limits are over 19 and under 22 on the 1st January of the year of candidature, but the upper age limit will be extended by two years in favour of applicants whose theoretical and practical knowledge of forestry renders them, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, eligible for appointment without undergoing further training. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. Selected candidates must be prepared to give an undertaking that they will not marry before reaching India. Any breach of this undertaking will entail forfeiture of appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree *with Honours* in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. A fair knowledge of either German or French is required. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. The Secretary of State reserves the right to require candidates to pass a competitive examination. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 per mensem) and rises by increments to Rs. 1,650, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1924.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

Separation of Central and Provincial Finances.

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government, as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the nine "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma, and in the Province of Coorg. As regards these provinces the functions of Government has been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920–21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy which it is intended to pursue in the matter is a progressive reduction of provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. As special measures, the annual contribution of Rs. 63 lakhs by the Province of Bengal has been remitted for a total period of six years with effect from 1922–23, and for the year 1925–26 a reduction of Rs. 50 lakhs in the aggregate has been made in favour of certain provinces.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921, as from what date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceases to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (*See* p. 600 for the Indian system of notation.

Gross Revenue and Receipts.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Principal Heads of Revenue:			
Customs	3969·6	...	3969·6
Taxes on Income	1823·6	25·5	1849·1
Salt	1001·5	...	1001·5
Opium	424·8	...	424·8
Land Revenue	43·1	3446·5	3489·6
Excise	48·2	1892·3	1940·5
Stamps	27·7	1243·4	1271·1
Forest	21·2	541·0	562·2
Registration	1·6	121·2	122·8
Scheduled Taxes	...	33·1	33·1
Tributes from Native States	86·8	...	86·8
Total	7448·1	7303·0	14751·1
Railways (net receipts) †	3269·4	3·8	3273·2
Irrigation (net receipts)†	10·5	706·6	717·1
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts)†	96·1	...	96·1
Interest Receipts	316·6	158·7	475·3
Civil Administration:			
Justice	4·4	87·0	91·4
Jails and Police	8·5	89·1	97·6
Ports and Pilotage	21·8	1·0	22·8
Education	1·5	61·8	63·3
Medical and Public Health	4·3	51·4	55·7
Agriculture	8·4	25·5	33·9
Misc. Departments	19·6	28·3	47·9
Total	68·5	344·1	412·6
Currency and Mint	312·7	...	312·7
Civil Works	37·1	65·6	102·7
Miscellaneous:			
Superannuation	35·5	47·2	82·7
Stationery and Printing	13·4	14·9	28·3
Miscellaneous	45·9	124·7	170·6
Total	94·8	186·8	281·6
Receipts by Military Depts.	481·6	...	481·6
Extraordinary Receipts	259·7	...	259·7
Grand Total	12395·1	8768·6	21163·7
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts.	921·5	*921·6*	...
Total Revenue as finally distributed between Central and Provincial (in lakhs of rupees)	13316·6	7847·1	21163·7
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£88,778	£52,314	£141,092

Expenditure charged against Revenue.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Direct Demands on the Revenue:			
Customs	71·4	...	71·4
Taxes on Income	62·7	...	62·7
Salt	136·1	...	136·1
Opium	258·8	...	258·8
Land Revenue	11·1	506·9	518·0
Excise and Stamps	*32·6*	163·3	130·7
Forest	36·2	333·6	369·8
Registration	0·3	63·5	63·8
Scheduled Taxes	...	0·3	0·3
Total	544·0	1067·6	1611·6

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—*continued.* (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Railways:			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	1757·7	...	1757·7
Other expenditure	867·5	*107·7*	759·8
Total	2625·2	*107·7*	2517·5
Irrigation:			
Interest on debt	11·9	444·9	456·8
Other expenditure	4·5	55·5	*60·0*
Total	16·4	500·4	516·8
Posts & Telegraphs:			
Interest on debt	63·9	...	63·9
Other expenditure	*—88·5*	...	*—88·5*
Total	25·4	...	25·4
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs)	1295·1	172·1	1467·2
On other obligations	438·3	13·7	452·0
Total	1733·4	185·8	1919·2
Civil Administration:			
General Administration (India)	112·1	922·3	1078·1
General Administration (Home)	43·7		
Audit	74·6	...	74·6
Justice	13·6	525·5	539·1
Jails and Police	120·5	1328·4	1448·9
Ports and Pilotage	22·8	33·8	56·6
Ecclesiastical	29·3	...	29·3
Political and Scientific	382·3	4·2	386·5
Education	30·6	956·8	987·4
Medical & Public Health	39·6	391·3	430·9
Agriculture	23·7	169·1	192·8
Miscellaneous Depts.	41·2	95·5	136·7
Total	934·0	4426·9	5360·9
Currency	99·1	...	99·1
Civil Works	170·3	861·0	1031·3
Miscellaneous:			
Famine Relief	·05	135·5	135·5
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions	28·8	...	28·8
Superannuation	297·6	322·2	619·8
Stationery and Printing	51·2	114·0	165·2
Miscellaneous	68·9	103·6	172·5
Total	446·5	675·3	1121·8
Mil. & Marine Services	6104·3	...	6104·3
Extraordinary Items	341·0	...	341·0
Total expend. charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	13039·6	7609·3	20648·9
Adjustmts. between Cen. & Provincial Govts.	38·0	*38·0*	...
Grand Total	13077·6	7571·3	20648 9
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£87,184	£50,475	£137,659
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−) (000 omitted)	£1,594	£1,839	£3,433

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1923–24.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.°	Surplus (+) or Deficit (−)
Madras	1638·6	1602·3	+36·3
Bombay	1481·2	1451·9	+29·3
Bengal	1013·2	977·9	+35·3
U. Provinces	1270·9	1287·3	*−16·4*
Punjab	1090·8	979·0	+111·8
Burma and Shan States	980·6	988·7	*−8·1*
Bihar and Orissa	528·5	484·5	+44·0
Central Provinces & Berar	538·9	516·2	+22·7
Assam	225·9	205·0	+20·9
Total	8768·6	8492·8	+275·8
less— Contributions, &c., to Central Government	*921·5*	*921·5*	...
Net (as shown in table *above*)	7847·1	7571·3	275·8
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£52,314	£50,475	£1,839

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1924–25.

The revised estimates for 1924–25 show a surplus in the following cases (in lakhs of rupees): Central Government, 399·6; Bengal, 27·6; Punjab, 93·2; Bihar and Orissa, 7·1; Central Provinces, 25·6; Assam, 14·6; Coorg, 1·1. There are deficits in the case of: Madras, 20·3; Bombay, 27·5; United Provinces, 29·7; Burma and Shan States, 80·3. The total estimated surplus for 1924–25 for the Central Government and the Provincial Governments is Rs. 411 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1925–26.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.°	*Surplus.*	*Deficit*
Madras	1652	1622	30	...
Bombay	1610	1706	...	96
Bengal	1045	1067	...	23
United Provinces	1282	1232	50	...
Punjab	1140	1081	59	...
Bihar and Orissa	544	579	...	35
Burma	1040	1166	...	126
Central Provinces and Berar	557	550	7	...
Assam	244	241	3	...
Coorg	14·5	15	...	·5
Total	9128·5	9259	149	280·5
less Contributions to Central Government	*620*	*620*	...	...
Total	8508·5	8639	149	280·5
Central Government ordinary revenue	12447	13043	...	...
Contributions from Provincial Governments	620	...	24 ...	...
Total	21575·5	21682	173	280·5
Equals (at 15 Rs. to £) (000 omitted)	£143,800	£144,500	Deficit £700 (approx.)	

° Including Contributions to the Central Government.

Net Revenue and Expenditure of the Central Government.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1923–24 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

Net Revenue (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1923–24.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	
Customs	3969·6
Taxes on Income	1823·5
Salt	1001·5
Opium	166·0
Other Heads	228·6
	7189·2
Commercial Undertakings:	
Railways	644·2
Irrigation	6·9
Posts and Telegraphs	70·8
	709·1
Currency and Mint:	
Currency	211·9
Mint	1·8
	213·7
Provincial Contributions and Adjustments	883·6
Miscellaneous Civil Receipts	45·9
Extraordinary Items	81·4
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	8960·2
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£59,735

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees. (See p. 600 for Indian system of notation.)

Net Expenditure.

	1923–24.
Debt Services	1416·9
Military Services:	
Army	5218·3
Marine	71·8
Military Engineer Services	332·6
	5622·7
Collection of Revenue	285·2
Civil Administration	865·5
Miscel. Civil Charges	397·6
Civil Works	133·3
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	8721·2
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1)	£58,141
Surplus (+) or *Deficit* (−) (000 omitted)—Surplus	£1,594

Capital Expenditure.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	Accounts, 1923–24.	Revised Estimate, 1924–25.	Budget Estimate, 1925–26.
	*(In lakhs of rupees.)**		
State Railways	2080·0	1285·0	2300·0
Postal & Telegraph Debt	75·2	165·0	213·5
Irrigation Works	0·1	0·1	0·3
New Capital at Delhi	154·7	137·0	155·0
Other Capital expenditure	—	—	343·3
Total	2310·0	1587·1	3012·1
(Equals at Rs. 15 to £) (000 omitted.)	£15,400	£10,581	£20,081

Provincial Governments.

Madras	16·4	32·8	47·6
Bombay	391·0	573·7	584·9
Bengal	...	1·1	6·7
United Provinces	116·8	140·1	133·2
Punjab	149·6	141·5	273·1
Burma & Shan States	0·6	...	...
Bihar and Orissa	...	...	...
Central Provs. & Berar	25·9	28·1	46·8
Assam	1·0	1·3	...
Coerg	...	...	...
Total	700·1	916·4	1182·9
(Equals at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 Omitted)	£4,667	£6,109	£7,886

Burden of Taxation.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1923–24 was estimated at Rs. 4·0 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5·4 per head. The Budget of 1919–20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920–21. The Budget for 1920–21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921–22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922–23 increased railway passenger fares,

postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 2¼ to Rs. 2½ a maund. The Budget for 1924-25 reduced the salt tax to Rs. 1¼ per maund and imposed a specific duty on certain materials for match manufacture. No additional taxation was proposed in 1925-26, but certain minor amendments were made in the Customs Tariff.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1925, the debt of India (Central and Provincial Governments) amounted to Rs. 77,659 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 106 crores, besides a charge of £58,836,500 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 1010 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £39,999,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £13,514,000 and Rs. 3,174 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietors or proprietary village communities (*zamindari*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled zamindari districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled raiyatwari districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 3,490 lakhs (£23,264,000.)

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1923-24, 2,950 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 5,349 chests sold direct to Governments of Borneo, Netherlands (Indies), Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,832,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,735,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31, 1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to Rs. 1,941 lakhs (£12,940,000), gross in 1923-24 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 3,969 lakhs (£26,464,000) in 1923-24. (For tariff *see* page 599.) The export duty on rice yielded 118 lakhs (£788,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods lakhs 157 (£1,044,000) in 1923-24. The export duty on jute produced 358 lakhs 2,385,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	*Rate of Tax per Rupee.**
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
,, 5,000 ,,	6 ,,
,, 10,000 ,,	9 ,,
,, 20,000 ,,	12 ,,
,, 30,000 ,,	15 ,,
,, 40,000 ,,	18 ,,

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee. Rs. 1,850 lakhs (£12,334,000) were received from taxes on income in 1923-24.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,271 lakhs gross (£8,474,000) in 1924-25. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (82 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1¼ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 2½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1¼ from March 1, 1924. Rs. 1,002 lakhs (£6,676,000) was received from salt in 1923-24.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1923-24 conveyed 1,209 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 33 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1924, was 462,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1923-24 was over 19 million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,114 lakhs (£14,097,000) at the end of 1923-24. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year 1924 a surplus of 54 lakhs (£361,000). The net receipts of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounted to 16½ lakhs (£110,000) in 1923-24. Its capital expenditure to the end of 1923-24 was £1,181,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = £1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1924, was 38,039, while the mileage under construction was 759. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge (5½ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1924, the total capital at charge was Rs. 724 crores (£482,900,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1923–24 amounted to 3.935 lakhs (£26,232,000), showing a percentage of 5·4 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers increased to 599 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 98 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net gain from State railways was 644 lakhs (£4,361,000) in 1923–24. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1923–24 was about 2,132 lakhs (£14,200,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1924, was £59,558,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,528,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 27½ million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 1½ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1923–24 to £28,120,800; Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £10,098,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £4,142,400; other Debt Services, £1,820,000; Stores, £2,424,000, of which £1,607,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,764,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,576,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,923,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,206,000; home administration, £227,500. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at 1*s.* 4*d.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1925, amounted to £48,513,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1925, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £39,996,814 (estimated value), while £3,186 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 68,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 143,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Indian State troops furnished by Indian States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 37,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficients). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902–9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912–13 to about 5,623 lakhs (£37,485,000) in 1923–24. The estimated net expenditure for 1925–26 is 5,625 lakhs (£37,500,000). During the Great War of 1914–18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1·3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 101,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

The ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 14 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*s.p.t.*) .....Rs. 2,800

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 14 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras,

Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1923–24 numbered 219,131, and the scholars 9,316,654, including 1,001,466 females, excluding scholars in night schools in some Provinces. Of the institutions, about 75 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1923–24, £13,274,000, £2,890,000 came from fees, and £8,210,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1923–24 numbered 772, controlling a total population of nearly 19 millions, and receiving an income of £6,878,000 from rates and taxes (octroi, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,256,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 12,155 members of municipal bodies 1,133 were officials and 11,022 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Over 32 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £7,826,000 in 1923–24 was devoted to civil works, 37 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 9,300 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1923, 2,129,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,190,000 persons were tried, and 996,500 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 731 were sentenced to death and 595 executed, 1,886 to transportation, and 173,929 to imprisonment. The strength of the police in 1923 was 14,113 officers and 182,733 men. There were 775 prisons, with a daily average of 128,645 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 8,790 prisoners on March 31, 1924.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 25·00 in 1923. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918–19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1923 were about 11,183,000 in India as a whole. Over 23,000 people were killed by snakes in 1923. In 3,651 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 38,281,000 patients were treated in 1923. The number of persons vaccinated in 1923–24 was 9,835,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archæological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913–14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920–21 and 1921–22 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1920–21.	1921–22.	1922–23.	1923–24.	1924–25.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	223,732	177,564	155,138	151,741	164,432
Government Stores	7,692	10,834	8,990	6,381	4,492
Total Merchandise ...	231,424	188,398	164,128	158,122	168,924
Treasure—Private	15,610	20,766	42,030	34,802	66,018
Government ...	7,565	100	357	668	14
Total Treasure.....	23,175	20,866	42,387	35,470	66,032
Total Imports	254,599	209,264	206,515	193,592	234,956
Exports of Private Merchandise:					
Indian Produce, &c.	160,008	154,253	199,441	232,557	256,564
Foreign Goods (re-exports)	12,029	9,376	10,109	8,716	9,006
Government Stores	6,392	2,143	1,164	977	1,379
Total Merchandise ...	178,429	165,772	210,714	242,250	266,949
Treasure—Private	17,201	12,662	1,854	2,370	3,276
Government ...	246	50	157	79	170
Total Treasure.....	17,447	12,712	2,011	2,449	3,446
Total Exports	195,876	178,484	212,725	244,699	270,395
Total Sea-borne Trade	450,475	387,748	419,240	438,291	505,351
Net Imports of Treasure	5,728	8,154	40,376	33,021	62,586
Net Exports of Merchandise	52,995*	23,626*	46,586	84,128	98,025
Excess of Exports	58,723†	30,780†	6,210	51,107	35,439

* Net Imports of Merchandise. † Excess of Imports.

five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

During the year 1924–25 as compared with 1923–24 the value of the imports increased by Rs. 6,204 lakhs (£41,365,000), and the exports increased by Rs. 3,855 lakhs (£25,696,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were :—Cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs. 1484 lakhs = £9,900,000), sugar (Rs. 545 lakhs = £3,634,000), raw and waste cotton (Rs. 173 lakhs = £1,159,000), yarns, other than cotton, jute, silk and woollen (Rs. 121 lakhs = £809,000).

In the export trade (Indian merchandise) jute, yarns and manufacture increased by £6,284,000 ; raw and waste jute by £6,120,000 ; seeds by £2,234,000 ; raw and waste wool £1,264,000 ; tea by £1,164,000 ; grain, pulse, and flour by £9,462,000 ; hides and skins by £854,000 ; and iron and steel and manufactures thereof by £595,000. There were decreases in gums by £1,040,000, raw and waste cotton by £5,150,000, tea by £1,164,000 and chemicals, &c., by £739,000.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1924–25 (converted at Rs. 15 = £1):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods	£48,443	Fruits & Vegeta's	£1,063
Raw Cotton	2,830	Precious Stones	797
Machinery, &c.	9,827	Coal and Coke	883
Iron and Steel	10,442	Rubber Manuf's	1,033
Sugar, &c.	13,935	Copper	1,070
Railway plant	4,050	Matches	592
Mineral Oils	6,234	Paints	844
Cotton Yarn	6,442	Apparel	1,030
Hardware, &c.	3,325	Build'g, &c., Mat'ls	782
Silk Goods	2,487	Soap	883
Instruments, &c.	2,014	Silk (raw)	794
Liquors	2,189	Salt	943
Dyes	1,938	Haberdashery, &c.	770
Woollen Goods	2,903	Stationery	544
Motor Cars	1,466	Belting	629
Provisions	2,612	Aluminium	651
Paper, &c.	2,023	Tin	580
Spices	1,772	Tea Chests	629
Brass, &c.	2,111	Arms, ammunitions, &c.	616
Glass	1,733	*Government Stores:*	
Cigarettes, &c.	1,319	Rly. plant, &c.	£864
Chemicals	1,403	Mach'y & millw'k	592
Drugs & M'dicin's	1,208		

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton (raw)	£60,879	Coffee	£1,393
Grain & Flour	43,377	Bran, &c.	1,059
Jute Manuf's	34,514	Wood	939
Tea	22,262	Dyes	905
Seeds	22,112	Rubber	954
Jute (raw)	19,454	Paraffin Wax	910
Cotton Yarn and Manufactures	8,006	Spices	712
Lac	5,034	Coir	816
Hides and Skins	4,516	Tobacco	790
Leather	4,859	Mica	685
Metals & Ores	4,792	Hemp	1,152
Wool (raw)	3,380	Carpets	747
Opium	982	Re-Exports:	
Petroleum	1,655	*Government Stores;*	
Oilcake	1,466	Opium to Govt. of Hong-Kong, &c.)	756
Manures	844		

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1924–25 :—

Countries.	Private Merchandise only.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted)	£164,432	£256,564
	Per cent.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	54·1	24·0
Belgium	2·8	3·7
Ceylon	0·5	3·5
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1·1	2·4
Egypt	0·3	3·9
France	1·0	5·2
Germany	6·2	6·7
Holland	1·2	2·0
Hong Kong	0·5	0·8
Italy	1·6	6·0
Japan	6·9	14·3
Java and Borneo	6·6	0·8
Mauritius	1·5	0·4
Straits Settlements	1·9	2·1
Switzerland	0·7	0·0
United States	5·6	8·8
Mesopotamia	0·3	0·6
S. Africa	0·2	0·7
Kenya	1·5	0·2
Canada	0·4	0·6
Australia and New Zealand	0·3	2·0
Persia	0·9	0·7
Spain	0·06	1·5
Arabia	0·2	0·4
Siam	0·08	0·4
All other countries	3·6	8·3

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows :—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., other cotton goods 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, motor cars, &c., and silk piece goods, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars 75 per cent., cigarettes Rs. 7 or Rs. 10, as 8 per 1,000, spirits generally Rs. 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 2 p. 6, and motor spirit, 4 As. per gallon, mineral oil 7½ per cent. ; (an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Some machinery and certain iron, steel, and railway materials pay 10 per cent. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, and on iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 as. 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As. per lb., veneer for making match boxes 6 As. per lb., beer As. 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4¼ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1¼ per bale ; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins.

SHIPPING.—In 1923–24 the number of vessels

engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in British India was 7,706, with a tonnage of 16,614,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 74 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision. The total value of the coasting trade was £146,482,000 in 1923–24.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1923–24 were £13,304,000, and the exports £10,850,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1923–24, 254 million acres were cropped, a decrease of 5 million acres as compared with 1922–23. Of the total area cropped nearly 9 per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent. under rice, and 39 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5½ per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 45 million acres.

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1923 there were 26 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 7 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of England was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 455 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 8276 lakhs; and cash balance, Rs. 1,501 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 689 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 284 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 4442 lakhs; cash balance, Rs. 737 lakhs. The 18 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had:—capital, £83 million; reserve, £57 million; deposits, £895 million outside India, and Rs. 6844 lakhs in India; cash balances £118 million outside, and Rs. 1447 lakhs in India. The 7 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 26·6 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 403 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 318 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 37 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—18% in the case of the Imperial Bank; 19% for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 27% for other exchange banks; and 17 to 19% in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1923–24 there were in British India and Indian States 1,932 central, 54,645 agricultural and 4,529 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 2,509,000; a capital of £27,020,000 and a net profit of £212,600.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1923 was 19,657,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 294 millions in 1924. The production of salt is about 1,782,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 695,000 tons, and of saltpetre 7,386 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 422,300 oz. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1923 was 246 tons, and of the latter 872 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. There were 5,985 factories in 1923 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,409,000 persons, including 221,000 women and 75,000 children; the percentage of of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 31. The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. The 310 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1923–24, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 7,903,000 spindles and 148,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production was 618 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 402 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 89 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,043,000 spindles and 49,000 looms. There were, in 1923, 15 woollen and 8 paper mills, 13 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1923–24 there were 5194 joint-stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 26430 lakhs (£176,207,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 2113; banking and loan, 882; tea and other planting, 489; mining, 363; cotton mills, 262; jute mills, 54; other mills and presses, 244; estate, &c., 99; insurance, 73; railways, transport, &c., 203; navigation, 25; sugar, 41; others, 346.

In addition there were 756 companies registered else than, but working in, British India and Indian States, with a capital of £605,300,000.

They were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 272; banking and loan, 29; tea and other planting, 206; mining, 37; cotton mills, 10; jute mills, 8; other mills and presses, 3; insurances, 128; railways and other transport, 33; navigation, 17; sugar, 2; others, 11.

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore, 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £10,000 at the nominal value of 2*s.* the rupee, or as about £6,666 at 1*5* rupees—the rate adopted for conversion in this article. The exchange value of the rupee has fluctuated considerably and is at present about 1*s.* 6$\frac{17}{32}$*d.* (*See also* pp. 419 *and* 597). The rupee is divided into 16 annas and may be now considered as equivalent to 1*d.* The anna is sub-divided into 12 pies ($\frac{1}{12}$*d.* approximate value).

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of	1875	8,182	2,121,875	Hindus	1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1925	26,382	3,195,476	,,	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4,099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,485,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of	1895	29,460	5,859,952	Hindus	2,250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum of	1901	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
*†Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,519	1,151,598	,,	830,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	81,000
*Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	666,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	,,	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of	1924	7,625	4,006,062	Hindus and Christians	1,337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	346,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,993	496,437	Hindus	198,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	,,	555,000
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of	1889	2,220	187,068	,,	69,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of	1914	1,417	979,019	Hindus and Christians	416,000
Cutch, The Maharao of	1876	7,616	484,547	Hindus	230,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,579	2,338,802	,,	561,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	,,	53,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of	1889	5,684	630,060	,,	309,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of	1918	34,963	1,841,462	,,	800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of	1900	5,932	1,499,739	Hindus and Sikhs	844,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	390,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	,,	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	701,154	Hindus	366,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1914	1,606	190,362	Animists	42,000
Datia, The Maharaja of	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of	1899	449	77,005	,,	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of	1892	419	66,998	,,	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	,,	105,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	,,	126,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	,,	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,355	,,	96,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,652	,,	29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	163,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of	1900	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Orchha, The Maharaja of	1874	2,079	284,948	,,	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,114	,,	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	Hindus and Muhammadans	360,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	Buddhists and Hindus	29,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of	1920	1,964	186,639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	875	362,735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	Hindus and Muhammadans	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	,, ,,	242,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of	1911	1,107	88,406	Hindus	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	,,	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,182	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	Hindus and Sikhs	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.
† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succession.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	406,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	405,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168,454	,,	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	,,	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	,,	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	,,	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	,,	53,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	,,	36,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	,,	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	,, ,,	52,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	,,	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96,607	,,	168,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	,,	68,000
Pudukkottia, The Raja of	1886	1,179	426,813	,,	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	,,	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	296	27,165	,,	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	,,	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	,,	83,000

N.B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £579,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1923-24. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939 187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 601–2 are the names of 73 ruling, chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs.

The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Ghulab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. Rajputana, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of Bundelkhand (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of Khairpur (Sind), Bahawalpur, and Rampur. 11. Kalat (including Makran and Kharan) and Las Bela, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. Gujarat, including Kutch and the numerous petty chiefships of Kathiawar. 13. The Southern Mahratta States. 14. The numerous Afghan and Baluch tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, Waziris, Orakzais, Afridis, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal Gond and Kol tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in Chota-Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur (Vizagapatam) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhuhana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang; *suc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H.H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.C.L. Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1923-24 its exports to British India were £4,182,000, while its imports amounted to £1,892,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, *ghi*, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-6. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsher Jung, paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, *Kathmandu* (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. Rs.3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1910 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1923-24 was £48,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, *Punakha*.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H.M. Amir Amanulla Khan; *suc.* 1919. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Shuja-ud-Daula Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1747, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashes, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimena, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. They have recently been codified under the name of the "Fundamental Law." Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet,

maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaiber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1923–24 was about £1,783,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghi*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904–5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'etat* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 3, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted. A Trade Convention has been concluded and one to deal with Posts and Telegraphs is under consideration.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 100,000). The chief commercial centre is Kandahar (60,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (20,000), Nazar-i-Sherif (20,000), and Khanabad (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1922).....Rs. 3,500

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.

British Consul at Jalalabad, M. Muhammad Jehangir Khan.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1921. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*See also* pp. 755–757.)

Bahrein (capital, Manama), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1923–24 the value of the exports was £888,539, and of the imports £1,711,686. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrein. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (Muscat) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) *Coast* from Ras-el-Kheima to Odeid are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *vid* Lingan and Bahrein.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 4,000

Pol. Agent, Muscat, Lt.-Col. Crosthwaite, C.B.E. Rs. 2,550

Do., Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O. ...Rs. 1,350

Do., Bahrein, Major C. K. Daly, C.I.E. Rs. 1,200

PERSIA (*q.v.*) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is conterminous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *viâ* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kuskh on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt.-Col. R. A. Lyall). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *viâ* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1923–24 was about £815,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan., 1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initialled by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yünnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,639,000 in 1923–24. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yuëh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yuëh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (*q.v.*) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiengmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1923–24 the value of the total trade was about £555,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892–3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1923–24.
(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15=£1.)
(000 omitted.)

	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
Persia	374	1,011
Afghanistan	629	1,154
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	70	95
Chinese Turkestan	164	170
Central Asia	147	199
Tibet	562	253
Nepal	4,182	1,892
Sikkim	492	110
Bhutan	64	28
Western China	1,021	618
Siam	361	194
Shan States	5,066	4,971
Other Countries	172	155
	£13,304	£10,850

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton)	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax)	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto)	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown)	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (*Ottawa*)	1,242,224	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy	...	...	485
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,603,909 square miles; Water Area, 125,756 square miles. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,361, and the urban population, 4,352,122. Of the total immigration of 111,362 in 1924-25, 27,625 were from England and Wales, 16,174 from Scotland, 9,379 from Ireland, and 15,914 from the U.S.A.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants during the Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911.	1921.
British Races	3,896,985	4,868,903
English	1,823,150	2,545,496
Scottish	997,880	1,173,637
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817
Other	25,571	41,953
European Races	2,978,617	3,696,902
French	2,054,890	2,452,751
Scandinavian	107,535	167,359
Hebrew	75,681	126,196
Italian	45,411	66,769
Polish	33,365	53,403
Finnish	15,497	21,494
Belgian	9,593	20,234
Other	636,645	788,696
Asiatic Races	43,017	65,731
Chinese	27,774	39,587
Japanese	9,021	15,868
Other	6,222	10,276
Indian	105,492	110,814
Negro	16,877	18,291
Unspecified	165,655	27,842

Religions.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics	2,833,041	3,389,636
Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Baptists	382,720	421,731
Lutherans	229,864	286,458
Greek Church	88,507	169,832
Jews	74,564	125,197
Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Confucians	14,562	27,114
Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,905
Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Doukhobors	10,493	12,648
Brethren	9,278	11,580
Buddhists	10,012	11,281

Indian Population (1901) 127,941; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,814. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921) £10,000
Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O. $6,000
Private Secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E.
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Humphry Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O. ..... $4,200.
Aides-de-Camp, Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O.; Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.; Captain C. S. Price-Davies; Captain J. R. Chaplin.
Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. G. H. MacLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G.; Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Major Alphonse Payette, M.C.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O.; Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O.; Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willetts, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, V.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. L. Redman; Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Col. C. W. Peck, V.C., D.S.O.; Major-Gen. A. B. Perry, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. MacKinnon, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O.
Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp, Captain Walter Hose, C.B.E.
Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp, Group-Capt. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C.
Honorary Physician, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

The Dominion Cabinet.

(At the Dissolution, Oct., 1925.)

Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D. ...*$15,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. James Alexander Robb 10,000
Minister of National Defence, Hon. E. M. Macdonald 10,000
Post.-Gen., Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C. 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, (vacant) 10,000
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C. 10,000
Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. J. Boivin 10,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin 10,000
Solicitor-Gen., Hon. M. Cannon 7,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas Andrew Low 10,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B. 10,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham 10,000
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart $10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock 10,000
Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. — Gordon 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. John Ewen Sinclair.
Minister of Public Works, Hon. James H. King, M.D. 10,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. G. Marler .....

Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. (*b.* 1874) 10,000

* Note.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—*four thousand dollars* is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his sessional indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

High Commissioner in London.

Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin $10,000
Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C. 7,000
Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke 3,700

Paris Agency Office.

Commissioner-General, Philippe Roy 12,000
Secretary, Pierre Dupuy 3,500

Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.

M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy) 5,000

Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentine Republic.—E. L. McColl, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires.
Australia.—D. H. Ross, Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne.
Belgium.—A. Stuart Bleakney, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.
Brazil.—P. W. Cook, Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro.
British West Indies.—H. R. Poussette, P.O.

Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and Venezuela); James Cormack, P.O. Box 225, Kingston, Jamaica (Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, Colombia, Bermuda and the Bahamas).

China.—L. M. Cosgrave, P.O. Box 300, Shanghai.

France.—Hercule Barré, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Germany.—L. D. Wilgress, Raboisen 8, Hamburg 1 (Germany, Russia; the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia).

India and Ceylon.—H. A. Chisholm, P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta.

Irish Free State.—A. F. MacEachera, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Italy.—W. McL. Clarke, Via Monzoni 5, Milan 2.

Japan.—A. E. Bryan, P.O. Box 230, Kobe.

Mexico.—C. Noel Wilde, Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City.

Netherlands.—F. H. Palmer, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

New Zealand.—C. M. Croft (*Acting*), Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland.

South Africa.—R. S. O'Meara (*Acting*), P.O. Box 683, Cape Town.

Straits Settlements.—A. B. Muddiman, P.O. Box 121, Singapore (Straits Settlements, British Borneo, Netherlands East Indies and Siam).

United Kingdom.—Harrison Watson, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England; J. Forsyth Smith, Century Buildings, 31 North John Street, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol; Gordon B. Johnson, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland (Scotland and Ireland).

United States.—Frederic Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Canadian Commercial Agent.—Australia.—B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

Special Canadian Representatives.

United Kingdom.—Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C., Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

France.—Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

United States.—Department of External Affairs of Canada: M. M. Mahoney, representative, care of British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The *Senate* consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for *Ontario*, 24 for *Quebec*, 10 for *Nova Scotia*, 10 for *New Brunswick*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 6 for *British Columbia*, 6 for *Manitoba*, 6 for *Alberta*, and 6 for *Saskatchewan*; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to $4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The *House of Commons* is elected every five years at longest, and the next (15th) Parliament will consist of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for *Ontario*, 65 for *Quebec*, 14 for *Nova Scotia*, 11 for *New Brunswick*, 17 for *Manitoba*, 14 for *British Columbia*, 4 for *Prince Edward Island*, 16 for *Alberta*, 21 for *Saskatchewan*, and 1 for *Yukon*. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive $4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Hewitt Bostock	$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
Deputy Clerk and 1st Clerk Assistant, J. C. Young	4,620
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Andrew R. Thompson.	
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	5,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., M.P. ...	6,000
Deputy Speaker, George N. Gordon, K.C., M.P.	4,000
Clerk, A. Beauchesne, M.A., K.C.	6,000
Clerk Assistant, Thos. M. Fraser, B.C.L. ...	4,020
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bowie...	4,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin	$15,000

Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault; Hon. E. L. Newcombe; Hon. T. Rinfret ..... each $12,000

President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean 10,000

Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D. 9,000

Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C. 6,000

Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L. 5,000

DEFENCE.

The Militia of Canada is classified as Reserve and Active, the latter being subdivided into Permanent and Non-permanent Forces. The *Permanent Force* consists of 15 units of all arms of the service, with an establishment limited to 10,000 (with a strength in 1925 of 3,600). The *Non-permanent* Active Militia is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine-gun, signalling and other corps, with a total establishment of 10,509 officers and 112,352 other ranks. The *Reserve Militia* is a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organisation; drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at $2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (Oct. 1925) of 2 Destroyers and 4 Mine-sweepers on the Active List and 1 Light Cruiser and 2 Submarines on the Reserve List, with a personnel of 513 officers and men. There is also a Naval Reserve (500) and a Naval Volunteer Reserve (1,000).

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.

Asst. do., G. S. Worsley.

Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. F. Hamilton.

Secretary, G. T. Hann.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1924) 29,195 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,005,590 pupils; and 79 colleges with 21,307 students. The 23 universities had 39,372 students in 1923-24.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1920	349,746,335	303,843,930
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,952,387	347,560,691
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008
1924	396,837,682	324,813,190
1925	346,834,479	318,891,901

Receipts.	Year ended March 31, 1924.	Year ended March 31, 1925.
	$	$
From Taxes—		
Customs	121,500,798	108,146,871
Excise	38,181 747	38,603,489
War Tax	182,036,261	147,764,158
Post Office	28,865,374	28,782,535
Canals & Public Works	1,400,167	1,391,368
From various sources ...	24,853,335	22,746,058
Total Receipts...	396,837,682	346,834,479

Expenditure.	Year ended March 31, 1924.	Year ended March 31, 1925.
	$	$
Debt Charges	136,237,872	134,739,604
Provincial Subsidies.....	12,386,136	12,281,391
Civil Government.....	10,514,983	10,407,963
Pensions	33,411,081	34,888,665
Public Works	11,900,847	12,029,578
Post Office	28,305,941	29,873,802
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	9,970,994	8,765,280
Other Expenditure	82,084,336	74,955,018
Total Expenditure...	324,813,190	318,891,901

War Tax Revenue during the Fiscal Years ended March 31, 1916-1925.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
1916	1,300 447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302.238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379.901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177.508
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
1924	1,236,958	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1920	3,041,529,587	2,248,868,624
1921	2,902,482,117	2,349,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801
1923	2,888,827,237	2,453,776,869
1924	2,819,610,470	2,417,783,285
1925	2,818,066,523	2,417,437,686

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Field Crops.	1924.	1924.	1924.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
Fall Wheat	774,172	28·8	22,894,000
Spring Wheat	21,281,538	11·3	239,803,000
All Wheat	22,055,710	11·9	262,097,000
Oats	14,491,289	28·0	405,976,000
Barley	3,407,441	26·1	88,807,000
Rye	890,814	15·4	13,750,900
Peas	179,509	18·0	3,239,900
Beans	71,936	16·6	1,194,100
Buckwheat	442,263	25·8	11,412,000
Flax	1,276,667	7·6	9,694,700
Mixed Grains	848,078	37·7	31,995,000
Corn for husking	295,015	40·7	11,998,000
		cwt.	cwt.
Potatoes	561,628	100·9	56,648,000
Turnips, &c.	197,920	205·1	40,597,000
	Short ton, 2,000 lb.		tons.
Hay and Clover	9,874,907	1·51	14,960,300
Grain Hay	2,486,899	2·00	4,983,000
Alfalfa	473,507	2·65	1,256,800
Fodder Corn	718,879	7·99	5,740,700
Sugar Beets	36,080	9·28	334,000

The live stock included 3,588,788 horses, 9,460,836 cattle, 2,684,743 sheep, 5,069,181 swine, and 47,538,130 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 184,290,908 lb., valued at $63,449,160, and of cheese 151,673,880 lb., valued at $24,518,734.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,550 fur farms in the Dominion in 1924, mainly in Prince Edward Island, 1,466 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1924 was 37,101, valued at $8,389,497; born in captivity, 28,658; sold from farms, 13,022, value $2,549,180; pelts sold, 7,304, value $661,081, the total sale for live animals and pelts being $3,210,161 as compared with $2,174,365 in 1923.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1924 was $44,534,235 as against $42,565,545 in 1923 and $60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1924 was $43,857,350, and the number of men employed 69,450. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1924 was 836.

Lumbering.—The net value of production, including (*a*) logging operations and (*b*) mill operations, was $269,034,658 in 1922, and $313,748,937 in 1923. The principal items of production in 1923 were sawn lumber $108,290,542, shingles $9,617,114, and laths $6,324,747.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1923 had a total capital of $3,380,322,950, the gross value of the products being $2,781,165,514. These industries employed 525,267 hands, the total pay roll for whom was $571,470,028.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1924 were as follows: Gold, 1,525,380 oz. ($31,532,402); zinc, 98,909,077 lb. ($6,274,791); copper, 104,457,447 lb. ($13,604,538); nickel, 69,536,350 lb. ($19,470,178); lead, 171,032,493 lb. ($13,860,473); cobalt, 948,704 lb. ($1,682,395); silver, 19,736,323 oz. ($13,180,813); asbestos, 225,744 tons ($6,710,830); coal, 13,638,197 tons ($53,593,988); gypsum, 646,016 tons ($2,208,108); salt, 207,979 tons ($1,374,780); natural gas, 14,881,336 M. cu. ft. ($5,708,636). The total value of the mineral output, 1924, was $209,583,406.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1925.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	$	$
United Kingdom	151,100,207	395,850,982
Oceania—		
Australia	2,634,713	12,037,203
New Zealand	1,189,803	15,079,661
British South Africa	86,144	9,276,502
British East Indies—		
British India	8,420,897	4,056,351
British West Indies—		
Barbados	6,732,913	1,738,442
Jamaica	3,516,332	3,252,833
Trinidad and Tabago	2,555,552	3,552,516
Other B. W. I.	2,077,916	2,304,696
British Guiana	6,938,760	2,422,524
Newfoundland	1,643,162	12,701,428
Hong Kong	1,829,869	1,707,569
Total British Empire	194,991,066	475,140,259
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Argentine Republic	6,262,738	10,322,373
Austria	231,280	104,835
Belgium	5,061,912	16,633,411
Brazil	1,818,213	3,417,249
Chile	393,694	776,367
China	2,521,874	7,838,187
Colombia	719,441	169,678
Costa Rica	143,671	153,627
Cuba	7,798,128	7,142,466
Czecho-Slovakia	952,143	123,121
Denmark	86,857	4,278,962
Ecuador	75	85,292
Egypt	60,621	1,063,181
Esthonia	...	198,350
Finland	16,593	1,038,009
France	18,436,361	10,290,063
French Africa	184,701	148,669
French West Indies	342	145,334
St. Pierre & Miquelon	17,450	1,104,386

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.
Foreign Countries.	$	$
Germany	6,772,590	24,234,685
Greece	423,810	5,369,933
Guatemala	234,744	229,153
Hayti	12,019	489,596
Honduras	524,543	224,668
Hungary	563	24,579
Iceland	896	22,759
Italy	1,926,138	14,139,375
Japan	7,005,056	22,011,088
Lettonia	2,927	939,784
Mexico	2,559,815	2,856,409
Morocco	9,223	16,092
Netherlands	5,077,323	12,644,245
Neth. East Indies	2,951,820	1,473,951
Neth. Guiana	...	87,411
Neth. West Indies	4,877	33,605
Nicaragua	86,671	50,698
Norway	741,153	2,091,195
Panama	2,998	295,170
Persia	157,928	2,030
Peru	3,532,608	928,796
Poland and Danzig	35,644	1,774,056
Portugal	327,788	9,413
Azores and Madeira	131,221	17,185
Portuguese Africa	...	554,984
Rumania	3,662	32,882
Russia	2,807	11,669,352
Salvador	122,062	235,949
San Domingo	2,686,000	362,849
Siam	3,668	162,330
Spain	1,774,732	178,096
Canary Islands	1,767	66,775
Sweden	1,191,054	3,966,572
Switzerland	7,801,575	745,174
Syria	4,749	46,088
Turkey	298,788	35,252
United States	510,003,256	417,457,171
Alaska	102,008	226,202
Hawaii	160,788	23,931
Philippine Islands	126,001	318,668
Porto Rico	2,950	683,915
Uruguay	228,427	859,206
Venezuela	115,494	1,065,253
Yugo-Slavia	386	63,361
Total For. Countries	601,941,471	593,927,094
Grand Total	796,932,537	1,069,067,353
Total Trade	$1,865,999,890	

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1923, including inland vessels, was 3,231 sailing vessels and 4,463 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,230,880). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1924 were: Canadian 16,778 (7,698,045 tons), British 5,187 (15,158,994 tons), Foreign 16,795 (14,161,363 tons); total tonnage 34,018,402. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 172,797, with a registered tonnage of 77,365,128.

Banking.—There were 14 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1924, with 4,229 branches, with liabilities to the public of $2,438,771,001; assets of $2,701,427,011; deposits $2,130,621,760. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1925, was $33,621,128.

Home Produce Exported, 1924-25.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$443,298,877
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	$163,031,415
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	9,711,720
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	253,610,024
Iron and its Products	57,405,940
Non-ferrous Metals and Products	90,370,788
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	20,728,986
Chemicals and allied Products	16,209,820
All other Commodities	14,699,783
Total	$1,069,067,353

Imports for Consumption, 1924-25.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood)	$173,585,839
Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres)	41,491,969
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	165,440,757
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	38,185,383
Iron and its Products	134,684,441
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products	41,111,550
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals)	131,013,294
Chemicals and allied Products	24,760,237
All other Commodities	46,659,067
Totals	$796,932,537

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1924, was 40,061 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being $3,413,865,613, the earnings being $445,923,877, and the working expenses $382,483,908. There were also (1923) 1,736 miles of electric railways with a capital of $199,069,870, earnings $50,191,387, and working expenses $36,171,923. In 1924 the passengers carried numbered 42,921,809 (steam), and freight 106,429,355 tons (steam), 3,145,863 tons (electric, 1923).

Name.	Total Miles operated.	Capital.
		$
Canadian National Railway System	26,060	2,326,411,356
Canadian Pacific	19,101	650,833,470
Other Lines	7,531	436,620,787
Total, 1924	52,692	3,413,865,613

Canals.—In 1924 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 30,700 of 16,810,086 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,370 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1924. The postal revenue was $28,782,535 in 1924-25. In 1924 there were 3,772 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 201,392 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1922 was 11,455 miles, and of other lines 41,641 miles. On March 31, 1925 there were 93,048 wireless and radio stations, 91,996 of which were private receiving stations. Long-distance stations operated at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver, B.C. Messages during 1923-24 numbered 372,464. Twenty-three Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having an average range of about 175 miles.

On December 31, 1923, there were 944,029 telephones and 2,39,6805 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, $39,559,149; expenses, $29,966,181.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,227,030 live in rural parts and 1,706,632 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921) $10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D. 1,400

Executive.
(July 16, 1923.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Education, Hon. George Howard Ferguson $12,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William Folger Nickle, K.C. 8,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C. 8,000
Agriculture, Hon. John Strickler Martin. 8,000
Lands & Forests, Hon. James Lyons 8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lincoln Goldie 8,000
Public Works and Highways, Hon. George Stewart Henry 8,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Forbes Godfrey ... 8,000
Mines, Hon. Charles McCrea 8,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Leeming Carr; Hon. J. R. Cooke.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson 2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford 10,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith 10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. Maclaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson; Hon. W. R. Riddell ..... each 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. MacD. Mowat; Hon. R. F. Sutherland; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. J. F. Orde; Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. Robert Smith; Hon. W. H. Wright; Hon. D. L. Grant ..... each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Straud, London, W.C. 2.
Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1924 were $40,540,924, and the Ordinary Expenditure $48,866,569.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1924 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 10,264,614 acres were under field crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was $463,381,991. Cheese factories produced 104,219,238 lb. of cheese in 1924 valued at $16,907,561, and creameries made 59,954,581 lb. of butter valued at $20,742,843. In 1924 there were 663,875 horses, 2,917,302 cattle, 870,279 sheep, 1,807,903 pigs, and 16,751,345 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The gross production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1923 to $128,328,088, or 30 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1923 was $1,451,883,308. There were, in 1923, 262,770 employees, an invested capital of $1,775,493,340, and an annual wage bill of $268,662,730. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto ($394,065,052), Hamilton ($100,280,131), Ottawa ($49,202,686), Oshawa ($40,131,834), London ($35,487,959), and Ford ($31,690,257).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1924 being $75,556,333. The principal metals are: gold, $25,669,262; silver, $6,717,975; nickel, $11,300,000; and copper, $3,808,000.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now supplying over 400,000 horse-power, and further developments are under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (114,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,843), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactories; London (60,959); Brantford (29,440); Kingston (21,753); Peterborough (20,994); Windsor (38,591); Fort William (20,541); Kitchener (21,763); Guelph (18,128); St. Catharine's (19,881); Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 85 members elected for five years to represent the 86 electoral districts of the Province (Charleroix and Saguenay counting as one).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. N. Pérodeau $10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt.-Col. J. D. Papineau .. *hon.*

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C. $12,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier, K.C. 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C. 6,000
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron 6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David, K.C. 6,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galipeault, K.C. 6,000
Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C. 6,000
Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C. 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau; Hon. M. Madden; Hon. L. Lapierre.

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon, K.C. $4,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, K.C. 4,000

The Judicature.

King's Bench:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine $10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Greenshields; Ed. Guérin; C. E. Dorion; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; E. E. Howard; J. M. Tellier; V. Allard; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard ....each 9,000
Superior Court:—
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., *born* 1851 ..... $10,000
Asst. do., Hon. J. E. Martin 9,000
Do. (*acting*), Hon. J. S. Archibald. 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. Walsh; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; L. P. Demers; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. M. Tessier; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; L. A. Panneton; J. Archambault; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. H. Loranger; E. J. Flynn; A. E. Delorimier; L. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; F. S. Maciennan; G. F. Gibsone; L. N. Du Plessis; A. Sevigny; E. F. Surveyer; P. Cousineau; L. J. A. Désy; J. Demers; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desaulniers; Arthur Trahan; L. R. Roy; I. N. Belleau; A. Stein ..... each $9,000
Circuit Court:—
Judges, Hons. M. Ethier; J. Morland; A. Dorion; J. B. Archambault.
Court of Sessions of the Peace:—
Montreal—J. L. Decarie (*Chief Justice*); F. T. Enright; Gustave Perrault; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson.
Quebec—Hons. Art. Lachance (*Chief Justice*); P. A. Choquette.

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L. J. Lemieux.
Asst. do., Capt. C. H. Verge, 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1924-5 was $25,021,328.81 and the actual expenditure $24,278,192.24. The Debt is stated at $62,363,104.61.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1923 was $811,103,396 (1905, $387,900,585), the principal manufacturing centres being (1923): Montreal ($447,617,742), Quebec ($28,869,961), Three Rivers ($27,086,713), Shawinigan Falls ($16,381,429), Sherbrooke ($11,968,421) and Hull ($11,473,096). The lumber industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only $2,516,683 at the Census of 1911, was, in 1924, $44,090,213. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1924, was about 8,000,000 acres. In 1924 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 41,661,813 lb. (valued at $6,643,326), and butter 65,596,627 lb. (valued at $23,325,897). In 1924 there were in the Province 345,068 horses, 1,801,125 cattle, 831,227 sheep, 797,726 swine, and 6,718,612 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1923, 7,944 schools with 517,404 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 15 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001). Population figures from the 6th Census (1921).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25′–47° N. lat. and 59° 40′–66° 25′ W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. Robson Douglas $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. E. N. Rhodes $7,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. C. Douglas 6,000
Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon. G. S. Harrington 6,000
Minister of Highways, Hon. P. C. Black... 6,000
Minister of Natural Resources and Provincial Development, Hon. J. A. Walker. 6,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. J. F. Fraser, J. F. Cahan, W. N. Rehfuss, B. A. Le Blanc.

The Legislature.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C. $1,500
Speaker, House of Assembly, ... 1,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris $10,000
Judge in Equity, ...
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish, T. S. Rogers, D. D. McKenzie, R. H. Graham ....each 9,000
Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish 1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 33 St. James's Square, S.W. 1 8,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1924 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 2,020,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,274,42 barrels in 1924, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1923 was valued at $39,949,463 (gross). Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at $80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1924 the live stock included 284,748 cattle, 267,913 sheep, and 936,930 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1923 the gross value of the manufactures was $81,984,848. The capital invested was $106,947,436, and 17,179 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Dartmouth ($12,171,685), Sydney ($9,640,320) and Halifax ($9,545,038).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1924 was $8,777,251, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mineral products in 1924 were valued at $23,820,352; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 5,557,441 gross tons were produced in 1924. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,373), one of the terminals of the Inter-colonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545); Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47′—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D. $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter..... 3,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A. Stewart 3,000
Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. D. Richards..... 3,500
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Antoine J. Leger 3,000
Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith 3,000
Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D..... 3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (to be appointed).

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G. $10,000
Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each 9,000

King's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, J. H. Barry $10,000
Judges, O. S. Crocket; William B. Chandler; and A. T. Le Blanc .....each 9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen $1,000

Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket $500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1924 were $3,725,286, and the ordinary expenditure $3,835,522.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 859,412 acres were under field crops in 1924. The total value of the field crops in 1924 was $16,080,000.

The live stock (1924) included 216,639 cattle, 148,310 sheep, 73,608 pigs, and 50,008 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1924) $5,383,809. In 1924 the cheese factories in operation produced 942,220 lb., value $155,003, and the creameries 1,155,108 lb. of butter ($437,602).

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1923 was $70,114,006, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John ($29,600,590). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—60° N. lat. and 95°—101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724, or 32·23 per cent.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of $1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins (1 Aug., 1916)	$9,000
Executive.	
Prime Minister, President of the Council, and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. John Bracken	$6,400
Attorney-General and Minister of Telephones, Hon. R. W. Craig	6,600
Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb	5,400
Education, Hon. Charles Cannon	5,400
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agriculture, Provincial Lands Commissioner and Railways Commissioner, Hon. A. Prefontaine	5,400
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public Utilities Commissioner, Hon. D. L. McLeod	5,400
The Judicature.	
Court of Appeal:—	
Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton, J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun, C.B.E., W. H. Trueman, each	9,000
King's Bench:—	
Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald, A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart, J. E. Adamson, each	9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30, 1925, were $7,134,385 and the expenditures $7,259,520; debt $72,066 802.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres, of which 6,818,045 acres were under field crops in 1924. The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of field crops in 1924 was $136,025,000. The live stock included 369,722 horses, 710,282 cattle, 94,784 sheep, 425,747 swine, 3,693,886 poultry. The dairy output was 596,237 lb. of cheese ($101,887), 12,632,814 lb. of creamery butter ($4,160,797); the honey production was 1,302,000 lb., worth $195,300.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1923 was $97,334,531. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to $92,426,674 and the hands employed 14,816; the chief industrial centres being Winnipeg ($70,529,471), St. Boniface ($12,287,382), Brandon ($3,762,627), and Portage la Prairie ($1,991,280). In 1924 there were 4,520 miles of steam railway in the Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol	$9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett	2,400
Executive.	
Premier & President of Council, Hon. John Oliver	$9,000
Minister of Education, Finance and Industries, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D.	7,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow	7,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo	7,500
Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M. Manson, K.C.	7,500
Minister of Public Works and Railways, Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D.	7,500
Minister of Mines, Commissioner of Fisheries, and Provincial Secretary, Hon. William Sloan	7,500
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Buckham.	
The Judicature.	
Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Galliher, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A. Macdonald, each	9,000
Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B. Gregory, Aulay Morrison, D. A. Macdonald, each	9,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin	1,000

Agent-General in London, F. A. Pauline, British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1924 were $19,621,208, and the expenditure $21,476,272.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1924 at $17,392,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The live stock (1924) included 42,555 horses, 262,122 cattle, 54,218 sheep, 42,672 swine and 2,191,605 poultry. The butter output totalled 3,671,370 lb., valued at $1,374,340, and the cheese 317,539 lb., worth $79,744.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1923 was $175,605,992, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver ($71,221,905), Victoria ($10,498,975), New Westminster ($7,809,423) and Prince Rupert ($2,322,375). The yield of the other industries in 1924 was: minerals, $52,298,533; lumber, lath and shingles (1923), $49,729,817; fisheries, $21,257,567. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over $800,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,495), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°–47° N. lat. and 62°–64° 30′ W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease from the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756–1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor (1924–1929) Hon. Frank Richard Heartz $7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C. $4,000
Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Myers 2,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. John A. McDonald 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. James A. McNeil; Murdoch Kennedy; Leonard Wood; Adrian F. Arsenault; William J. P. McMillan.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, L. L. Jenkins.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... $10,000
Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart .....
Assistant Judges, Hon. Francis L. Haszard; Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault .....each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1924 was estimated at $11,990,400. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from $20 to $60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 33,317 horses, 117,755 cattle, 88,228 sheep, 45,335 pigs, and 959,137 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactures in 1924 was $4,462,821, against $2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 588,454, an increase since the 1911 Census of 214,159.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years, representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) $9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Herbert Greenfield $8,500
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee 6,000
Public Works, Hon. Alex Ross 6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid..... 6,000
Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000
Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000
Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith 6,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parlby
Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson..... $2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey.....$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke ..... each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1924, was 11,049,683 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province. Free homesteads

are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1924 was estimated at $159,759,700; wheat, $73,575,000; oats, $22,653,000; hay and clover, $2,800,000; grain hay, $43,695,000; potatoes, $2,802,000; barley, $7,285,000. The live stock included 861,537 horses, 433,528 milch cows and 1,188,468 other cattle, 206,458 sheep, and 949,891 swine. The creamery butter made totalled 22,288,888 lb., valued at $7,044,628, and cheese 1,714,790 lb., valued at $278,478.

Finance.—Gross bonded Debt, Dec. 31, 1924, $78,594,759.95; less Sinking Fund, &c., $25,130,362.60; Net General Debenture Debt, $53,464,397.35. Estimated Revenue (1925), $11,221,109.00; estimated Expenditure (1925), $11,589,741.51. Assessed valuation of land within the Province, $725,886,535.51.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1923 was $54,337,801, against $1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary ($18,171,249) and Edmonton ($16,603,344).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 58,821; Calgary (63,305). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 265,078 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 66 electoral districts.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C.	$9,000
Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning	7,500
Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton	6,000
Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab	6,000
Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich	6,000
Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross	6,000
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardiner	6,000
Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta	6,000
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott.	

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, *born* 1857	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin each	9,000
Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown	10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie each	9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1924 wheat yield totalled 132,918,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1924 was $290,258,907, grain and field crops, $237,310,000. The live stock included 1,170,745 horses, 1,528,867 cattle, 123,326 sheep, and 872,819 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1923 was $29,891,835, and the value of the manufactured products $34,337,811, the principal industrial centres being Regina ($12,623,517), Moose Jaw ($7,267,946), and Saskatoon ($6,009,903).

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 34,432. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,739), Moose Jaw (19,285), and Prince Albert (7,558).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924 was $719,897.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, *Mackenzie*, *Keewatin*, and *Franklin*. They are governed by a Commissioner, a Deputy-Commissioner and 5 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N.W.T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.

WRANGEL ISLAND.

Wrangel Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was dispatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The Russian government vessel *Krasny Oktiabr* is reported to have hoisted the Russian flag on the island on Aug. 20, 1924. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

BIRTH RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The birth-rate in England and Wales for 1921, at 22·4 per 1,000 persons living, was the lowest recorded (except for the war years 1915-19), since civil registration was instituted in 1837. The death-rate was 12·1 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was 390,185, or 10·3 per 1,000 of the population.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death, and marriage rates. The highest birth-rate was 30·3 in Manitoba and the lowest 20·3 in British Columbia. Below are the aggregate figures for the principal Dominions:—

Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
Australia 5,455,426	24·95	9·91	17·28
Canada 6,417,000	26·03	10·06	15·08
New Zealand 1,223,901	23·34	8·73	17·38
South Africa 1,526,462	28·33	11·07	16·50

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,259
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,774
Total.....	162,750	220,984	242,619	263,033

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7,272	8,865	16,137	3,497	8,233	11,730	1,522
1922	7,392	8,116	15,508	3,719	13,070	16,789	1,441
1923	7,046	11,034	18,080	3,646	18,818	22,464	1,357

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37′-51° 37′ N. latitude and 52° 44′-59° 30′ W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tolts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. (1922).....$15,000
Private Sec., Capt. A. G. S. Goodfellow.
Aide-de-Camp, Major A. R. Moncrieff, M.C.

THE MINISTRY (June 9, 1924).

Premier & Minister of Education, Hon. Walter S. Monroe $4,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. R. Bennett ... 4,000
Justice, Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C. .....
Finance & Customs, Hon. Sir J. C. Crosbie, K.B.E. 4,000
Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. W. J. Woodford 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. A. B. Morine, K.C.; M. S. Sullivan; Rd. Cramm; F. G. Bradley; Jos. J. Long.

Not in the Cabinet.

Minister of Agriculture & Mines, W. J. Walsh $4,000
Minister of Public Works, C. E. Russell, J.P. 4,000
Minister of Marine & Fisheries, W. C. Winsor 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath $500
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Cyril J. Fox 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...$8,000
Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon. J. M. Kent .....each 7,000
Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C., K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils. The Government grants in 1922 amounted to $814,495.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics.....	81,177	86,576
Church of England.....	78,616	84,665
Methodists	68,045	74,205
Presbyterians	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army	10,141	13,023
Various	2,767	2,688

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as under ($1 at par = 4*s.* 2*d.* or $4·86 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	$	$	$
1918–19	3,920,178	3,920,178	30,450,765
1917–18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918–19	9,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786
1919–20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920–21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921–22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027
1922–23	8,876,773	9,552,302	54,957,765

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1923, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1918–19 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1919–20 ...	40,533,388	34,805,438	75,398,826
1920–21 ...	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921–22 ...	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270
1922–23 ...	19,321,824	20,956,863	40,278,687

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1922–23 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	$3,130,605	$6,961,491
United States	7,001,069	1,859,647
Canada.....	8,251,715	1,679,678
Portugal	60,282	2,671,177
Spain	129,889	2,832,451

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1922–23 was upwards of $12,374,169.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1923 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, *viâ* Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 14 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 850 post-offices in 1923 (130 of which were also telegraph offices) and 89 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 273,800 parcels. 250 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 1,000 miles of telephone wire. Postal and telegraph revenue, £81,356; expenditure, £281,163.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1923, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,238 sailing vessels of 143,340 tons, and 148 steam vessels of 18,480 tons. In 1922–23 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,294,080 tons, of which 1,342,595 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 38,264), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921.	Estimated March 31, 1925.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,265,056
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,667,090
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	842,150
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	541,507
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	366,377
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	214,336
Northern Territory (Darwin)...	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,627
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	4,449
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	5,904,592

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,931	56,653	122,584	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	81,503	137,792	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,284	126,360	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,490	106,801	44,731
1923	135,222	92,859	228,081	56,236	55,319	111,555	44,541
1924	134,927	103,667	238,594	54,980	59,918	114,899	45,869

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871 ... 166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ... 191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ... 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ... 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ... 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 ... 207,571

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists.....	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,956	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races.....	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aboriginals, who are estimated at 60,000.

The Australia mainland is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41′-39° 8′ South latitude and 113° 9′-153° 39′ East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as Old Age Pensions, Patents and Copyrights, Naturalization, Navigation, &c. A complete list of the matters regarding which the Commonwealth may legislate is given in Chapter I. (Part V.) of the Constitution. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1925) £10,000
Military Secretary, Hon. C. H. Mulholland, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A.D.C., Capt. A. Lawrence.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council
(Before the General Election, Nov., 1925).

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., M.C. £2,100
Treasurer, Hon. E. C. G. Page 1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, Senator the Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, P.C. 1,650
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir L. E. Groom, K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,650
Postmaster-Gen., Hon. W. G. Gibson 1,650
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. H. E. Pratten 1,650
Minister for Works and Rlys., Hon. W. C. Hill 1,650
Minister for Defence and Health, Hon. Sir N. R. Howse, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 1,650
Minister for Markets and Migration, Senator Hon. R. V. Wilson 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. L. Atkinson 1,650
Honorary Ministers, Senator Hon. T. W. Crawford; Hon. C. W. C. Marr, D.S.O., M.C., V.D.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The *Senate* contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The *House of Representatives*, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1924, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon. William Alexander Watt, P.C.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox, P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Judges, Rt. Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C.; Hon. Henry Bournes Higgins; Hon. Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich; Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke ..... each 3,000
Arbitration Court, President, Hon. Charles Powers 3,000
Deputy Presidents, Hon. Sir John Quick; Noel Augustin Webb ..... each 2,000

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the *Melbourne* (flag-ship), *Sydney*, *Brisbane*, *Adelaide*, 3 sloops, 11 destroyers, and several auxiliaries. H.M.A.S. *Sydney* destroyed the German cruiser *Emden* at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914. The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in character, although still supplemented to some extent by Imperial officers and men. The seagoing forces on May 15, 1925, consisted of approximately 406 officers and 4,219 petty officers and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade composed of members of the Citizen Naval forces, a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1910 military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12–18, and *Citizen Soldiers* 20–26, with short periods of training in the field. The Universal Training Law was continued in 1922, but its operation is restricted to the more populous centres, and confined to youths of 17–21 years. Australia had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped for service in the war: New South Wales, 164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705; South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231; Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces behaved with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their record of Honours and Decorations was V.C. 65, G.C.M.G. 3, K.C.M.G. 9, C.M.G. 149, K.C.B. 9, C.B. 42, K.B.E. 2, C.B.E. 33, O.B.E. 125, M.B.E. 99, D.S.O. 619, R.V.O. 2, R.R.C. 147, M.C. 2,366, D.C.M. 1,756, M.M. 9,926, M.S.M. 1,176, A.M. 3, D.F.C. 58, A.F.C. 16, A.F.M. 2, and 1,032 foreign decorations. The *Total Casualties* in the A.I.F. were: killed, 59,342; wounded, 166,819; sick, 87,957; not specified, 218—total, 314,336.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth Government from August, 1914, to the end of June, 1925, was £598,120,359, of which amount £222,692,745 was charged against revenue.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian Air Force as at June 30, 1925, was 71 officers and 453 airmen. The sum of £445,220 was provided on the 1924–25 Estimates for Air Force and Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	*Expenditure	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1919–20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920–21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921–22	64,897,046	57,861,511	7,035,535
1922–23	64,720,635	57,535,084	7,185,551
1923–24	66,017,203	58,614,331	7,384,538
1924–25	68,854,809	59,301,142	7,535,291

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the States at the rate of 25*s.* per head of the population.

DEBT.

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt on June 30, 1925, was £430,947,592, including a War Loan from the British Government of

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from loans—1919–20, £46,672,373; 1920–21, £28,026,413; 1921–22, £12,823,480; 1922–23, £7,146,643; 1923–24, £9,344,736; 1924–25, £21,747,342.

£88,097,605. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government (and making allowances for certain amounts included in both) the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1924) to about £955,578,958. The Commonwealth has undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £2,270,097 at June 30, 1924. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments.

Banking.—On March 31, 1925, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £331,802,153, and the Australian assets to £343,468,886. On March 31, 1925, there were 3,945,861 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £174,105,104.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1922–23 and 1923–24 were :—

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Agricultural	£84,183,000	£81,125,000
Pastoral	90,535,000	102,843,000
Dairying, &c.	43,542,000	42,112,000
Forests and Fisheries	11,124,000	11,866,000
Mining	20,316,000	22,232,000
Manufacturing	123,188,000	132,392,000
	£372,888,000	£392,570,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 16,531,186 were under cultivation in 1923–24.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat	9,540,434	124,993,271
Oats	1,076,930	17,303,325
Barley	258,775	4,975,451
Maize	316,307	8,114,733
Hay	3,406,226	Tons 4,051,934
Sugar Cane	237,280	2,177,892

Live Stock.

	1922.	1923.
Sheep	78,803,261	80,110,461
Cattle	14,336,673	13,357,508
Horses	2,390,460	2,327,440
Pigs	985,930	897,874

In 1924 Australia produced 590,820,185 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 640,317,589 lb. in 1922–23; 226,605,853 lb. of butter; 25,830,525 lb. of cheese, and 67,600,747 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1924 the value of gold produced was £3,131,583; silver and lead, £3,453,472 (1923); copper, £1,245,836 (1923); tin, £572,042 (1923); coal, £10,498,135 (1923); value of all minerals produced in 1923, £22,231,897

Manufactures.—In 1923–24 there were in Australia 20,189 industrial establishments, employing 429,990 hands; wages paid amounted to £77,278,265; value of plant and machinery, £99,552,539; of lands and buildings, £82,562,061; of materials used, £197,038,726; value added by manufacture, £141,242,417; and total value of final output, £348,577,583.

Labour Statistics.—In 1924 there were 376 Trade Unions with 729,155 members, of whom 88,381 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1924 was 1,175,749 males and 280,664 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 8·9 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919–20	£98,974,292	£149,823,509	£248,797,801
1920–21	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738
1921–22	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971
1922–23	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982
1923–24	140,618,293	119,487,164	260,105,457

Total trade of 1922–23 £44 6*s.* per head, and 1923–24 £45 4*s.* 9*d.* per head.

Country.	Imports From.	Exports To
United Kingdom	£63,607,743	£45,508,323
Canada	5,046,519	235,947
Ceylon	1,251,392	2,453,465
India	4,800,086	1,201,777
Malaya (British)	494,930	1,549,220
New Zealand	2,514,225	5,008,152
South African Union	1,052,156	2,046,099
Belgium	902,534	6,524,169
China	925,045	1,947,030
France	4,101,137	14,888,846
Germany	1,368,904	4,402,913
Italy	1,242,790	4,633,185
Japan	3,557,834	11,555,484
Netherlands	597,682	1,911,114
Do. East Indies	4,607,681	1,602,013
Norway	1,415,339	34,275
Sweden	2,031,872	409,466
Switzerland	2,274,296	34,793
United States	34,556,529	7,109,496

Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1922-23.	1923-24.
Tea	2,679	3,324
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes	2,233	3,213
Whisky	1,298	1,430
Socks and Stockings	2,072	1,468
Gloves	688	590
Trimmings and Ornaments	1,329	1,018
Piece Goods :—		
Canvas and Duck	1,092	972
Cotton and Linen	12,369	10,084
Silk, or containing Silk	4,147	4,717
Woollen, or containing Wool	4,741	3,353
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c.	1,247	965
Carpets and Carpeting	1,348	1,501
Floorcloths and Linoleums	1,344	1,384
Bags and Sacks	2,610	2,719
Yarns—Wool	1,739	826
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.	3,485	4,207
Kerosene	790	849
Electrical Machinery and Appliances	4,591	4,866
Agricultural Machinery	473	674
Tools of Trade	908	1,293
Cutlery and Plateware	725	878
Chassis for Motor Cars	6,118	9,837
Iron and Steel :—		
Plate and Sheet	4,436	4,854
Pipes and Tubes	1,237	1,449
Rubber and its Manufactures	2,005	2,935
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.	2,791	4,076
China, Earthenware, &c.	848	903
Glass and Glassware	1,062	1,211
Paper, Printing	2,295	2,441
Stationery, Books, &c.	2,221	2,388
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.	3,896	3,879
Musical Instruments	740	1,330
All other articles	50,904	54,079
Total Imports	131,758	140,618

Exports. ng, 000 omitted.)	1922-23.	1923-24.
Butter	6,134	4,920
Meat	7,671	3,536
Milk and Cream	1,329	1,081
Fruits (Dried)	1,232	1,243
Fruits (Fresh)	1,040	870
Wheat	8,470	13,979
Flour	4,522	5,318
Hides and Skins	6,673	6,293
Wool	57,139	56,197
Tallow	1,635	857
Coal	1,200	1,460
Concentrates	1,706	1,612
Lead (Pig and Matte)	2,562	3,323
Leather	819	827
Timber	1,067	1,303
Gold	2,228	2,812
Silver	1,117	1,081
All other articles	9,631	10,873
Total Exports	117,870	119,487

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1924, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses :—

State.	Miles open.	
New South Wales	5,484	(324)
Victoria	4,496	(162)
Queensland	7,342	(1,302)
South Australia	3,577	(50)
Western Australia	4,909	(826)
Tasmania	908	(235)
Federal Capital Territory	5	—
Northern Territory	199	—

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1923-24 were £41,384,941, working expenses £30,851,274, and net earnings £10,533,667, being at the rate of 3*s.* 8*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£263,293,099) of 4 per cent., as against 3·95 per cent. in 1922-23. In 1923-24 passenger journeys numbered 371,905,606, and 35,695,871 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 65,645,960.

Tramways.—There are 621 miles of tramways in Australia, 482 miles of which are of electric, 86 of steam, 46 of cable, and 7 of horse traction. The several Governments control 459 miles; municipal authorities, 116 miles; and the remaining 46 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1924, was £22,430,900. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1923-24 was £6,123,275, working expenses £4,930,302, and net revenue £1,192,973, or 4*s.* 10*d.* per car mile. 57,725,334 car miles were run and 606,674,000 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the 5 years 1919-1924 were as follows (tonnage in brackets) :—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1919-20	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)
1920-21	1,830 (4,758,916)	1,844 (4,744,102)
1921-22	1,567 (4,560,381)	1,544 (4,520,897)
1922-23	1,489 (4,737,854)	1,446 (4,502,925)
1923-24	1,546 (4,911,136)	1,576 (5,011,678)

Of the vessels entered (1923-24), 1,190 of 3,884,265 tons were under the British flag (Australia, 252, of 486,170 tons; U.K., 723, of 2,939,210 tons; N.Z., 148, of 307,928 tons; Canadian, 32, of 95,655 tons; other British, 35, of 55,302 tons); and 356 of 1,026,871 tons under foreign flags (Dutch, 42, of 138,716 tons; French, 44, of 84,701 tons; Japanese, 41, of 143,954 tons; Norwegian, 67, of 173,311 tons; Swedish, 32, of 90,641 tons; United States, 68, of 191,938 tons; other foreign, 62, of 203,610 tons).

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1923-24 was: Sydney 8,518 vessels of 9,022,037 tons, Melbourne 4,055 (6,918,101), Brisbane 1,181 (3,064,860), Adelaide 3,313 (4,193,025), Fremantle 603 (2,707,991), and Hobart 646 (757,078). At December 31, 1924, there were 2,481 vessels of a total net tonnage of 497,581 on the shipping registers of the several states.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1924, there were 8,767 post and receiving offices, dealing with 923,104,663 letters, &c.; there were 7,709 telegraph stations, with 168,879 miles of wire, transmitting 16,699,199 telegrams, receiving 565,981 and dispatching 567,571 cablegrams. At the end of year 1923-24, 318,279 *Telephones* were connected with 3,428 telephone exchanges; approximately 257,000,000 "local" and 18,135,444 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1924, there were 239,341 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 165,568 cars, 52,717 motor cycles, and 18,056 commercial vehicles. The revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., was £863,702 for the year.

Civil Aviation.—51 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1924. During the year 4,354 flights of a total duration of 3,703 hours were effected: 269,909 miles were flown, and 4,761 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 162,810 letters were carried in Western Australia and 11,881 in Queensland.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is being laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£3,000
Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia, M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O.	2,000
Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.	700
Chief Clerk, G. L. Campbell	648
Military Adviser, Brig.-Gen. T. H. Dodds, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.	950
Naval Representative, Capt. J. B. Stevenson, C.M.G., R.A.N.	950
Director of Migration and Settlement, Percy Hunter	
London Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line, E. A. Eva	
Commissioner for Australia in America, Sir James Elder, K.B.E.	
Official Secretary, D. McK. Dow, Suite 1131-4, 44 Whitehall Street, New York	1,250

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the continent between 129°—138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles, and the population on March 31, 1925, was 3,406 (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals).

Limited portions of the country are considered to be quite suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important. The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to Daly Waters (160 miles) is being proceeded with.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin.

Administrator of Northern Territory, Frederic Charles Urquhart	£1,750
Government Secretary, Charles Barnett Story	750
Director of Mines Dept., E. C. Playford	650
Judge Supreme Court, D. A. Roberts	1,000

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and 150°50′ E. longitude, and between the 8th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group, and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1925 was 1,371. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. In 1924, 61,180 acres were under crops (48,022 coconuts, 7,846 rubber and 3,878 sisal hemp). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£133,317	£140,798
Expenditure	131,640	143,830
Imports	354,965	459,080
Exports	339,408	367,629

Lieut.-Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
Commr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric., Hon. M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E.	1,000
Govt. Sec., Hon. H. W. Champion	900
Deputy Judge, Hon. C. E. Herbert	1,200
Treasurer, Hon. Wm. T. Kendrick	800
Chief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist, W. M. Strong, M.D.	875
Commr. for Native Affairs, Hon. L. L. Bell	775
Director of Public Works, Hon. J. T. Benstead	725

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8°S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (1,840 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (3,400 sq. miles) (Bougainville, and Buka). The principal river in Kaiser Wilhelm Land is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1923-24 there were 179,163 acres under crops (coconuts, 172,273. The white population in 1924 was 1,303; the native population in 1924 was 255,670. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Seat of Administration, Rabaul.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Imports	£516,455	£485,634
Exports	630,892	718,535

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.	£1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G.	1,200
Dir. of Pub. Health, Dr. R. W. Cilento, M.D.	1,200
Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O, M.C.	828
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E.	832
Commies. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew	828
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery	780
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs	732
Secretary for Lands, Mines, Survey and Forests, J. H. Hunt	756
Director of Agriculture, G. Bryce, D.Sc.	1,250
Director of Public Works, S. M. H. Fowler	900

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1924, was 726.

Administrator, Col. E. T. Leane, C.B.E., V.D.
President Exec. Council, E. Christian.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Capital area)—*i.e.*, more than five times that of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	515,672	1,132,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	898,850	789,896	1,648,746
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371

The estimated population at 31st March, 1925, was: Males, 1,156,045; Females, 1,110,651. Total, 2,266,696.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1921	54,634	20,034	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583
1923	54,112	21,051	17,507
1924	53,670	20,821	18,077

Vital Statistics—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1924:—Births, 24·07; Deaths, 9·34; Marriages, 8·11. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 59·5.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,301; Roman Catholic 502,815, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.), Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourock, Monaro, and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,266 feet.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Moruya, Tuross, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,100 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63·2°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 57° to 59°, southern tableland 44° to 57°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 67°; in the Central-western slopes 59° to 65°, and in the Western Division from 63° to 70°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., *born* 1864 (1923) £5,000
Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
Private Secretary, M. E. H. Penfold.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., *born* 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (17th June, 1925.)

President, H.E. the Governor.

The Ministry:
Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John T. Lang, M.L.A. £2,445
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Albert Charles Willis, M.L.C. 900
Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests, Hon. Peter Ffrench Loughlin, M.L.A. 1,945
Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. John Marcus Baddeley, M.L.A. 1,945
Attorney-General, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. 2,095
Minister for Agriculture, Captain the Hon. William Fraser Dunn, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister of Justice and Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Hon. William John McKell, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister for Education, Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M.L.A. 1,945
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Carlo Camillo Lazzarini, M.L.A. 1,945
Minister for Public Health and Local Government, Hon. George Cann, M.L.A. 1,945
Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways, Hon. Martin Matthew Flannery, M.L.A. 1,945
Assistant Minister for Public Health and Local Government, Hon. Joseph John Fitzgerald, M.L.A. 1,945
Honorary Minister, Hon. Joseph Farrar Coates, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2 (and allowance, £800) £1,850
Secretary and Commercial Officer, J. W. Ferguson 650
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E.

The Legislature.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (77 in August, 1925), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £600 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Several women contested seats, but none was elected until the present Parliament, to which one woman was elected. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark candidates in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in May, 1925, of 678,749 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 486,152, or 71·6, voted, and similarly of 660,331 female electors 433,476, or 65·6, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers £925
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor, LL.B. 500
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper 892
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. James Dooley 1,400
Chairman of Committees, R. J. Greig ... 840
Leader of Opposition, The Hon. Sir George W. Fuller (in addition to allowance as M.P.) 250
Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle, C.M.G. 993
Librarian, J. J. Quinn 826
Principal Shorthand Writer, E. K. Carrington 843
Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works, Arthur Blenkin 743

The Judicature.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. P. W. Street £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. J. L. Campbell; Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.; Hon. R. H. Long Innes ..... each 2,600
Land and Valuation Court Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike..... 2,600
Ch. Judge in Equity and Probate Judge, Hon. J. M. Harvey.
Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.
Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

Judge, His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds £2,500
Additional Judges, His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby ..... each 1,500

District Courts.

His Honour Judge Scholes, His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Mocatta and His Honour Judge Edwards ..... each 1,500
(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)
Children's Courts and *Fair Rent Courts* have also been established.
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett £2,007

Education.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in 1924 in 3,259 State schools was 338,744, and the average daily attendance 265,481. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £4,114,355. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 2,688 students (2,027 male and 661 female) in 1924. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 25,462, and 1,202 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1924, 693 private colleges and schools, with 82,545 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, &c.

Finance.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1924, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	28,650,496	30,210,013	158,776,082
1921	34,031,396	34,476,892	164,336,492
1922	35,637,820	36,966,525	176,674,387
1923	36,145,944	35,342,436	183,571,556
1924	37,351,809	37,251,419	210,493,974

To the total revenue during 1923-24, Railways and Tramways contributed £19,508,486; and other Business Undertakings, £2,954,425. A sum of £2,738,725—equal to £1 4*s.* 9*d.* per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,988,131. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt and Special Deposits, £2,239,395 (exclusive of interest charged to Business Undertakings); Public

Instruction, £4,000,324; Business Undertakings, including interest on capital, £22,034,858. Similar details for 1923–24 are not yet available.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1925) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £138,884,894, including advances, £102,680,352; coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £28,812,473; and liabilities, £121,163,985, including deposits, £117,019,641. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1925, amounted to £65,563,551, representing 1,358,088 depositors. The amount assured in *Life Assurance* Societies in New South Wales in 1924 was £80,539,362 Ordinary, and £15,218,371 Industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 219,026, and the funds at June 30, 1924, were £2,871,568. Members of *Trade Unions* numbered 257,688, the funds of 203 Unions at Dec. 31, 1923, being £263,525.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,167 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1924–25, the net tonnage being 9,056,270; the clearances were 3,153 vessels of 9,033,530 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1924–25 the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 8,092 vessels of 9,131,675 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are five patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 158 miles, are controlled by the State. At March 31, 1925, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,607, the capital cost amounted to £93,355,167, and the net earnings for the year 1923–24 to £4,699,086, or 3*s.* 11½*d.* per train mile. There were also 228 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £10,758,958, and the net earnings £542,385, or 4*d.* per tram mile.

Roads and Bridges.—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction, and a president was constituted in 1924. Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic. There are 104,764 miles of roads in New South Wales. Bridges over 20 ft. span number 4,916, the total length being 397,393 feet. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour has been commenced. This bridge will carry a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway. At high water there will be a headway of 173½ feet. The contract price for a length of 3,770 feet of bridge is £4,217,721.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1923–24 there were 2,643 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 270,314,915 letters and postcards, 71,799,747 newspapers, 51,735,560 books, packets and parcels, and 3,607,024 telegrams were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 97,310.

Trade.

The oversea imports into New South Wales during 1924–25 were valued at £66,235,676, and the oversea exports at £60,605,621.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,808,046 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1924, producing 33,176,000 bushels of wheat, 4,623,000 bushels of maize, 1,570,300 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 61,079 tons of potatoes and 9,225 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 132,084 tons was crushed; and 1,459,778 gallons of wine, and 2,004,020 bushels of citrus fruit, 94,983 cases of bananas, and 4,000 dozen of pineapples; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1924–25 was 3,948,680 acres, including 386,800 acres for hay, and 18,020 acres failed or fed off. The wheat yield was 59,785,000 bushels of grain and 532,030 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1924, was 62,480,828 acres, while the area of land neither alienated nor in process of alienation at the same date was 135,555,672 acres; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area, being 198,036,500 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1924, there were 658,372 horses, 949,135 dairy cows, 1,989,387 all other cattle, 37,539,413 sheep, 323,196 swine, 32,083 goats, and 798 camels. In 1923–24, 271,008,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 72,684,093 lb. butter, 5,912,656 lb. cheese, and 19,052,209 lb. bacon and ham. During 1923–24 there were 135,600 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,300 being males, and 15,300 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural industry was valued in 1923–24 at £20,556,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £12,327,000, and pastoral industry at £36,963,000, a total of £69,846,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1923–24 was £4,204,000, and 7,800 persons were employed.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1924 was £16,397,580, coal accounting for £9,589,547, silver, silver lead and ore £4,310,360, and gold £79,370. The value of the plant and machinery at all mines was £10,885,399. The mining industry gave employment to 28,100 persons during the year.

Manufacturing Industry.—In 1923–24 there were 7,321 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 159,674, of whom 121,845 were males and 37,829 females, the amount of £29,772,994 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average £225 14*s.* 3*d.* and females £96 4*s.* 5*d.* The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures, if property of occupier, amounted to £25,466,027, and of plant and machinery £41,141,890. The machinery in use represented 643,168 h.p., including steam, 405,885 h.p.; gas, 20,420 h.p.; electricity, 212,453 h.p.;

water, 52 h.p.; oil, 4,358 h.p. The value of output was £146,359,260; materials used, £85,568,596, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £5,129,848; the production, *i.e.*, value added to raw materials, was £55,660,816. Iron and steel are produced at Lithgow and Newcastle.

The principal products of the factories during 1923–24 were :—

	Quantity.	Value at Works
Saw-milling, native logs ..	167,492,472 sup. ft.	£2,119,601
Bacon and ham	27,693,336 lb.	912,689
Butter	68,030,162 lb.	5,348,094
Biscuits	45,351,606 lb.	1,364,876
Jams and preserves	31,748,041 lb.	809,741
Pickles and sauces	8,047,874 pints	346,902
Flour	409,645 tons	4,518,131
Bran and pollard	172,397 tons	1,206,126
Milk, condensed, &c.	4,368,203 lb.	137,201
Raw sugar (cane)	336,580 cwt.	451,284
Malt	326,837 tons	114,881
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	24,401,301 gal.	2,587,357
Aerated waters, cordials, &c.	6,115,997 doz.	848,554
Ice	257,682 tons	293,404
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	22,932,474 lb.	4,450,379
Boots, &c.	4,268,358 pairs	2,368,264
Bricks	403,080,713 no.	1,436,932
Cement	372,300 tons	1,200,000
Gas	9,395,760,439 cub. ft.	1,854,747
Electric light	100,860,848 units	1,197,452
" power	428,890,923 units	2,900,966
Wool, scoured (Greasy Wool)	12,215,823 lb.	1,716,499
" " (skins)	8,344,717 lb.	1,369,405
" Tops and Noils	4,542,336 lb.	1,052,689
Tweed and cloth	1,734,766 yards	616,469
Hats and caps	184,917 doz.	606,357
Hosiery and knitted goods	..	1,551,605
Meat, tinned	4,712,529 lb.	111,213
Soap	363,192 cwt.	857,999
Tallow	350,247 cwt.	409,111
Leather	20,644,084 lb.	1,525,002
Coke	529,708 tons	1,006,505
Iron bars, &c.	279,317 tons	..

Cotton spinning and silk weaving industries were inaugurated in 1924. The total value of all primary industries in 1923–24 was £85,895,000, manufacturing £55,661,000, making a total for all industries £141,556,000, which is equal to £64 0*s.* 11*d.* per head of population.

Local Government.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,454 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1923 was £132,141,347 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £140,392,104 for shires.

Gross Income.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,902,562	£1,066,121
1920	4,282,062	1,355,416
1921	5,063,677	1,547,601
1922	5,611,903	1,648,107
1923	6,114,273	1,716,159

Gross Expenditure.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,738,836	£1,018,870
1920	4,187,301	1,325,748
1921	5,079,601	1,557,388
1922	5,443,409	1,663,881
1923	5,872,897	1,721,958

Towns.

Sydney, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk, also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 136 miles of streets, and a population of 109,180 (Dec., 1924); or, including suburbs, 2,425 miles of streets, and a population of 1,012,070. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches, and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,347 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,800 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres. Kurnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 252 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 95,070; Broken Hill, 23,140; Auburn, 16,070; Parramatta, 15,690; Granville, 15,430; Bankstown, 14,560; Lithgow, 12,990; Maitland, E. & W., 12,600; Lidcombe, 12,320; Goulburn, 12,250; Katoomba, 10,010; Bathurst, 9,400; Lismore, 9,040; Albury, 8,310; Cessnock, 8,250; Wagga Wagga, 8,130; Liverpool, 6,550; Fairfield, 6,430; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,160; Kurri Kurri, 6,000.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days.

Dependency of New South Wales.

Lord Howe Island (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33′ 4″ S., Long. 159° 4′ 26″ E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1921, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1921	764,905	785,781	1,550,686
1922	788,626	801,599	1,590,225
1923	806,546	818,834	1,625,380
1924	824,182	832,913	1,657,095

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	35,593	16,165	13,676
1922	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	36,139	16,503	13,296

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 69 years was 58·4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 137, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·78 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.D.C., V.D. (born 1862)...(1920) £5,000
A.D.C.'s, Capt. C. M. Keppel Palmer, J.P.; R. M. S. Bircham.
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. Cox; Capt. R. T. A. McDonald.
Official Sec., F. W. Mabbott.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (1918).

THE MINISTRY (September 14, 1925).

Premier and Minister of Water Supply, Hon. J. Allan £1,552
Treasurer and Minister of Education and Labour, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock..... 1,207
Chief Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. S. S. Argyle £1,207
Minister of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. A. Downward 1,207
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and Minister of Railways, Hon. F. W. Eggleston 1,207
Minister of Agriculture and Markets, Hon. M. W. J. Bourchier 1,207
Minister of Forests and Leader in Council, Hon. H. F. Richardson 1,207
Minister of Works and Mines, Hon. G. L. Goudie 1,207
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. McDonald, M.L.A.; Hon. E. J. Mackrell, M.L.A.; Hon. J. R. Harris, M.L.C.; Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. George Fairbairn, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £624

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal adult suffrage. The electors for the Council number 399,510, and those for the Assembly 924,091.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Francis Grenville Clarke £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. John Bowser..... 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt, W. G. S. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan, and T. A'B. Weigall (*acting*) .....each 2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S. Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z Woinarski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon 1,100
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M. Murphy 800
Crown Prosecutors, H. C. G. Macindoe, £1,250; J. A. Gurner, S. Leon 750
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness..... 1,200

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being 253,307 children on the registers in 1923, the average attendance being about 69 per cent. *Secondary Education* is principally under private control, 64,195 pupils being in attendance at the 486 schools in 1923. There is a State-aided *University* at Melbourne, with four affiliated colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman) and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

Finance.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	87,647,739
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	118,562,029
1924	23,075,968	23,050,968	124,108,326

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1924) 16 banks, with total assets £94,129,436, within the State, and liabilities £94,783,736. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1925, amounted to £53,145,015.

Production and Industry.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,975,467 acres under cultivation in 1924–25, 2,705,323 were wheat crops and 517,229 oats, and 1,120,312 acres were cut for hay. In 1923–24, 2,177,127 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1923–24 was (including manufacturing values) £101,325,421.

Live Stock.—There were in 1925, 760,207 milch cows, producing 86,888,723 lb. of butter and 7,216,938 lb. of cheese; and 845,347 other cattle, 12,649,898 sheep, 288,509 pigs, and 473,236 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1924 being 67,167 oz. (£285,316). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal, antimony, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (7,289 factories, &c., employing 156,162 hands in 1923–24) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports oversea are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal oversea imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

Towns.

Melbourne, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1924) a population of 885,700 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 40,600; Geelong, 37,740; Bendigo, 33,640; Warrnambool, 8,000; Mordialloc, 7,180; Castlemaine, 7,120; Carrum, 6,200; Wonthaggi, 6,000; Mildura, 5,750; Hamilton, 5,120; and Ararat, 5,000.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days. Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245,325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603
1922	257,501	255,909	513,410
1923	265,340	259,408	524,748
1924	273,701	264,805	538,506

Note.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during War.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855
1920	12,028	5,083	4,881
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143
1923	11,692	4,961	4,099
1924	11,592	4,870	4,121

Birth rate 21·88, death rate 9·2, marriage rate 7·78 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 51·41 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows :—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

Physiography.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 86 years' record, is 21·21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate

average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency General Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1871 (1922) £5,000
Private Sec., Legh Winser, M.V.O.
A.D.C. (vacant)
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., *born* 1853 (1916)

MINISTRY.

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. John Gunn.
Attorney-General and Minister of Housing, Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. William Joseph Denny.
Chief Secretary, Hon. James Jelly.
Minister of Crown Lands and of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Butterfield.
Minister of Education, of Public Works, and of Industry, Hon. Lionel Laughton Hill.
Minister of Mines and of Marine and of Immigration and of Local Government, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John L. Price, Australia House, W.C. 2 ..... £1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting 650
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis 750

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 88,161 (21,766 women) in 1924, those for the Assembly numbering 290,433.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. McInnes 800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average about 120 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 5,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B. £2,500
Second Judge (vacant) 2,000
Third Judge, Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B. 2,000
Fourth Judge, Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B. 2,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (*Primary, Secondary and Technical*) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,078 State schools, with 2,941 teachers and 83,483 scholars; the expenditure in 1924 was £795,377. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 186, with 892 teachers and 15,063 scholars. There is an endowed *University* at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 781 undergraduates, and 1,166 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 7 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1921–1925, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
1922	7,771,752	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	64,451,873
1924	8,932,240	8,985,599	70,100,164
1925	9,733,038	9,680,037	72,481,942

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with over 300 branches and agencies, and £40,000,000 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,402,000 and assets £22,898,002 in June, 1925. The savings banks on June 30, 1924, had 470,000 depositors with £20,150,000 to their credit. Over 85 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £42,940,000, averages nearly £80 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture (1924-25).—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,500,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,500,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards and vineyards 85,000, and potatoes 6,000 acres, with 1,900,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 30,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 50,000 acres of vines, with a production of 10,500,000 gallons of

wine; 131,000 cwt. of currants, and 126,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to oversea countries, principally the United Kingdom and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (June 30, 1924).—There were 6,596,875 sheep, cattle 413,272, horses 258,489, pigs 73,414.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £953,000 (1924). Nearly £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1924 there were 1,698 factories, employing 37,275 hands, the gross value of the output being £29,650,995, and the wages paid £6,727,398. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £13,242,374.

Value of Production, 1923-4.—Crops, total value, £14,156,106, average per head, £27 (cereals, hay, &c., £11,719,726; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £2,436,380); manufactures, £10,923,578; pastoral, £7,739,281; minerals, £895,102; dairying, £2,484,856; poultry, &c., £1,027,634; fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £938,560. *Total value of production*, £38,225,588, average £73 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1923-4.—The total value of the *Imports* was £13,978,296 (U.K. £6,264,681, or 45 per cent.; other British countries £1,874,637, or 13 per cent.; foreign countries £5,838,978, or 42 per cent.). The total value of the *Exports* was £19,208,657 (U.K. £8,240,054, or 43 per cent.; other British £2,854,061, or 15 per cent.; foreign countries £8,114,542, or 42 per cent.). The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication.—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 140 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 52,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1924-5).—Ships entered numbered 1,280, tonnage 4,573,822; British 1,112 (3,982,723 tons), foreign 168 (591,099 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1924) 289,914, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (1,800) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40′—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30′ E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square miles (*i.e.*, equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	398,969	359,003	755,972

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876
1923	19,984	7,893	5,815
1924	19,706	7,328	6,233

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Great Dividing Range* on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the *Kirby's Range* divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1924 was 69·3°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100·4° and 41·0°; mean barometer, 30·002. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1924 was 41·074 inches, and there were 112 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, (vacant, 1925)	£3,000
Private Sec., H. M. Saunders	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. H. Turner, M.C.	300
Official Sec., F. Ryder	365
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennon (1920).	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. W. McCormack	£1,300

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. W. Forgan Smith £1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. T. Dunstan..... 1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones..... 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan 1,000
Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcombe 1,000
Sec. of Public Instruc., Hon. T. Wilson..... 1,000
Secretary for Public Works, Hon. M. J. Kirwan 1,000
Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford..... 1,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. D. A. Gledson.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London. Hon. John Huxham, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.2 £1,500
Secretary, P. J. Dillon 68c

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative* Assembly of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.
Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram £1,000
Chairman of Committee, G. Pollock..... 700
Clerk, C. A. Bernays 740

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. J. W. Blair..... £2,250
Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin, A. W. Macnaughton, and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (*Southern*), R. J. Douglas (*Northern*), F. T. Brennan (Central), W. J. Webb each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1924 there were 1,688 State schools, 152 Provisional schools, and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,122 teachers and an average daily attendance of 104,283 children; and (in 1923) 169 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,120 teachers and an average attendance of 22,510. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1925, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	12,601,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
1924	13,428,039	13,415,332	91,128,596
1925	14,897,256	14,880,289	97,001,712

Banking.—The banking assets (1923) £32,553,571, liabilities £31,465,987. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1923, were £30,232,044. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on 31st December, 1924 amounted to £25,419,305, and the liabilities to £28,350,632. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £20,432,281 (equal to an average of £52 18*s.* 3*d.* to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,419,425 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 7,150,240 acres more are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 188,975,840 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 81,200,031 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 35,323,000 acres are held under occupation licence, 508,058 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 362,778 for special purposes, and 3,205,349 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 69,052 acres, 13,536 acres sold as perpetual leases, leaving 94,892,691 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1924, 409,136 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1924 included 6,454,653 cattle, 19,028,252 sheep, 660,093 horses, and 156,163 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,876,324 acres. In 1923 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,452 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1924 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to re-afforestative treatment by the State Forest Service which employs 395 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1924 was £2,266,461. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1924 was valued at £419,851; silver, £42,206; copper, £380,025; tin, £175,509; coal, £985,542; wolfram, 21; molybdenite, £441; lead, £125,263; opals and gems, £24,640; arsenic, £22,500; cobalt, £39,461; zinc, £4,283.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1923-4 were: Wool, £10,159,014; meat, including extract, and bacon hams, and pork, £1,341,494; hides and skins, £418,057; tallow, £229,001; butter, cheese, and milk, £1,241,460.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, April 4 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31 1924, 245,015

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that a Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,182), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (21,348), Port Douglas, Mackay (6,320), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns (7,455), Bowen, and Bundaberg (9,276). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (20,702), Charters Towers (9,499), Gympie (6,519), Mt. Morgan (7,214), Warwick (6,095), Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between 40° 33′—43° 39′ S. lat, and 144° 39′—148° 23′ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1920	26·91	9·8	64·2	8·13
1921	26·97	10.32	78	7·83
1922	27·07	9·29	56	7·8
1923	26·27	9·9	58	7·39
1924	25·0	9·9	55	7·03

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was 55·5°, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 62·5°, and that of June, July, and Aug. 48·6°. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G. (1924) £2,750
Private Sec., Capt. E. G. C. Stopp.....
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct. 26, 1923).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. A. Lyons £1,200
Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Guy..... 1,000
Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. J. Beiton 1,000
Attorney-General and Education, Hon. A. E. Ogilvie 1,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Lawson; Hon. G. C. Becker.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. R. Eccles Snowden, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, H. W. Ely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Tetley Gant, C.M.G..... £500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. M. J. O'Keefe 500
Clerk of the House, J. K. Reid, I.S.O. 675

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls (*b.* 1868) £1,800
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H. Crisp ..... each 1,500
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers..... 750
Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise..... 625
Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1923, with 40,500 children on the registers. *Secondary* education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 750 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a *University* at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1920–21	£2,105,449	£2,189,157	£18,776,306
1921–22	2,181,395	2,302,077	21,945,411
1922–23	2,174,061	2,472,523	22,439,176
1923–24	2,447,677	2,658,382	23,732,685
1924–25	2,762,023	2,675,618	23,894,415

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1924, the banks of issue had total deposits £5,505,263; the savings bank deposits were £4,670,800.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1923-24, 279,122 acres under crops. The live stock included 220,351 cattle, 1,557,716 sheep, 47,101 pigs, and 37,570 horses. The wool production was 9,712,873 lb. The butter produced amounted to 5,183,521 lb.
Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p.

Forestry Department.—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 31,200 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 272,270 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1923-4 was 65,844,000 super feet, valued at £570,790. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1924-5 (excluding exports to States within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,000,000 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1924 being £1,326,014.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery; the value of the gross output in 1921 was £5,796,625, the capital invested in the 686 establishments being £4,096,959.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1924), 54,038.

Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,887), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52′ E. long., and from 13° 30′ to 35° 8′ S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.) for the past 28 years was 64·1°, while the mean for the barometer for 40 years was 30·017 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1924 was 33·79 inches, the average for the past 49 years being 34·08. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 44,000,000 acres are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W., the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for wheat, wine, and fruit. Considerable areas, however, are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	176,895	154,428	331,323
1921	178,500	157,215	335,715
1922	183,386	160,222	343,608
1923	189,429	164,386	353,815
1924	195,341	168,783	364,124

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be: 177,278 males, 155,454 females, total 332,732.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1920	8,149	3,388	2,931
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656
1922	8,131	3,167	2,446
1923	7,854	2,930	2,376
1924	8,301	3,263	2,596

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the census of 1921 there were 153,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 28,377 Presbyterians.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Col. Sir William Robert Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., *born* 1870 (1924) £4,000
Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. K. J. Nicholl.....
Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Maj. P. W. Dobson, M.C. .....
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furse McMillan, K.C.M.G., *born* 1858 (1921)..... .. ..

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April, 1924).

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests, Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A. £1,500
Minister for Lands, Immigration and Industries, Hon. William C. Angwin, M.L.A. 1,300

Minister for Mines and Agriculture, Hon. Michael F. Troy, M.L.A. £1,300
Minister for Railways, Justice and Police, Hon. John C. Willcock, M.L.A. 1,300
Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, &c., Hon. Alexander McCallum, M.L.A. 1,300
Chief Secretary and Minister for Education, Health and the North-West, Hon. J. Michael Drew, M.L.C. 1,300
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. S. W. Munsie, M.L.A., J. Cunningham, M.L.A., J. W. Hickey, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. *Offices*, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C. 2. ..... £1,500
Secretary, C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182) 708

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G. £700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. Thomas Walker 700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan, K.C.M.G. £2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper, C.B.E. each 1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1925, was £585,467; in addition, a grant of £18,500 was made to the University.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1921-1925, are stated as under :—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	49,039,668
1922	6,907,107	7,639,242	54,959,778
1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,485,854
1924	7,865,594	8,094,753	62,765,281
1925	8,341,446	8,439,854	64,493,161

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 11 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1925, with total assets £17,656,635 and liabilities £14,144,816. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1925, was £5,893,202; in the School Savings Bank, £78,084; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1925, was £2,231,286.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec. 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10s. and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 2,711,000 acres were under crops in 1924-25, wheat for grain accounting for 1,867,511 acres. In 1924 the live stock included 891,564 cattle, 6,306,564 sheep, 66,375 pigs, 24,492 goats, and 175,116 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1923, a total of 1,307 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 20,839. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £13,704,309.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during 1924 is computed to have been over 200 million super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 485,034 oz. in 1924. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1925, is 36,039,620 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The values of some of these were for the year ended June 30, 1925:—Wool, £3,736,300; timber, £1,477,997; sandalwood, pearl shell, hides and skins, £808,561; wheat, £5,158,020; flour, £968,501; and fresh fruit, £246,535.

During 1924-25 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £16,075,446. The exports totalled £14,632,138.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1924) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 176,467.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 28,643), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 12,000), Bunbury (4,800), Claremont (5,500), Geraldton (4,200), Midland Junction (4,950), and Northam (4,500).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 27 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population. Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.	Census of 1921.
North Island and Islets	44,131	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	225			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150	12,598	12,797	13,209
Other Islands annexed in 1901	130			
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050	...	34,500	35,042
Maori Population	...	49,844	49,776	52,751
Total	104,912	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, June 30, 1925:—N.Z. (*excl.* Maoris) 1,327,362; Maoris, 54,574; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,879; Western Samoa, 38,320—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,434,045.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase. Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Decrease. Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	Marriages.
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,141	10,635
1922	29,006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,389	39,366	9,556
1923	27,967	36,488	64,455	11,511	29,668	41,179	10,070
1924	28,014	39,815	67,829	10,767	30,593	41,360	10,259

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	...	...
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,115	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	405,912	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,038	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239	Church of England	41·14	42·22
Maoris	45,653	49,635	Presbyterians	23·32	24·57
,, Half-caste	4,181	7,352	Methodists	9·43	9·22
Chinese	2,630	3,266	Roman Catholics	13·97	13·47
Other race aliens	...	2,172			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between 34° 22′ and 47° 18′ South latitude and 162° East longitude – 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 1¼) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages:—North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Daedalus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., LL.D., *born* 1865, *appt'd.* 1924 £7,500
Private Sec., G. J. Little.
Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Military Sec. and A.D.C., Maj. L. P. Haviland.
A.D.C., Capt. C. J. Vernon-Wentworth.
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. J. Findlay, C.B., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. M. M. Gard'ner, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Symon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. N. S. Falla, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. S. S. Allen, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. Hargest, D.S.O., M.C.
Hon. Physn., Col. R. Tracy-Inglis, C.B.E., M.B.
Hon. Surgeon, Col. P. C. Fenwick, C.M.G., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Before the General Election, 1925).

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works, Railways, Native Affairs, and Minister in Charge of Electoral Department, Public Trust, Native Trust, Roads and Public Buildings, Hon. J. G. Coates, M.C. £1,800

Attorney-General, Minister of External Affairs, and Leader of the Legislative Council (vacant) £1,170
Member of the Executive Council without portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie 1,170
Minister of Customs and Industries and Commerce, Minister in charge of Board of Trade, Hon. W. Downie Stewart 1,170
Minister of Finance, Stamp Duties, Agriculture and Immigration, and Minister in charge of Land and Income Tax, State Allowances, Valuation, Tourist and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170
Minister of Education and Justice, Postmaster-General & Minister of Telegraphs, and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. Sir C. J. Parr, K.C.M.G. 1,170
Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, Publicity and Inspection of Machinery Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170
Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlements, Discharged Soldiers Settlement and Scenery Preservation Depts., Hon. A. D. McLeod 1,170

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 *per diem* when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Government Life and Accident Insurance, State Fire Insurance, National Provident Fund, Friendly Societies, and Public Service Superannuation Depts. (vacant) £1,170
Minister of Health and Cook Islands, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. 1,170
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Depts., Hon. R. F. Bollard 1,170

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000
Secretary, Alexander Crabb..... 994

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 41 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 *per annum* and of the Lower House £450 *per annum*, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carneross £720
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. E. Statham 900

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,250
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, A. L. Herdman, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, H. H. Ostler, O. J. P. Alpers.....each 2,000
Judge, Court of Arbitration, P. B. Frazer 2,000

In 1924, 50,778 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 39,594. In 1924 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,203. Civil cases to number of 521 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £358,880.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1925, the strength of the Police Force was 1,026 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,344 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1924-25, 5*s.* 9½*d.*

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1923-24 .....£11,149,771
Receipts not revenue, 1923-24 5,635,107
Expenditure, 1923-24 16,520,950
Net indebtedness, March 31, 1924 ... 40,929,813

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, and the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 21 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 3 Brigades of Infantry; 3 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried

out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H.M.S. *Philomel* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. In 1920 H.M.S. *Chatham* was loaned free of charge to New Zealand by the Imperial Government. A commencement was made in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. H.M.S. *Chatham* was relieved in May, 1924, by H.M.S. *Dunedin*, an oil-burning light cruiser of the latest type. An additional light cruiser, H.M.S. *Dionnede*, has been loaned by the Imperial Government from 1925. A Naval Board was constituted, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in May, 1924, for further service on the station. H.M.S. *Laburnum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England in March, 1922, and was recommissioned in March, 1924.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1925:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1921	£34,260,961	£28,068,729	£206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324
1924	27,960,370	26,148,005	221,616,361
1925	28,643,000	27,399,000	227,814,647

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1925, was £16,549,609, representing £12 3*s.* 5*d.* per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£8,339,576
Land-tax	1,335,251
Income-tax	3,386,052
Death Duties	1,520,749
Other taxes	1,967,981

Land Valuation.—

	North Island.	South Island.
Unimproved value of land	£213,957,523	£119,912,058
Value of improvements	160,543,696	74,087,376
Capital value	£374,501,219	£193,999,434

Banking.—At the end of 1924 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £61,325,865; liabilities, £57,131,234; value of notes in circulation, £6,587,546.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1924–25, 859,879 depositors, having £52,688,760 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1924) 2,574 public primary schools, with 6,335 teachers and 216,190 scholars; there are also 295 registered private primary schools, with 26,302 scholars, and, in addition, 125 village schools for the Maoris with 6,310 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 37 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 14 technical high schools. In addition there are 73 secondary dept. of district high schools, 30 private secondary schools, and 11 schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,236 students in 1924) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and 43,632,372 acres of this were in occupation in 1924, this acreage representing 85,977 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1924–25 was 166,964 acres, giving a yield of 5,447,758 bushels. An area of 147,387 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 5,707,174 bushels; while 308,527 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 25,138; rye-grass, 66,764; and potatoes, 23,092. An area of 468,005 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1925 numbered 3,503,744; sheep, 24,547,955; pigs, 440,115; and horses, 326,830. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1924 being 2,083,207 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1924 being 59,604,348 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hæmatite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1920–24 :—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1920...	£61,595,828	£46,441,946	£108,037,774
1921...	42,942,443	44,828,827	87,771,270
1922...	35,012,561	42,726,249	77,738,810
1923...	43,378,493	45,967,165	89,345,658
1924...	48,527,603	52,612,711	101,140,314

The principal articles of import and export in 1924 were :—

	Imports.
Apparel	£2,679,505
Books and Music	502,413
Boots and Shoes	975,951
Coal	779,510
Drugs and Chemicals	1,145,354
Fancy Goods and Toys	681,730
Fruit, fresh, preserved	772,335
Hosiery	466,896
Hardware and Ironmongery	655,682
Iron and Steel	2,713,533
Machinery and Machines	3,967,237
Manures	334,673
Motor Vehicles	4,567,496
Oils	3,145,099
Paper and Stationery	1,297,657
Silks	719,129
Spirits	804,616
Sugar	1,594,342
Tea	920,895
Textile Piece Goods	4,550,634
Timber	1,043,829
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,648,523
	Exports.
Wool	£15,267,544
Butter	11,641,668
Frozen Meat	9,489,877
Cheese	7,023,297
Hides, Skins	889,654
Sheep-skins Pelts	1,513,477
Rabbit Skins	740,975
Tallow	799,230
Gold	551,788
Kauri Gum	443,576
Preserved Milk	393,917
Timber	472,120
Sausage Casings	563,887
Phormium Fibre	424,726

The external trade of 1924 was shared by the principal countries as under :—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to
United Kingdom	£24,904,178	£42,038,386
Australia	6,303,073	2,509,322
United States	7,551,357	3,278,135
Fiji	984,274	135,768
Canada	3,909,152	726,543
Japan	458,964	330,736
France	174,620	561,569
India and Ceylon	1,549,470	496,961

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1925, there were 3,085 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction ; and 119 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1924–25, including season-ticket holders, was 26,106,859, while goods carried amounted to 7,033,459 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £7,112,524 and £5,545,416 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1924 the vessels entered inwards numbered 713 (tonnage, 2,212,955), and those entered outwards 706 (tonnage, 2,227,207), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1924) 279,585,727 letters and postcards, 41,602,497 newspapers, 98,690,911 books and packets, and 7,028,501 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,071 post-offices. There are 12,938 miles of telegraph line, with 56,415 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 15,471,950.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at March 31, 1925, was as follows :—Wellington, 118,490 ; Auckland, 180,750 ; Dunedin, 77,480 ; Christchurch, 118,270 ; Invercargill, 20,990 ; Napier, 18,910 ; Gisborne, 15,700 ; Palmerston North, 19,240 ; Nelson, 11,650 ; Timaru, 17,110 ; Wanganui, 25,940 ; New Plymouth, 15,360 ; Hamilton, 17,070 ; and Hastings, 14,590.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper :—*North Island* and adjacent islets ; *South Island* and adjacent islets ; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30′ S. lat. and 175° 40′–177° 15′ W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847 :—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9′ S. lat. and 172° 8′ 8″ E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32′ S. lat., and 166° 13′ E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41′ 15″ S. lat., and 178° 43′ E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43′ S. lat., 179° 0′ 30″ E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand :—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10′ to 31° 30′ S. lat., and 177° 45′ to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manahiki, Rakahanga, Pukapura (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1924) were valued at £169,157, and the imports at £155,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident

Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F. Ayson .....(and allowance £100) £915

Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 700

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are :—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Fanuatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,135 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 37,187. On Dec. 1, 1924, the population was estimated at 37,865, of whom 34,817 were Samoans, 919 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,129 half-castes and Europeans. The largest islands are *Savaii* (703 square miles) and *Upolu* (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape. The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Vailima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1914 at £361,418 (copra £284,272), and the imports at £274,803.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. S. Richardson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru Island, just south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct. 1, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until it was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919, the first Administrator having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (1925) of 2,174, of whom 118 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1924 the exports of phosphates were 280,990 tons. The value of the imports in 1924 was £100,253.

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

OVER 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit Stratford-on-Avon. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clopton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clopton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign ; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830–92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana, including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms.* Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597 ; retired to it about 1610 ; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633 ; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1291 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits : Gainsborough portrait of Garrick ; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15–16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921.	
		European.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	543,485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	794,547	1,538,920	7,156,319

Of the total population of the Union (1921), 3,536,992 were males, and 3,391,588 were females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15·41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6·44 per cent.; Natal, 7·69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32·78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36·37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911-21) was 15·99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 8·49 per cent.; Natal, 19·71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23·81 per cent.; Orange Free State, 19·06 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Year.	Number.			Year.	Rate per Thousand.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1920	43,445	16,634	14,934	1920	28·97	11·09	9·96
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28·44	10·41	8·49
1922	42,832	14,753	12,184	1922	27·52	9·48	7·83
1923	42,181	15,438	11,709	1923	26·70	9·77	7·41
1924	42,349	15,503	12,742	1924	26·29	9·62	7·91

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and Coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50′ – 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwarte Bergen* and *Lange Bergen* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuweveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuwbergen*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooge Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the Drakensberg and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the Drakensbergen and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seised of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... (1924) £10,000
Secretary, Major J. U. F. C. Alexander, M.V.O., O.B.E. 900
Private Secretary and Comptroller, Captain R. C. Hargreaves, M.V.O., M.C. 600
Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. G. A. B. Hawkins, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Captain the Lord Bingham, Coldstream Guards, M.C.; Captain the Hon. C. G. W. Weld-Forester, Royal Horse Guards; Captain L. Beyers, U.D.F.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1924).

H.R.H. the Governor-General presides.

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog £3,500
Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education, Hon. Dr. D. F. Malan 2,500
Minister of Defence and Labour, Col. the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell 2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries, Hon. F. W. Beyers 2,500
Minister of Finance, Hon. N. C. Havenga 2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. Tielman J. Roos, K.C. 2,500
Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works, Hon. T. Boydell 2,500
Minister of Agriculture, General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp 2,500
Minister of Railways and Harbours, Hon. C. W. Malan 2,500
Minister of Lands, Hon. P. G. W. Grobler 2,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner, Mr. J. S. Smit, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.
Secretary, Sir R. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E.
Trade Commissioner, J. H. Dimoud.
Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Milan), C. I. Pienaar.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The *Senate* consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 were elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat; whereas nominated Senators always sit for the full ten year period, which is not even affected by the dissolution of the Senate or its expiration by effluxion of time. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The *House of Assembly* consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

President of the Senate, Hon. H. C. van Heerden £1,200
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. E. G. Jansen 2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

Cape...The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,500
Natal .....The Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G. 2,000
Transvaal .....The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr 2,500
Orange Free State The Hon. E. R. Grobler 2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

Cape .....A. Weisbecker 1,150
Natal .....J. M. N. Hershensohnn 1,120
Transvaal.....D. E. van Velden 1,400
Orange Free State .....R. A. Gregorowsky 1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

Chief Justice of South Africa, The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G. ...£3,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, £2,750; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels..... 3,000

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir M. W. Searle... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; Hon. F. G. Gardiner; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl; and Hon. H. M. Lourens ....each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir T. L. Graham... 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Pittman, K.C., M.A., and Hon. F. J. W. van der Riet each 2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

Puisne Judge, Hon. F. A. Hutton 2,250

Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. J. S. Curlewis 3,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. D. de Waal, Hon. J. Stratford, Hon. B. A. Tindall, Hon. F. E. T. Krause, and Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G., Hon. L. Greenberg.....each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir J. C. Dove Wilson, Kt., K.C. 2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C.; Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C.; and Hon. F. S. Tatham .....each 2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

Judge President, Hon. H. G. Boshoff 1,500
Judges, A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer; C. F. Hignett .....each 1,400

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan de Villiers £2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. McGregor; Hon. H. F. Blaine 2,250

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of:—
(i) The South African Staff Corps.
(ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
(iii) The South African Naval Service.
(iv) The South African Field Artillery.
(v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen.
(vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
(vii) The South African Engineer Corps.
(viii) The South African Air Force.
(ix) The South African Service Corps.
(x) The South African Medical Corps.
(xi) The South African Ordnance Corps.
(xii) The South African Veterinary Corps.
(xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force*, which consists of:—
(i) The South African Garrison Artillery
(ii) The South African Coast Defence Corps.

3. *The Citizen Force*, which consists of:—
(i) The Active Citizen Force.
(ii) The Citizen Force Reserve.
(iii) The National Reserve.

4. *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*

5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(*a*) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (*b*) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907). (*c*) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (*d*) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (*f*) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (*g*) Potchefstroom University College (1921). (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1924 was 4,698. The State expenditure on higher education in 1924 was £287,316.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (150 matriculated students in 1924) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for more than 50 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1923.—For white scholars, 4,652; for coloured scholars, 3,312; total, 7,963.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1923.—White scholars, 332,066; coloured scholars, 263,738; total, 595,804. Teachers, 21,000.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1923.—Cape, £2,448,969; Natal, £551,497; Transvaal, £2,507,504; Orange Free State, £818,092; total, £6,326,062.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape, W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.
Supt. of Education, Natal, H. Bryan, M.A.
Director of Education, Transvaal, H. S. Scott, M.A.
Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the five years ended March 31, 1925, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1920-1921	29,676,186	25,597,718
1921-1922	28,884,270	25,409,025
1922-1923	27,234,515	24,065,556
1923-1924	24,252,888	24,340,698
1924-1925	25,335,543	24,522,753

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1925, was £214,332,683, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
1½%	...	810,000
3%	54,098,739	1,067,100
3½%	28,530,744	...
3¾%	3,000,000	...
4%	25,395,529	12,991,500
4½%	13,088,011	1,146,986
5%	51,233,699	2,984,926
6%	19,985,400	...
	£195,332,172	£19,000,512

At 31st March, 1924, the Funded Debt was £186,914,272 and the Floating Debt £21,318,256.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the seven years ended March 31, 1924, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1917-18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918-19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,212,710
1919-20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,388,052
1920-21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,417,256
1921-22	3,738,150	4,681,998	8,420,148	8,819,282
1922-23	3,561,443	4,167,266	7,728,709	8,506,312
1923-24	3,918,413	4,378,638	8,297,051	9,174,606

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities, 31st December, 1924.

Capital and Reserve	£8,055,143
Notes in Circulation	713,866
Deposits	76,863,464
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	6,179,006
Bills and other Liabilities	8,250,170
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,545,739
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	17,187,151
Securities	12,244,908
Bills under Discount	17,891,620
Advances	34,838,168
Other liquid Assets	9,791,273
Other Assets	5,562,790

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1924 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Wool	174,595,153 lb.	15,763,953
Mohair	13,666,125 lb.	1,143,012
Hides	31,439,719 lb.	972,723
Skins	37,383,741 lb.	2,224,236
Ostrich Feathers	384,003 lb.	353,162
Mealies	143,896,566 lb.	492,001
Fruit, fresh	...	*439,526
Wattle Bark	†237,744,821 lb.	840,772

* Including nuts. † Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1923-24.

Crop. (1,000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	305,056	490	33,405	13,747
Oats	262,012	351	4,980	3,727
Barley	48,053	35	1,683	383
Maize	98,036	208,818	639,453	522,071
Kaffir Corn	3,643	7,835	27,719	13,027
Rye	35,274	37	585	1,929
Potatoes	59,257	21,130	78,250	51,188
Tobacco	4,223	634	5,598	107
Tea, Green Leaf	..	3,515	..	..
Cotton (Seed)	260	5,846	3,897	..
Monkey Nuts	39	997	8,308	34

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Cultivated, 1924.	Irrigated, 1921.	Total Area of Farms, 1924.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1924.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	3,114,105	478,270	124,814	34,809
Natal.....	1,057,869	23,730	10,397	9,687
Transvaal	3,053,900	227,437	36,849	25,331
O.F.S. ...	2,870,303	88,425	30,191	18,513

Live Stock, 1924.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle	1,581,854	738,683	1,600,165	1,449,028	2,942,215
Horses	211,634	42,057	98,506	154,754	160,894
Sheep	13,319,674	1,412,148	3,307,441	8,096 438	3,288,774
Goats	3,920,951	44,457	123,255	69,430	2,735,604
Pigs	171,369	46,897	99,761	62,987	259,671
Mules	78,297	8,274	15,882	26,948	1,764
Asses	293,278	31,169	107,522	38,231	120,200
Ostriches	204,388	671	650	876	*

* Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of oversea supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917–18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918–19, £70,934,098; 1919–20, £92,913,844; 1920–21, £98,307,910; 1921–22, £79,446,299; 1922–23, £74,456,292; and 1923–24, £79,659,054. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1923–24 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1923–24.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
		£
Woolwasheries—		
Wool scoured	18,496,947 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	72,375
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	847,771
Wattle bark used.....	4,760 tons	27,987
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made.....	—	86,862
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	5,670,556 lb.	327,827
Butter and Cheese Factories—		
Lard produced	794,044 lb.	34,414
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	10,578,113 lb.	252,955
Butter Produced	11,103,730 lb.	1,010,531
Butter-fat used	9,404,336 lb.	689,440
Cheese produced	5,455,458 lb.	272,145
Milk used	5,952,119 galls	186,338
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	167,857 tons	2,067,355
Imported wheat treated	134,497 ,,	1,632,010
Maize treated	451,576 ,,	2,905,259
Other grain treated.	23,307 ,,	220,847
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,679,140
Value of materials used	—	938,738
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	8,214,395 lb.	510,243
Cigars and cheroots made ..... No.	3,899,050	11,212
Cigarettes made ,,	1,669,145,034	1,515,250
South African leaf used	8,506,391 lb.	317,585
Imported leaf used...	52,863 lb.	20,844
Rhodesian	3,809,453 lb.	262,847
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1,601,146
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts farm carts, &c.) made and repairs...	—	775,206
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	44 936,843 lb.	1,219,262
Glycerine produced...	958,935 lb.	21,009
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles ...	21,197,772 lb.	491,764
Paraffin wax used ...	19,039,883 lb.	225,386
Stearine used.....	1,356,527 lb.	31,759
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout..	6,771,753 gall.	1,200,471
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establmts.—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,767,478
Total value of materials used	—	890,703
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,488,842
Total value of materials used	—	838,496
Bakeries—		
Bread	202,393,802 lb.	2,436,705
Biscuits	8,824,834 lb.	368,396
Cakes	9,268,533 lb.	486,252
Total value of materials used	—	2,144,554

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1923 was:—

	£		£
Gold	40,672,186	Silver	212,470
Diamonds	8,033,406	Asbestos	110,075
Coal	3,824,746	Osmiridium	102,886
Copper	530,824	Cornudum	13,284
Tin	305,398		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

Gold.

1919	8,331,651	fine oz.	£35,390,609
1920	8,158,455	,,	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710	,,	34,528,564
1922	7,009,858	,,	29,775,984
1923	9,149,073	,,	38,862,794
1924	9,575,040	,,	40,672,186

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1924, Transvaal, was 19,447 Europeans and 189,707 coloured.

Diamonds.

1919	2,656,651	metric carats	£11,734,495
1920	2,612,511	,,	14,762,899
1921	828,036	,,	3,103,448
1922	669,559	,,	2,266,631
1923	2,053,095	,,	6,038,207
1924	2,440,398	,,	8,033,406

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1924: Transvaal, 3,235 Europeans, 10,759 coloured; Cape, 4,089 Europeans, 19,166 coloured; O.F.S., 624 Europeans, 4,684 coloured; a total of 7,948 whites and 34,609 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

Coal.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

1924.

Transvaal	6,790,689	tons	£1,723,228
Cape	5,329	,,	3,783
O.F.S.	982,596	,,	273,443
Natal	4,713,291	,,	1,824,292
Totals	12,491,905	,,	£3,824,746

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1924, was: Natal, 790 Europeans, 18,060 coloured; Transvaal, 795 Europeans, 13,848 coloured; Cape, 10 Europeans, 86 coloured; O.F.S., 130 Europeans, 2,306 coloured; a total of 1,725 Europeans and 34,300 coloured.

Silver.

There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £212,470 in 1924, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

In 1924, 6,575 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal. 3,384 tons of matte and ore, valued at £187,745, were shipped from the Cape during 1924.

Tin.

(Tons of 2,000 lb.)

The Union figures for 1924 are 2,051 tons, valued at £305,398, all from the Transvaal.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1924 was £58,343,750. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, £172,215; lead, £153,288; magnesite, £4,159; graphite, £1,597.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1920–1924 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1920	101,827,104	98,896,483	200,723,587
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974
1923	57,814,440	81,047,094	138,861,534
1924	65,815,517	84,256,972	150,072,489

Imports.	1923.	1924.
	£	£
Apparel	3,677,336	3,895,964
Arms and Ammunition	568,595	481,807
Bags	1,193,859	948,733
Cotton Manufactures	2,857,485	2,595,072
Drugs and Chemicals	1,141,714	1,186,467
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,893,320	1,831,763
Food and Drink	6,903,443	7,626,295
Furniture	748,930	814,904
Glycerine	285,296	296,896
Haberdashery	1,166,362	1,374,974
Hardware	2,828,824	3,069,887
Hats and Caps	559,872	504,081
Implements: Agricultural	712,309	1,049,159
Iron and Steel	1,553,477	1,796,023
Leather Manufactures	1,305,353	1,369,107
Machinery	3,065,967	4,471,172
Oils	2,047,852	2,456,821
Tobacco	1,186	4,823
Wax (Candle)	228,622	253,091
Wood and Timber	1,799,058	1,726,467
Woollen Manufactures	1,585,710	1,701,527

Exports (S.A. Produce).	1923.	1924.
	£	£
Asbestos	174,817	110,710
Bark Wattle	925,381	840,772
Buchu Leaves	26,587	17,965
Coal	1,190,688	1,211,580
Copper	81,171	14,263
Diamonds	7,207,087	7,133,370
Blasting Compounds	106,392	32,241
Feathers, Ostrich	339,903	353,162
Fish	317,492	309,061
Fodder	42,705	68,967
Fruit	773,177	653,691
Gold (1920, £45,776,046)	41,711,658	44,222,411
Hides and Skins	2,485,836	3,196,959
Mohair	947,883	1,142,012
Oil: Whale	253,590	264,742
Sugar	658,745	180,264
Tin Ore	147,799	222,021
Tobacco	50,536	32,313
Wines	104,977	58,570
Wool	12,388,186	15,763,953

59·30 per cent. of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924.

Imports from U.K. (1924) £33,907,581
Exports to U.K. (1924) 49,964,873

Imports from	1923.		1924.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	31,078,832	52·1	33,907,581	51·5
Australia	2,103,402	3·2	2,269,230	3·4
India	2,317,217	4·2	2,164,171	3·3
Canada	1,841,714	3·3	2,167,088	3·3
Other British Possessions	2,068,782	3·8	2,468,291	3·8
Total British Possessions	8,331,115	14·5	9,068,780	13·8
Total — British Empire	39,409,947	66·6	42,976,361	65·3
Foreign Countries.				
Germany	2,729,955	4·9	3,528,342	5·4
United States ...	7,151,473	12·8	9,144,176	13·9
Belgium	879,915	1·6	1,037,872	1·6
Sweden	1,146,181	2·0	1,306,693	2·0
Holland	554,025	1·0	816,669	1·2
Brazil	741,636	1·3	970,985	1·5
France.....	922,155	1·6	1,146,966	1·7
Other Foreign Countries	4,279,153	8·2	4,887,453	7·4
Total Foreign Countries	18,404,493	33·4	22,839,156	34·7
Total Imports ...	57,814,440	100·0	65,815,517	100·0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1925, was 11,478 miles (comprising Cape 4,520, Orange Free State 1,420, Transvaal 2,808, Natal 1,378, and South-West Africa 1,352), of which 10,568 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 910 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1925, amounted to £120,161,755. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1925, were £21,747,631, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £820,925. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £15,358,571, or 70·6 per cent. of the gross revenue, as compared with £14,719,108, or 68·16 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1925, there were 2,947 post and telegraph offices open in the Union. 155,159,000 letters and cards, 108,034,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 5,568,000 parcels, 2,846,000 registered articles, 15,595,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,452,598 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1925. The number of money orders issued during the year ended March 31, 1925, was 423,955, while 377,675 were paid; 3,400,905 postal orders were issued, and 2,892,577 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1924–25, was £1,911,665; expenditure, £1,572,740. The revenue of the telegraph service was £468,271; that of the telephone service, £1,049,192, and the expenditure for both services, £1,092,921. 5,143 miles of telegraph line, carrying 37,232 miles of wire, and 19,804 miles of telephone route, carrying 230,883 miles of wire, were open in 1924–25. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1924–25, 12,060 messages, valued at £4,984, were sent, as compared with 11,346 messages in 1923–24, valued at £4,146. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1925, was 304,109, the amount standing to their credit being £6,254,688.

Shipping.—In 1924, 4,373 vessels (12,742,306 tons) entered, and 4,334 vessels (12,682,820 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

Railways and Harbours Board.

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malan, M.L.A., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. Orr, C.M.G., The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik, and C. T. M. Wilcocks.

Secretary, C. M. Hoffe.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gijsbert Reitz Hofmeyr, C.M.G.

Secretary, H. P. Smit.

South-West Africa lies between S. lat. 17° 23′ and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°–18° 30′ S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the

Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,393 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census; viz., Ovamboland, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Karst" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat. 19 and its intersection with Long. 16, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. The waters of the Orange River, except for about 60 miles along its northern bank, are only available for agricultural purposes, so far as South-West Africa is concerned, by means of pumping, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaukaib (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Gnyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Auas (6,700), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Molteblick (7,886 ft.), the Omatako in the North (7,270 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo, the Waterberg, the Brandberg (8,277, the highest in South-West Africa) and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Geitsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from ¼ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam-making programme is expected to give an appreciable fillip to agricultural production. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguella current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1908, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1923 the output was 433,229 carats. About one-third of the value goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway serves the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeeste and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many

varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north-western portion of the country.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovatyimbas, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country, and is 5,590 ft. above sea-level. The territory is divided into 18 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. The power of legislation was formerly vested in the Administrator, but a measure of self-government is now being conferred on the local population. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(*a*) Native affairs or any matters specially affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives. Whenever any ordinance of the Assembly imposes taxation upon persons, lands, habitations, or incomes or earnings generally, natives and their lands, habitations and earnings shall be exempt from its provisions;

(*b*) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(*c*) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(*d*) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(*e*) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(*f*) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(*g*) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(*h*) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(*i*) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(*j*) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(*k*) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years, after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof:—

(*a*) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory;

(*b*) Civil aviation;

(*c*) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory;

(*d*) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory;

(*e*) The allotment, sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory.

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator. The constitution also provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council consisting of 9 members, including the members of the Advisory Committee, to advise the Administrator on subjects with which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to deal. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of cold storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is nearly completed. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connexion should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S.W.A.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises Union Lines 364 miles, S.W. Territory Lines 1,359 miles and privately owned Lines 74 miles, a total of 1,797 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1921, 3,460), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1921, 1,026), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1921, 1,078) and Lüderitz Bay (white population, 1921, 1,003).

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50′, and in E. long., from 16° 25′ to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop., 1911.	Pop., 1921.
The Colony	208,661	1,553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand	6,602	243,222	264,827
Tembuland	3,339	227,432	234,988
Transkei	2,504	188,895	198,095
Pondoland	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay, &c.	430	3,076	1,177
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553	119,911
Cape Province	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
European	329,394	321,215	650,609
Non-European	1,019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total	1,348,589	1,434,130	2,782,719

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922	58,055	36,002	13,982
1923	57,747	37,266	13,889
1924	56,324	34,002	14,268

Religion.—In 1921 there were 1,684,506 Christians—546,065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513, Jews 21,244, Heathen 1,002,450, other 49,606.

Education.—The Province is divided into 112 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1924, 4,459: average enrolment, European scholars, 135,779; average attendance, 123,251; average enrolment, non-European scholars, 164,902; average attendance, 135,505. There are 10,613 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913–14, £853,448; 1914–15, £919,485; 1915–16, £917,856; 1916–17, £976,294; 1917–18, £1,166,059; 1918–19, £1,435,385; 1919–20, £1,676,208; 1920–21, £2,003,567; 1921–22, £2,450,629; 1922–23, £2,514,412; 1923–24, £3,016,693.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 25,723 in-patients were treated during 1924, and there were 138,787 out-patient attendances at Government-aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 76 Village Management Boards and 10 Local Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, A. J. Chiappini; C. H. Geldenhuys; D. Retief; G. F. Zondagh.

Prov. Sec., A. Weisbecker.

Superintendent-General of Education, Dr. W. J. Viljoen.

Controller of Educational Finance, J. P. J. Brunt.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921), white and coloured (with suburbs), 207,404.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

	Census, 1921.		
Population.		Males.	Females.
Europeans	136,838	70,477	66,361
Indians and Asiatics	141,649	80,314	61,335
Natives and other coloured	1,150,911	556,809	594,102
Total	1,429,398	707,600	721,798

In 1924 the European births registered numbered 3,410, deaths 1,586, and marriages 1,287. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 177 primary schools (exclusive of 259 farm schools), and 18 beyond primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 52 Asiatic schools, 493 native schools, and 20 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.
Executive Committee, W. P. Bawden ; J. Dyson ; C. F. Clarkson ; A. J. McGibbon.
Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1921.

In Durban (population, 1921, 146,310), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time ; the average low-water depth at the entrance, L.W.O.S.T., the bar being no longer existent, for 1924 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles ; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River ; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean ; on the north by the Portuguese possessions ; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amaputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	284,388	259,097
Native	847,446	648,423
Other Coloured	27,596	20,686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females ; the population comprised 543,485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1924 there were 20,405 births (15,287 European), 14,885 deaths (5,479 European), and 7,266 marriages (4,642 European).

Religion.—The religious statistics for 1921 are:—

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

There were 1,152 Government schools for white children in 1924, with an average enrolment of 119,850 and an average attendance of 110,171, 5 normal colleges, one school of Domestic Science, and 3 Trades schools. There were also 363 native schools, 5 Asiatic and 24 coloured schools, with 42,106 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, J. F. Brown, C.M.G., E. de Sousa, T. C. Stoffberg.
Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1921, 74,052 (white 45,361, coloured 28,691). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Aapies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1921 was 288,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles ; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was :—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1921, of the whites, 97,776 were males and 90,780 females ; and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females. The estimated mean population for the year 1924 was : European, 196,388 ; non-European, 471,580 ; total, 667,968.

The number of European births registered in 1924 was 4,921, deaths 1,698, marriages 2,468.

Religion.—The Census of 1921 showed the following results :—Dutch Churches, 207,536 ; Anglican Churches, 50,807 ; Presbyterians, 13,562 ; Congregationalists, 2,763 ; Methodists, 135,778 ; Lutherans, 7,931 ; Roman Catholics, 9,879 ; Jews, 4,761 ; Heathen, 174,697 ; Others, 607,714.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1924 there were 872 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 45,649 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. E. R. Grobler.
Executive Committee, Dr. D. G. Conradie, E. A. van der Walt, D. J. de Villiers, H. J. J. van Rensburg.
Provincial Secretary, R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,367 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1921. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles ; transit, *viâ* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

NOTE.—*The Indian Empire, The Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, The Commonwealth of Australia, The Dominion of New Zealand,* and *The Union of South Africa* are shown separately.

ASCENSION.

(*See* ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between 21° 42′—27° 34′ N. lat. and 72° 40′—79° 5′ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,928, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Islands, Watlings Island, Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island, and Biminis. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1781, surprised by the Spanish, but at the peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many Americans. The chief industry is sponge-gathering; the exports of sponge in 1924 being valued at £128,203. The fruit trade is principally with the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, logwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is largely established, the land under the fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1924, £37,830. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	£553,376	£420,077
Expenditure	452,044	415,577
Public debt	20,319	17,861
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£2,120,136	£1,553,143
Total exports	1,835,051	626,353
Imports from U.K.	768,041	587,459
Exports to U.K.	39,483	58,677

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,600
A.D.C., Capt. R. J. K. Fenton	...
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan	1,250
Colonial Sec., A. C. Burns	2,100
Attorney-Gen., G. E. L. Cox	1,000
Receiver-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister	650
Pres., Legislative Council, G. H. Gamblin	150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H.G. Malcolm, K.C., O.B.E.	240
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson	500
Surveyor-Gen., William Miller, I.S.O.	400
Commandt. of Police, D. R. A. Bettington	500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, Maj. D. R. Osborne (*and £85 travelling allowance*)	600
Civil Engineer, G. M. Gordon	£650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Capt. G. E. Corbett, O.B.E., R.N.	800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, *vid* New York.

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4′ N., and longitude 59° 37′ W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921), was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop., 1921, 13,486), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£444,646	£504,696
Expenditure	420,461	364,531
Public debt	592,400	591,000
Total imports	2,531,882	2,547,297
Total exports	2,189,740	1,849,301
Imports from U.K.	827,449	840,617
Exports to U.K.	427,677	...

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1924, 3,229,906, of which 2,450,651 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G. (1925)	£3,000
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. A. L. Bailey (*actg.*)	200
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G.	1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, O.B.E.	
Chief Judge, Richard Theodore Orpen	1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.	
Clerk, do., C. E. Stoute.	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir F. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	250
Clerk, do., F. A. Layne	400
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. E. Poyser, D.S.O.	750
Solicitor-Gen., H. W. Reece, K.C. *and fees*	250
Treasurer, H. W. Lofty	700
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne	500
Controller of Customs, S.T. Harrisson, C.M.G., O.B.E.	600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade (vacant) £600
Colonial Postmaster, H. H. Heath..... .. 500
Registrar, T. S. Sainsbury..... 500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (*and fees*) 500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles ; transit, 13 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15′ N. lat. and 64° 51′ W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population (1924) of 23,870 (10,188 white, and 13,682 coloured). These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527 ; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown ; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1922), 2,578.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue.....	£309,916	£329,139
Public expenditure.....	277,905	312,969
Public debt, Dec. 31.....	45,000	45,000
Total Imports	1,882,401	1,815,023
Total Exports	493,800	446,252
Imports from U.K.....	708,413	666,316
Exports to U.K.	450	9,872

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut.-Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1922) £3,300
A.D.C., Capt. G. W. V. Hoskyn .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Herbert Henniker-Heaton 1,000
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E. 800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. 800
Chief Justice, His Honour K. J. Beatty ... 1,150
Assistant Judges, Hons. C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck ..... *fees.*
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker, I.S.O. 750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E. 800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
King's Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. W. E. Wynne, R.N.
C.R.A., Lt.-Col. H. W. Lockhart.
C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. W. Biggs, O.B.E.
S.M.O., Lt.-Col. P. Davidson, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles ; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4′ N. to 4° 10′ S., and from long. 108° 50′ to 119° 20′ E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior ; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 770 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1923.	1924.
*Revenue	$3,050,648	$3,165,539
Expenditure.....	1,913,721	1,934,000
Exports	10,404,393	11,157,559
Imports.....	6,608,462	7,094,246
Exports of Leaf Tobacco ...	1,147,593	1,251,392
,, Rubber	4,806,539	4,739,895
,, Timber	1,591,090	1,713,252

* Exclusive of land sales.

The British North Borneo Company.
Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
Vice-President, Edward Dent.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.
Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.
D. O. Malcolm.
C. Mallet.

London Office Staff—
37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.

Secretary, (vacant)
Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.
Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (*Administrative*); J. R. Harkness (*Financial*).

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Aylmer Cavendish Pearson, C.M.G. (1925)	$17,136
Government Sec., F. W. Fraser, C.B.E.	8,571
Asst. do., E. W. Morrell	6,360
Judicial Commr., D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C., M.B.E.	8,571
Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington	7,200
Financial Commissioner, A. R. Rivett, A.S.A.A.	7,200
Director, Railways and Works, Major J. W. Watson, M.I.C.E.	8,571
Residents:—	
Sandakan, B. R. Maxwell (*acting*)	6,600
West Coast, G. C. Irving	7,200
Kudat, J. Maxwell-Hall	6,840
East Coast, W. C. Moores-Weedon	6,840
Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A.	7,200
Auditor, T. W. Rose, F.S.A.A.	6,840
Principal Med. Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.	8,571
Commissioner of Lands, W. W. Smith	7,200
Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	7,200
Postmaster-General and Supt. of Telegraphs, C. F. Newton Wade	6,660
Gen. Man. of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke	8,000
Protector of Labour, C. F. C. Macaskie	5,680
Conservator of Forests, D. D. Wood, B.Sc.	8,571
Mycologist, E. Bateson	7,714

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi Waddin, *suc.* Sept., 1924.
Joint Regents, Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran Pemancha.

A native State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500 square miles, the population being 25,454 (April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and Bornean races. The territory was placed under British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906, the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident to assist and advise him in the administration. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing, cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths' work. The chief imports are rice, cloth, tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract), rubber, jelutong, and sago. The revenue for 1924 was £32,372, and the expenditure £28,885; the debt (Dec. 31, 1924) is £50,808. Total imports 1924, £93,716; exports, £105,177.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, Brunei, E. E. F. Pretty.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan. There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan, Temburong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1924, was estimated at 301,204, of whom 124,967 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 135,000 acres (of which 57,190 acres are in sugar-cane and 29,406 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the *Kaieteur Falls*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 78 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80·3°, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 89°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82·8°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 93·8 inches distributed over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per year, ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1924 was 32·4, and the death-rate 25·6 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 57 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,132,802 in 1923), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, bauxite, and rice. There are about 9,700 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,750 miles of post-office telephone wire and 576 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 56,006.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£1,114,704	£1,056,238
Public expenditure	1,081,549	1,065,457
Public debt	2,582,005	2,712,815
Total imports	2,668,962	2,744,145
Domestic exports	3,649,001	3,240,287
Imports from U.K.	1,386,618	1,482,515
Exports to U.K.	1,692,797	1,258,490

Governor, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1925) £4,000
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)
A.D.C.,
Colonial Secretary, J. D. C. Fenn, C.M.G. £1,485 to £1,635
Attorney-General, H. Josephs ..... £1,485 to 1,635
Colonial Auditor, J. D. M. Bourne 825
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden King, C.B.E. 1,080
Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrowes ... 900
Compt. of Customs, A. E. V. Barton 850
Chief Commissory, I. F. King 750
Comdg. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. F. H. Blackwood 1,000
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. King 600
Director of Public Works and Sea Defences, and Engineer, Harb. Bd., F. Pudsey £1,000 to 1,200
Postmaster-General, C. M. Shannon 825
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain 760
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General, P. James Kelly, M.B. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Commr. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley, C.B.E. 1,000
Harbour Master, Com. H. de B. Tupper, R.N. 650
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture, Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C.M.G., (*and £200 personal*) 1,000
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major 1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,450; W. J. Douglass 1,200

Georgetown, 3,963 miles.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29′ 5″ to 15° 53′ 55″ N. latitude and 89° 9′ 22″ to 88° 10′ W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females; the estimated population (Dec. 31, 1924) being 47,132 — 23,324 males, 23,808 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 66 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1924 was 592,602 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1924), 18,003.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	$1,093,149	$ 938,969
Pub. expenditure	1,203,220	920,998
Public debt	1,132,094	745,734
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	$4,036,688	$3,894,281
Total exports	3,196,884	3,337,744
Imports from U.K.	919,915	726,375
Exports to U.K.	328,924	259,345

Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (1925) ... $9,720
Private Sec., T. J. Hudson 1,204
Colonial Secretary, C. D. Douglas-Jones, C.M.G. ..... *and house* 4,374
Treasurer, G. S. W. Smith 3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, V. Grey-Wilson 2,430
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton 3,888
Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter... 3,402
Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert 2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, Dr. B. M. Wilson... 4,008
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenagh 2,916
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont ... 2,250
Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sisnett 6,000
Attorney-General, W. Bullock 3,402
District Commissioners :—
Belize, (vacant) 2,916
Corosal, D. Q. Blakely 2,000
Orange Walk, T. V. Maccall 2,000
Stann Creek, R. Wyatt 2,000
Toledo, John Taylor 2,000
The Cayo, P. E. Matthews, M.B.E. 2,009
Registrar-General, H. Dunk 2,916
Auditor, R. H. Marshall 2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ... 2,000

Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.

CAMEROON.

(*Joint Franco-British Administration.*)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°-12° N. lat. and 8° 48′-19° E. long., and the area is about 187,596 square miles, containing a population estimated at 2,144,000.; of which total the French sphere is 153,846 square miles, with 1,550,000 inhabitants. The coast-line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sanga and Dscha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder

pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

British Cameroon.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 33,750 sq. miles, with a population of about 644,000. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Ambas Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

	1923.	1924.
Imports	£57,868	£45,945
Exports	74,363	112,195
Imports from U.K.	40,946	30,293
Exports to U.K.	63,020	99,184

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44′ and 81° 26′ W. and 19° 15′ and 19° 46′ N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Revenue, 1924, £6,005; expenditure, £7,013.
Imports, 1924, £51,416; exports, £16,317.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court, H. H. Hutchings (*house and fees*)..... £600

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55′—9° 50′ N. lat. and 79° 42′—81° 53′ E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea, products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1924, in acres, were:—Rice, 750,000; other grain, 102,000; tea, 418,000; coconuts, 900,000; rubber, 450,000; cinnamon, 25,000; cacao, 33,000; and tobacco, 13,000. The live stock in 1924 included 1,383,000 horned cattle, 59,000 sheep, 158,000 goats, 50,000 pigs, and 2,000 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 742 miles of railway open, 625 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 742 post and telegraph offices, with 7,426 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 49 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 37 unofficial members 34 are elected and 3 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Public revenue	Rs. 93,720,169	Rs. 102,363,116
Public expenditure	85,583,910	100,695,713
	1923.	1924.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	Rs. 3,000,000	Rs. 3,000,000
	£12,766,593	£12,738,293
Total imports	Rs. 292,159,784	Rs. 312,328,467
Total exports	351,198,748	385,517,418
Imports from U.K.	63,356,230	69,448,553
Exports to U.K.	163,705,410	172,322,283

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (1924) £7,000
A.D.C., ... 750
Commanding Forces, Col.-Comdt. H. W. Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. ..... Rs. 23,480
Colonial Sec., (vacant) £2,400
Principal Assistant do., M. A. Young ... 1,150
Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander, C.M.G. ..... Rs. 25,500
Treasurer, W. W. Woods £1,800
Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley 1,400
Government Agents:—
West. Prov., R. N. Thaine £1,550
Central, W. L. Kindersley ..... Rs. 25,500
Northern, F. J. Smith 24,375
North-Western, F. G. Tyrrell £1,550
Southern, T. B. Russell 1,650
Eastern, C. V. Brayne 1,550
North Central, M. M. Wedderburn (*actg.*) ..... Rs. 24,937
Uva, R. A. G. Festing £1,550
Sabaragamuwa, T. A. Hodson 1,550
Surveyor-General, A. J. Wickwar 1,450
Director Public Works, J. Strachan 1,700
Postmaster-General, M. S. Sreshta 1,700

Principal Collector of Customs, W. T. Southorn £1,500
Chief Justice, Sir C. E. St. John Branch... 2,500
Sen. Puisne Judge, G. F. M. Ennis 1,750
Puisne Judges, L.C. Dalton; G. Schneider, K.C.; D. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K.C.; L. M. Moertensz (*acting*).....each 1,750
District Judge, Colombo, E. W. Jayawardene, K.C. (*acting*) 1,550
Do. do. Kandy, P. E. Pieris 1,750
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schrader ...Rs.24,375
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse 24,937
Attorney-Gen., L. H. Elphinstone, K.C. ...£1,800
Solicitor-Gen., M. T. Akbar 1,550
Registrar-General, A. W. Seymour 1,550
Director of Education, L. Macrae 1,550
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. J. F. E. Bridger 1,650
Insp. Gen., Police, H. L. Dowbiggin 1,550
Do., Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M.C. 1,200
Gen. Manager Railways, T. E. Dutton ... 1,700
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent 1,550
Director of Irrigation, R. F. Morris..... 1,500
Excise Commissioner, T. W. Roberts 1,550
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E. 1,550
Settlement Officer, F. Bartlett..... 1,300
Chairman, Colombo Port Comm., W. T. Southorn 1,550
Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour, W. E. Wait 1,550
Director of Statistics, L. J. B. Turner 1,250

The MALDIVE ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 5,868 miles; transit, 19 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33′ and 35° 41′, and E. long. 32° 20′ and 34° 35′. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,715, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1924 the wine export was 1,732,476 gals., and that of spirits 11,001 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were, however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 24 members, 9 being official and 15 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts each returning one Muhammadan member, and 12 electoral districts each returning one non-Muhammadan member.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 18,579 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (6,890), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphou (4,250).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, from France, and from Italy (*vid* Trieste).

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£567,390	£593,317
Expenditure	582,700	535,870
Total imports	1,072,485	1,243,356
Total exports	893,733	1,271,339
Exports from U.K.	314,178	315,831
Exports to U.K.....	212,504	301,504

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G. (1920) £3,600
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Maj. W. H. Flinn, O.B.E. 150
Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. 1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., J. M. Ellis £600 to 750
Commissioners, E. E. McDonald; C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £800 to £900; B. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne; H. B. Popham, M.B.E. £600 to 800
Treasurer, E. du Boulay 1,000
Chief Collector of Customs, G. F. Wilson £600 to 800
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts..... £800 to 1,000
Auditor, J. A. Cremer..... £800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir Sydney C.K.F. Nettleton 1,500
Puisne Judge, H. C. W. Grimshaw 1,000
Presidents of District Courts, B. Dickinson; C. C. Geraghty, £720 to £900; Maj. J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E.; Charles E. L. Cox; R. S. de Vere ..... £600 to 750
Attorney-General, J. C. Howard 1,200
Chief Commdt. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. ..... £750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corsellis....£750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham..... £550 to 650

Island Postmaster, L. J. E. Dench £600 to £720
Director of Agriculture, C. Noble, M.B.E. £600 to 720
Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.ŒC. £750 to 900
Genl. Manager, Railway, Walter M. Smithers ..... £700 to 800
Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone 950
Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. *See* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. *See* KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15′—53° S. lat. and 57° 40′—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,094. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried; the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

	1923.
Public revenue	£190,337
Expenditure	45,304
Total imports	424,712
Total exports	3,086,819
Imports from U.K.	291,282
Exports to U.K.	629,946

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.B.E., C.M.G. .....(*and fees*) £1,800
Colonial Secretary, &c., Lt.-Col. Hon. A. E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. 800
Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A. Thompson 600
Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921), 897.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1922 amounted to £142.102, and the local expenditure was no more than £12,939, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,504,944, and the imports at £389,263 in 1922. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 6,955 whales in the 1921–2 season, the landed value of the oil being £2,244,390.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *vid* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45′—21° 10′ S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the

Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1923.	1924.
Public income	£479,982	£488,907
Public expenditure	429,665	451,257
Public debt	358,000	358,000
Total imports	989,060	1,066,594
Total exports	1,553,239	1,498,934
Imports from U.K.	279,971	269,231
Exports to U.K.	58,159	21,239

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. (1925), (*and* £1,200 *as High Comm. of W. Pacific and* £150 *as Consul-General*) £3,000
Private Sec., Mrs. I. Lucchinelli 300
A.D.C., Capt. G. G. Symons, M.C. 300
Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (*and* £350 *as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.*) 1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G. 1,000
Principal Asst. Do., Hon. D. R. Stewart 700
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie 900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. A. Montague, M.B. 950
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes 600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton 1,000
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise (*actg.*) 1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, Hon. J. S. Neill 575
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. J. L. Golding 600
Auditor, R. H. Carter (*and* £100 *as Auditor, Western Pacific*) 600
Colonial Postmaster, J. McDonald 600
Chief Police Magistrate and Registrar-General, R. C. D. G. Higginson 575
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. E. J. March 550

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *viâ* Vancouver, about 30 days; and *viâ* Sydney, about 50 days.

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1685 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 142 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown (MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£229,688	£208,613
Public expenditure	211,317	203,635
Public debt	*nil*	*nil*
Total imports	813,898	672,018
Total exports	899,509	1,002,230
Imports from U.K.	444,329	280,509
Exports to U.K.	440,368	484,347

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1924, 1,100,729.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. ... £2,500
A.D.C., Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C., R.A. 500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman ... 1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, J. Aitken 1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith ... 960
Legal Adviser, C. M. Barton ..... £630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett ..... £63 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, J. M. W. Pollard ..... £1,000 to 1,150
Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig £720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £960; Capt. E. B. Leese, £920; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. E. Wanneli, D.S.O. (and one vacancy) ..... £600 to 960
Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith 960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks £600 to 920
Director of Posts, J. L. Fenton ..... £600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force,

under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779–83, when General Elliott, afterwards *Lord Heathfield*, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1924 5,143 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 7,242,548. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The estimated civilian population (1924) was 17,324.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£150,283	£166,115
Expenditure	167,088	160,362

Governor and Commdr.-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds) £5,500

A.M.S., Maj. J. E. Laurie, D.S.O.

A.D.C., Lt. G. H. MacCarthy, R.A.

G.S.O., Maj. A. S. Archdale, D.S.O., R.A.

In charge of Administration, Col. C. W. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. B. J. M. Luck, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chief Engr., Col. R. P. T. Hawksley, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. E. T. Inkson, V.C., D.S.O.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Lt.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. T. B. A. Leahy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.O.C.

Command Paymr., Col. W. S. Mackenzie, O.B.E.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G. £1,465

Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, I.S.O., M.B.E. 630

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. W. A. Bowring 975

Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 780

Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton £730 to 880

Director of Public Works, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. .....(and £120) £730 to 880

Chief of Police, J. Cochrane 730

Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones .....£580 to 730

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. £730

Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. ... 1,350

Attorney-Gen., Capt. Hon. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,170

Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £580 to 730

Auditor, J. B. Hewlett ..... 684 to 732

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7′ W. to 1° 14 E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of *N.* latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was: *Gold Coast Colony*, 1,171,913; *Ashanti*, 406,193; *Northern Territories*, 530,355; total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice and sisal hemp plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry. The principal exports in 1924 were: cocoa, £7,249,878; gold and gold dust, £875,008; kola nuts, £401,308; lumber, £257,169; and manganese £526,400. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own, and a University College at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, is being built. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1924 was 3,671,964 (British, 2,189,097). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the Colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (168 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Kumasi (192 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population (38,049). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (14,921), Ada (1,620), Elmina (5,262), Sekondi (9,500), Tarkwa (2,671), Keta (9,839), Axim (3,781), Kumasi (20,268), Saltpond (6,342), and Winnebah (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Total revenue	£3,742,834	£3,971,187
Expenditure	*4,105,938	*4,632,633
Public Debt (Mch. 31, 1924)	7,279,118	7,259,118

	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£8,448,862	£8,315,254
Total exports	8,959,213	9,914,937
Imports from U.K.	5,847,795	5,406,983
Exports to U.K.	3,058,616	2,884,026

* Inclusive of expenditure on Loan Works from Revenue balances.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (1919) .....(and allowance, £1,500) £4,500
A.-D.-C., (vacant) 500
Private Sec., Comdr. R. Hemans, R.N.... 500
Colonial Secretary, Sir J. C. Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D..... 1,800
Chief Assist. Sec., A. A. C. Finlay, I.S.O. 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly..... 2,000
Puisne Judges, W. P. Michelin; A. B. Howes; R. E. Hall; E. Gardiner Smith; S. S. Sawrey-Cookson; C. Carnegie Brown.....each 1,400
Chief Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett 960
Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson ... 1,500
Solicitor-General, A. C. V. Prior, LL.B..... 1,100
Treasurer, C. W. Leese..... 1,350
Deputy Treasurer, R. E. Burns..... 1,050
Auditor, W. Bowerley 1,100
Deputy do., L. G. Corney 560
Comdg. G.C. Regt., Lt.-Col. I. H. Macdonell, D.S.O..... 1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, M. E. O'Dea 1,600
Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E. 1,500
Deputy do., J. D. Sharman 1,200
Genl. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens-Hardy 1,500
Deputy do., R. H. Dawson 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid 1,200
Deputy do., R. Sharpe..... 1,050
Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, J. L. Atterbury, H. E. G. Bartlett .....each 1,200
Secretary for Mines, W. F. Holmes 1,200
Secretary for Native Affairs C. W. Welman 1,350
Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson 960
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling..... 1,200
Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace 1,000
Engineer-in-Chief, Telegraphs, D. B. Evans 1,000
Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O. 1,200
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C..... 1,200
Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E. 1,200
Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church 1,200
Director of Agriculture, C. H. Knowles ... 1,200
Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,200

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1896, and a British Resident was appointed to Kumasi. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Kumasi, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,193. Kumasi, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Kumasi, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony, and especially of Ashanti, are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.), trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G. £1,600
Provincial Commissioners, H. J. Hobbs; J. A. Ballantine .....each 1,200
Circuit Judge (*Ashanti and Northern Territories*), C. Carnegie Brown..... 1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navaro. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

Chief Commissioner, Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh £1,600
Provincial Commissioners, L. Castellain; H. C. Branch .....each 1,200
Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. J. Massie..... 960

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10′—22° 34′ N. lat. and 113° 52′—114° 30′ E long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyee-moon) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; *British Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200 (1925, est. 874,420). The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200 (1925, est. 16,500).

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing

the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1923) 26,701,120 tons; (1924) 28,365,538 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1924 there were 1,079 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 58,930 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1925), 465,000.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	$24,783,763	$24,209,640
Public expenditure	21,571,905	26,726,428
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	$3,000,000	$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	£6,974,513	£9,451,151
Exports to U.K.	797,778	745,200

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Cecil Clementi, C.M.G. £6,000
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I. 300
Private Sec., T. G. Gaisford St. Lawrence, M.C. 300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D. 2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, A. G. M. Fletcher, O.M.G., C.B.E. 1,250
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E. 1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E. £1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy 1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, C.B.E., K.C. 2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. J. Gompertz 1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe 1,500
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood..... 1,400
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.B.E. 1,200
Director of Education, A. N. Orme (*acting*) 1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes 1,025
Harbour-Master, &c., Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N. 1,150
Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen..... 950
Supt., Imports and Exports, J. D. Lloyd.. 1,100
Director, Royal Observatory, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S. 900

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.
A.D.C.'s, Lt. D. A. Searle; Lt. R. Q. F. Johnston.
G.S.O., Maj. L. Chenevix Trench, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.; Maj. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., R.A.
Commanding R.A.
Chief Engineer, Col. C. Russell-Brown, D.S.O.
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. FitzG. G. FitzGerald, D.S.O.

Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, *vid* Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or *vid* Siberia, 18 to 23 days.

JAMAICA,*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,207 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,610; Chinese, 3,656; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and *personnel* of the island.

villages; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 62,913 (1924). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dyestuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1924): sugar, £497,723; fruit and nuts, £1,432,476; coffee, £225,449; cocoa, £82,022.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public general revenue ...	£2,061,202	£1,922,963
Expenditure from income.	2,074,271	2,022,746
Public debt	4,582,207	4,443,194
	1923.	1924.
Total imports.....	£5,555,959	£5,085,350
Total exports	4,288,494	3,145,610

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G. (1925) (*duty allowance* £500) £5,000
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Comdg. Troops, Col.-Comdt. Hon. A. Mudge, C.B., C.M.G. .....
Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Jelf 1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, C. W. Doorly ..... £800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis £800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H. Simms, M.V.O. ..... £1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, Langley Hunt, C.M.G. ..... £1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, Hon. R. Nosworthy 1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, Kingston, B. de S. Bell 650
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins, M.A. ..... £800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, O.B.E. 800
Director of Prisons, B. Toole ..... £550 to 650
Director of Railways, J. Powter... £1,200 to 1,350
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Bradbury, M.A. ..... £700 to 800
Treasurer, W. M. Fraser (*acting*) 900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher ..... £700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His Hon. F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard 2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. de Freitas, O.B.E., H. I. C. Brown, K.C., Hector Josephs, K.C. (*acting*) ..... each 1,200
Judge of Kingston Court, J. St. J. Yates (*acting*) 900
Registrar Supreme Court, L. I. De Montagnac £700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells Durrant, M.A., K.C. 1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. Harvey Clark (*acting*) 1,000
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bankruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(*and fees*) 500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of Records, A. R. Suares..... 600
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish..... 600
Government Printer, F. S. Passingham £500 to 600
Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs 350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the *Kenya Protectorate* are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925; and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1921 was 2,529,133 (inclusive of Jubaland). The area is 209,248 square miles (exclusive of Jubaland).

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 7 provinces, which are subdivided into districts, and 7 extra-provincial districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, North Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

Kenya Protectorate also includes the *Witu Protectorate*, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population about 39,727, of whom 822 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Masai Province, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Eldoret, Machakos, Kisii, and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake. Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of 23,660, of whom 3,298 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

There being no customs barrier between Kenya and Uganda, import and export statistics of the two territories are combined. The principal imports are piece goods, provisions, agricultural machinery and appliances, motor

and other vehicles, building and fencing material, rice, flour, and petroleum. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited, except under the most stringent regulations and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked. The principal exports are cotton, coffee, maize, fibres, oil-seeds, carbonate of soda, hides and skins. The trade imports for Kenya and Uganda were valued at £4,257,843 in 1923, and at £6,178,547 in 1924; the domestic exports of the two territories were £3,995,432 (1923) and £6,137,009 (1924). Imports from Gt. Britain (1924) £2,418,495; exports to Gt. Britain, £2,628,450.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£1,839,447	£2,111,564
Expenditure	2,137,633	1,861,510

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (1925), *and Duty Allowance £2,500, and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport £1,000*	4,500
A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbech, D.S.O., M.C.	300
Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton	300
Colonial Secretary, Edward Brandis Denham, C.M.G.	1,800
Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote	£800 to 1,000
Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell	1,500
Senior Commrs., F. S. F. Traill; J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G.; A. J. Maclean, M.A.; R. W. Hemsted, O.B.E., £800 to £1,000; E. B. Horne; G. H. Osborne; C. M. Dobbs; E. C. Crewe-Read	each 800
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, K.B.E.	2,000
Judges, G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan; J. E. R. Stephens	each 1,200
Commanding Troops, Lt.-Col. C. S. Davies	1,000
Commissioner of Lands, H. T. Martin	1,200
Treasurer, R. C. Grannum, C.M.G.	1,200
Attorney-Gen., R. W. Lyall Grant	1,500
Register-Gen., Public Trustee, and Official Receiver, W. M. Keatinge	800
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), G. Walsh	1,000
Port Captain, H. W. Turner	700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks	1,200
Commissioner of Police, R. G. B. Spicer, M.C.	1,000
Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes	1,000
General Manager, Uganda Railway, C. L. N. Felling, C.M.G.	2,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm	1,400
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald	1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe	1,000
Auditor, M. A. M. Van de Velde	1,000
Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer	750
Game Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie	600
Director of Education, J. R. Orr, O.B.E., B.A.	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Col. A. G. Doherty, M.C.	1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 *ex-officio* and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Eustace Fiennes, Bart., T.D. (1921)	£3,000
Private Sec. & Clerk to Governor, A. D. W. Skinner	318
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour Herbert Cecil Stronge	1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward W. Baynes, O.B.E.	£750 to 900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour R. E. Noble	800
Second Puisne Judge, His Honour H. H. Trusted	700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D'A. Tibbits	£400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C.	700
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith	480
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits	312
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley	250
" " *Dominica* (vacant), Hon. F. B. Shand (*acting*)	250
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton	500
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C.	£600 to 700
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E.	550
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A.	£375 to 480

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£250,418	£267,596
Expenditure	258,616	276,022
Public debt	270,650	121,986
Imports	754,359	765,732
Exports	713,231	898,255

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6′ N. lat. and 61° 45′ W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£76,435	£88,433
Expenditure	87,469	99,781
Public debt	135,300	73,239

	1923.
Total imports	£246,089
Total exports	324,895

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (*see* Leeward Islands).
Magistrates, R. H. K. Dyett, £100; S. L. Athill £300
Supt. of Public Works, Capt. R. G. Wright-Nooth, M.C. ..... £450 to 500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35′ N., long. 61° 42′ W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. *Magistrate*, Capt. G. Downing, (*and quarters*) £250.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS
(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 38,214 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1921) 7,837, is a port of registry, and had 49 vessels of 797 tons in 1924.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 11,569. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1922), 1,308.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1922), 4,275. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	£93,228	£88,095
Expenditure	92,695	95,510
Public debt	25,673	23,601
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£282,369	£297,180
Exports	359,787	251,576

Administrator, His Honour Lt.-Col. T. R. St. Johnston, C.M.G. (*and Entertainment Allowance* £150) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon 344
Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Registrar of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson (*and fees* £180) 480
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (*and Crown Attorney*), £680, D. H. Semper £531; *Nevis*, Hon. F. H. Watkins, O.B.E., I.S.O., £245; *Anguilla*, J. Y. McFadyen, M.D. 438
Supt. of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith 510

(3) DOMINICA,

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20′—15° 45′ N. lat. and 61° 13′—61° 30′ W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 39,190 on Dec. 31, 1924; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,283, and Portsmouth, population 1,171.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	£51,803	£48,153
Expenditure	55,995	55,483
Public debt	24,111	22,057
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£150,955	£143,579
Exports	122,668	171,257

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyon Eliot (*with* £100 *allowance*) £1,000
Clerk, and Clerk of Councils, R. B. Skinner 375
Treasurer, Hon. H. A. Bascom 420
Colonial Engineer, F. C. Clarkson 450
Crown Attorney and Registrar, ... 500
Magistrates, Hon. T. Cools-Lartigue, £500; T. E. P. Baynes, £500; D. O. Riviere 400
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. 600

(4) MONTSERRAT

is situated in 16° 42′ N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£23,683	£17,168
Expenditure	19,653	24,053
Public debt	11,100	14,100
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£49,443	£44,924
Total exports	68,023	59,325

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E. £700
Senior Medical Officer, W. B. Coulter..... 424
Magistrate, L. R. Twose 300
Inspector of Works, R. C. Otway, O.B.E. ... 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS,

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27′ N. lat. and 64° 40′ W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and cocounts are grown in increasing quantity, and a tobacco and cigar industry has been established; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A copper mine has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£10,449	£7,872
Expenditure	7,987	9,110
Imports	36,876	36,963
Exports	13,581	13,210

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Hon. Capt. O. L. Hancock, O.B.E. (*and allowance, &c.*) £500
Medical Officer, Hon. D. A. Volume, M.D.... 400

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, the *Non-Federated Malay States*, and the Protected *State of Johore*. The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954. The total trade of British Malaya was valued in 1924 at £77,780,846 for Imports (£10,605,612 from U.K.), and at £84,593,280 for Exports (£11,070,943 to U.K.).

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1924) of 960,952.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dyestuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 204,811 tons in 1923, and 210,135 tons in 1924. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	$33,316,014	$28,639,160
Public expenditure	26,717,777	26,706,315

Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1924):—

3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£6,913,352
5½% War Loan	$65,373,900
5% Victory Loan	15,074,300
7% S.S. Loan	20,216,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock	£5,155,000
4½% ,, ,,	4,200,000

	1923.	1924.
Imports	$779,015,502	$861,613,015
Exports	713,197,708	771,354,994
Imports from U.K.	£8,562,134	£9,400,659
Exports to U.K.	7,516,497	8,456,627

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. $60,000
A.D.C., Capt. V. G. Olive.
G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
Colonial Secretary, E. S. Hose, C.M.G..... 26,400
Resident Councillor, Penang, W. Peel..... 16,800
Do. Malacca, R. Scott..... 14,400
Attorney-General, M. H. Whitley..... 19,200
Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M. Pountney, C.M.G., C.B.E. 19,200
Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E. 14,400
Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Murison 21,600
Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule..... 15,600
Puisne Judges, J. McCabe Reay; G. C. Deane; (one vacancy) ..... each 15,000
Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt, D.Litt. 14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, E. E. Colman (*acting*)..... 14,400
Under Secretary, G. Hemmant..... 14,400
Postmaster-General, H. C. Sells..... 12,600
Auditor-Gen., W. A. White 12,600
Commissioner of Lands, J. Lornie 12,600
District Judges (Singapore), H. G. Sarwar; P. F. David ..... each 12,600
District Judge and First Magistrate (Penang), R. D. Acton 12,600

Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore, W. A. N. Davies.....$12,600
Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley), E. Pratt (*acting*)..... 12,600
Solicitor-General, R. Williamson (*acting*) 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty .. 14,400
Deputy Treasurer, M. B. Shelley 12,600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, H. Fairburn 14,400
Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.... 14,400
Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Calthrop-Calthrop, O.B.E., A.M., R.N. 12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1924) of 469,071. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. 1° 16′ N. and long. 103° 53′ E., with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 1, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1924, exclusive of native craft, was 12,989, with a tonnage of 21,925,943. The total for the whole colony was 19,704, with a tonnage of 32,617,101. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 62,921 (tonnage, 2,281,925). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of $29,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was $3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1924 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to $1,203,650,432 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being $75,168,004, and of Para rubber $151,856,008.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16′ N. lat. and 155° 15′ E. long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles, and its estimated population is 5,746. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1924), $3,343,904; exports, $3,283,445.

Resident, J. Calder (*actg.*).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 881, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 750. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1924 was 125,157 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop., 1924, 170,383), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop., 1924, 131,241), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. 5° 18′ N., long. 100° 21′ E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1924 (including intersettlement trade) amounted to $452,772,774; the export of tin from the port being $95,178,822 in 1924.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, est. pop., 1924, 14,217) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Pêrak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 110 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1924 was 170,294. Aggregate trade, 1924, $52,217,417 (including Para rubber, $25,113,559, exported).

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Pérak, Sélangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,859.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,072 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Chigar Perah. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan *viâ* the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,504 miles of metalled road, 114 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,924 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1924 amounted to 12,848 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1923. tons.	1924. tons.
Rubber	101,31	93,507
Tin and tin ore	37,650	45,043
Copra	49,049	53,197
Rice and padi	6,580	11,403
Tapioca	2,062	4,599
Areca nuts	1,108	1,413
Gambier	292	280
Wolfram and scheelite	38	97

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 91°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	$63,952,132	$70,715,407
Public expenditure	52,825,572	54,161,234
Public debt	95,185,714	95,185,714
Total imports	89,088,237	97,436,302
Total exports	197,100,950	212,884,740
Imports from U.K.	£1,016,186	£1,260,088
Exports to U.K.	3,128,770	2,450,138

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*).
Chief Secretary to Government, Sir William George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) *$26,400
British Residents:
Perak, Lt.-Col. C. W. C. Parr, C.M.G., O.B.E. 17,400
Selangor, O. F. Stonor, C.M.G. 16 800
Negri Sembilan (vacant) 15,600
Pahang, H. W. Thomson 15,600
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward 19,200
Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-Manby; E. C. Watson; J. McCabe Reay; M. H. Whitley ..... each 14,400
Secretary to High Commissioner, A. F. Richards (*acting*) ..... $9,900 to 11,400
Under Secretary to Government, C. W. H. Cochrane 14,400
Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson 14,400
Director of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut 14,400
General Manager Railways, (vacant) 24,000
Treasurer, C. S. Alexander (*acting*) 14,400
Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay, C.B.E. 14,400
Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff 14,400
Surveyor-General, A. Lowinger 14,400
Auditor-Gen., G. P. Bradley 14,400
Director, Posts and Tel., T. A. Melville (*acting*) 12,600
Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt ... 14,400
Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig (*acting*) 14,400
Commr. Trade and Customs, C. N. Maxwell 14,400
Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400
Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins 12,000
Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden 14,400
Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes 12,600
Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor ..... $9,000 to 10,800
Dir. of Museums, H.C. Robinson $9,000 to 10,200
Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace $6,000 to 9,600
Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison 12,600
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T. Chapman 14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 3,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (*viâ* Penang).

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census 1921) of 282,234, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	$11,094,954	$10,947,959
Expenditure	7,064,166	8,095,275
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	27,869,594	33,688,565
Exports	56,779,727	48,474,134

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; *born*, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.
General Adviser, H. Marriott, C.M.G.
Chief Minister, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.
Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.
Judge, A. V. Brown.

KEDAH, between 5° 5′ – 6° 35′ N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1923.
Revenue	$5,081,138
Expenditure	5,311,741
Public Debt	1,500,000

Sultan, H.H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G.
Regent, H.H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.
British Adviser, W. Peel.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is 40,090. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1924. (A.H. 1342).	1925. (A.H. 1343).
Revenue	$453,452	$470,616
Expenditure	441,156	441,825
Public Debt	300,000	250,000

Raja, H.H. Syed Alwi, C.B.E.
British Adviser, P. S. Williams (*acting*).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 45′ – 6° 25′ N. and 101° 30′ – 102° 40′ E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and unproductive. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	$1,396,855	$1,422,113
Expenditure	1,271,887	1,442,032
Public Debt	3,441,345	3,679,297

Sultan, H.H. Ismail, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, A. F. Worthington.

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30′ – 5° 45′ N. and 102° 15′ – 103° 30′ E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1924 were dried fish ($943,140), tin ore ($739,111), copra, Para rubber ($1,009,806), wolfram ore and gambier cube. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,000 inhabitants.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	$642,679	$779,032
Expenditure	788,902	766,534
Public Debt	300,000	650,000

Sultan, H.H. Suleiman, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, J. W. Simmons (*acting*).

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of GOZO, with an area of 24¼ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1922, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Vallette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops,

compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76·7°. In winter the mean temperature was 55·6°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921–22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 101 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 40 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £56,405 in 1921–22; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry.

In 1922 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,626 vessels (tonnage, 2,746,220).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1921), 22,392.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue	£728,287	£763,208
Expenditure	664,330	737,589
	1922.	1923.
Imports	£3,673,256	£3,841,793
Exports	750,883	1,136,744
Imports from U.K.	1,233,611	1,294,722
Exports to U.K.	69,596	53,548

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Walter Norris Congreve, V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. (1924)	£5,000
A.D.C., Lt. A. Drew, R.A.	401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. C. Micallef, O.B.E., Royal Malta Artillery	300
In charge of Administration, Col. W. R. N. Madocks, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. R. F. B. Naylor, D.S.O., M.C.	657
Commg. R.A., Col. C. R. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,095
Chief Eng., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. J. L. Jesse, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. W. P. Gwynn, C.M.G.	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Col. C. A. Fisher, D.S.O.	1,095
Command Paymaster, Lt.-Col. R. W. Macfie	1,004

THE MINISTRY (Sept. 23, 1924).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Treasury, Hon. Ugo Pasquale Mifsud, LL.D., M.L.A.	£800
Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.	700
Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Dandria, D.D., M.L.A.	700
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Enrico Mizzi, LL.D., M.L.A.	700
Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adami, LL.D., M.L.A.	700
Minister of Justice, Hon. Professor Carlo Mallia, LL.D., M.L.A.	700
President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, C.B.E., LL.D.	200
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier	300
Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.	800

Lieut.-Governor, (vacant)	2,000
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.	620
Rector of the University, Hon. Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.	700
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa	620
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.	450
Auditor, Col. A. Trapani	450
Postmaster-General, A. Tortell	500
Commissioner of Police, Major F. Stivala.	500
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Professor A. Mercieca, LL.D.	1,200
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E.; Dr. G. Agius; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri (and 1 vacancy)	each 800

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *vid* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17′–57° 46′ E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58′—20° 33′, and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 202,465 acres, 167,165 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 15,300 under other crops; the necessaries of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1924, amounted to 968,209 tons, of which 65 per cent. was British. In 1924 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 62 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 416 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 170 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1923–24 amounted to Rs. 1,340,646. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Public revenue	Rs. 23,547,734	Rs. 19,897,483
Public expenditure	22,031,176	16,588,702
Public debt	£1,265,724	£1,632,390
Paper circulation ...	Rs. 19,175,588	Rs. 15,645,126

	1923.	1924.
Total imports.....	Rs. 76,835,565	Rs. 76,415,648
Total exports	69,841,931	52,282,533
Imports from U.K.	23,661,652	24,328,722
Exports to U.K.....	66,052,535	12,431,527

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1863, *apptd.* 1924) ...	Rs. 75,000
Commanding Forces, Lieut.-Col. J. I. McDiarmid, D.S.O., R.A.	
Colonial Sec., E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. ...	22,500
Assistant do., E. W. Evans	12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, H. W. Prichard, K.C.	20,000
Receiver-General, H. Pickwoad	18,000
Director of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany	15,000
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, B. A. Francis.....	15,000
Protector of Immigrants (vacant)	12,000
Director of Public Works and Surveys, L. F. Régnard	15,000
Registrar-General, T. Avice.....	14,000
Auditor, A. Standley Cremer	12,000
Director, Medical and Health Dept., T. W. Gilchrist.....	20,250
Rector, Royal College, M. H. Phillips, B.A.	13,500
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. T. E. Roseby; Hon. E. Serret, K.C.	18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, J. B. Colin..... Rs. 9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

NIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory is about 336,000 sq. miles, and the population is 18,365,634.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (J. Egerton Shyngle, Eric C. Moore and Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Ata Amonu) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano (705 miles). Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru (143 miles). Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and on to Makurdi, on the River Benue (291 miles). Further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Illorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£6,260,561	£6,944,220
Expenditure	5,501,242	5,768,715
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£11,761,852	£12,921,337
Total exports	11,705,012	15,038,077
Imports from U.K.	9,347,454	9,409,756
Exports to U.K.	8,099,823	9,263,673

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (1925)	£6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, F. M. Baddeley, C.M.G.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, Maj. Upton Fitzherbert Ruxton, C.M.G.	2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, H. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E.	2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Lt.-Col. J. F. Badham, D.S.O.	1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe	2,000
Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E.; M. L. Tew; T. D. Maxwell	each 1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon, K.C.	1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, D. Alexander, C.M.G.	1,800
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor, C.B.E.	1,500
Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R.	1,400
Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch	1,400
Secretary for Native Affairs, S. M. Grier	1,400
Senior Residents, R. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; E. J. Arnett, C.M.G.; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Freemantle, M.B.E.; J. C. C. P. Sciortino; Capt. J. Davidson; Capt. P. Lonsdale; C. W. Alexander; (and 1 vacancy)	each £1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland	1,800
Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox	1,700
Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson	1,200
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.	1,400
Auditor, B. E. Hanson	1,200
Postmaster-General, H. M. Woolley	1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,212,475, including 1,462 Europeans and 669 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,890 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraça (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Fort Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week *vid* Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line *viâ* Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape *viâ* Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£281,044	£293,056
Expenditure	282,800	295,481
	1923.	1924.
Imports (excl. transit)	£462,284	£548,156
Exports (excl. transit)	425,181	583,555
Imports from U.K.	277,704	316,288
Exports to U.K.	418,232	555,806

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., (with allowance £500) £2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C., 1t -Col. L.E.S. Ward, C.M.G., D.S.O. 300
Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G. 1,200
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. R. C. Dobbs, D.S.O. ... 1,000
Judge of High Court, C. F. Belcher, O.B.E. 1,200
Attorney-Gen., P. B. Petrides..... 1,000
Treasurer, K. R. Tucker 900
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. F. E. Whitehead 1,000
Director of Agriculture, E.J. Wortley, M.B.E. 900
Provincial Commissioners, E. F. Colvile; H. D. Aplin; W. Kirby Green £800 to 1,000
Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt 900
Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren... 700
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan 700
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies .....£400 to 600
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R. 650
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander .....£600 to 700
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C. 700
Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C. C. Metcalfe, M.C. 700
Postmaster-General, A. H. Jepson 700
Geologist, F. Dixey, D.Sc. 800
Chief Forest Officer, J. B. Clements 700
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S. 750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. £1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)
Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, Henry Guy Pilling, M.A. (*acting*)..... £600
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. K. Young, K.C. 350
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The *Santa Cruz Group* and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1924–25 was £64,091, and the expenditure £65,409; exports, 1924–25, £331,212; imports, £231,040. The seat of government is Tulagi.
Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane, M.C. (and £150 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179·58° W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Paanopa), in lat. 0 52′ S. and long. 169° 35′ E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square miles; population (1921), 264 Europeans, 348 Asiatics, and 29,285 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1923–24), £53,792; expenditure, £40,820; imports (1922–23), £137,128; exports, £291,086. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaafo, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30′ N., long. 159° 13′ W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916.
Resident Commissioner, H. R. McClure ...
(and £100 allowance) £700 to £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands.*—A protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1921) of 571 Europeans, 235 half-castes, 23,759 Tongans, and 370 others—total 24,935. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30′ S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1924–25, £74,345; expenditure, £63,585; imports (1924), £232,600; exports, £306,658. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1924 was 171,012 tons, of which 116,504 tons were British.
Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan £800
(and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phœnix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phœnix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30′ and 4° 30′ S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3′ 30″ S., long. 130° 8′ 30″ W. Pop. (1914), 140, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.
Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Williams (*H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands*).
Chief Magistrate, Parkin R. Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. Native pop. about 60,000. Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1924, 944,725 *francs*; expenditure, 686,742 *francs*. Total imports, 1924, 7,929,327 *francs*; total exports, 23,400,000 *francs*. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, *vid* Panama.
British High Commissioner, Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.
French High Commissioner, M. Guyon.
British Resident Commissioner, G. B. Smith.
Rewse £940
French Resident Commissioner, M. H. d'Arboussier.

President of Joint Court, H. H. T. Goeman-Borgesius (*acting*) £1,200
British Judge, (vacant).
French Judge, M. G. Sachon.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan wends its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet *below* the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet *above* mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 38,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country: in 1923 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (28 per cent.), Ukraine (13 per cent.), Rumania (4 per cent.), and Russia (23 per cent.).

Palestine is divided into 3 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; *Rafa-Beersheba*; and *Nablus-Afule-Tulkeram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1923 there were 312 government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 668 teachers and 19,195 pupils.

	1923–24.
Estimated revenue	£E1,787,200
Estimated expenditure	1,783,400
Imports	4,935,300
Exports	1,554,400
Imports from U.K. (1922–23)	1,390,475
Exports to U.K. (1922–23)	226,639

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (1925) £4,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Capt. R. F. P. Monkton.
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft.
Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore E. L. Gerrard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector-General, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato (*acting*).
Commandant, British Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Col. A. J. McNeill, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commandant, Palestinian Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Lt.-Col. F. W. Bewsher, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Chief British Representative, Amman, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.
Inspector-Gen. of Gendarmerie, Transjordania, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.
Chief Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
First Asst. do., E. Keith-Roach.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawer.
Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Maj. G. W. Heron, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead.
Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

Governors of Districts.

Northern District (Haifa), (vacant)
Jerusalem-Jaffa District, Sir Ronald Storrs, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Southern District (Gaza), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after *Cecil Rhodes*, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1921) 899,187, of whom 33,620 are Europeans. The native population is 862,319, with 3,248 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *vid* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *vid* the Wankie coalfields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (78 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *vid* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). *The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line* ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient goldworkers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1924, was of the value of £60,461,804. The output for the year ended December 31, 1924, was valued at £2,939,562. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. Cattle (2,008,906 on Dec. 31, 1924) thrive well, and the annual show at Buluwayo is regarded as the premier show of beef cattle in South Africa. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided, in 20 public and 55 farm schools, and in 75 aided private schools, and in 7 Government high schools and 4 aided secondary schools. The European pupils in 1925 numbered 6,600, of whom 1,800 were boarders. There is an agricultural and technical school in the Matopos district, with a farm attached (3,000 acres). There are six schools for children of mixed race, with 379 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid, is provided in 1,216 schools, with 77,610 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1924 amounted to £23,099, the total educational expenditure being £223,233 in 1924.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Revenue	£1,521,881	£1,598,303
Expenditure	1,355,929	1,594,137
Public Debt (1925)	...	3,000,000

	1923.	1924.
Imports	£3,559,170	£4,054,502
Exports	5,310,561	5,564,716
Imports from U.K.	1,581,487	1,789,692
Exports to U.K.	3,459,718	3,188,210

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. ..... (*and allowances* £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Arthur Lowther.

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923).

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G. 2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C. 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G. 2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, H. U. Moffat 2,000
Colonial Secretary (vacant) 2,000

Medical Director, A. M. Fleming, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, O.B.E.
Supt. of Natives, H. M. G. Jackson, O.B.E.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. ..... (*and allowance* £500) 2,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 5,234).

BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 7,462 (1921). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 291,000 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the altitude exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in 1925 was 4,424; the native population is estimated at 1,106,534 (1925). Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, fibre, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 350,153, and European-owned 85,348. Extensive mineral deposits have been discovered, lead and copper predominating. Gold, zinc, vanadium, and coal are also present. The total mineral production in 1924 was valued at £3,330,391. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambesi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 39 post offices, 10 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone on the Zambesi. The country is divided into ten magisterial districts for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama, Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£237,443	£263,465
Expenditure	344,037	364,233

Governor, His Excellency Sir Herbert J. Stanley, K.C.M.G. (*and £1,000 duty allowance*) £3,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O. 300
Chief Secretary, Hon. R. A. J. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E. ..... £900 to 1,200
Assistant Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. N. Carlton, O.B.E. ..... £600 to 900
Attorney-General, Hon. G. D. Clough, O.B.E. ..... £850 to 1,100
Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon. C. H. Dobree, O.B.E. ..... £850 to 1,100
Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. E. S. B. Tagart ..... £750 to 1,000
Principal Medical Officer, Hon. A. W. May, C.M.G., M.D. ..... £850 to 1,100
Judge of the High Court, Hon. Sir Philip Macdonell £1,833
Secretary for Mines and Works, Hon. T. G. Trevor 1,000
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. John Smith (*acting*) ..... £750 to 900
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Lt.-Col. A. Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. ..... £850 to 1,100
Postmaster-General, B. D. Waters (*actg.*) £700 to 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Hon. J. Smith £700 to 1,000
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E. ..... £700 to 900
Registrar-General, A. E. Harrison ... £700 to 900
Director of Surveys, W. G. Fairweather £750 to 900
Controller of Customs, Hon. H. C. Parkin £700 to 900
District Commissioners and Magistrates, P. E. Hall; E. A. A. Jones, M.B.E.; F. H. Melland; C. R. B. Draper, M.B.E.; J. M. Thomson; E. H. Cholmeley; H. G. Willis; J. H. Venning; C. R. Rennie each £750 to 900

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55′ S. lat. and 5° 42′ W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,520. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1922) 42·8 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circ.* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated Island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak

rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55′ 55″ S. lat., and 14° 25′ 5″ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, E. Lee Lander.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£16,282	£16,727
Expenditure	11,621	14,182
Debt	*nil.*	*nil.*
Total imports	44,636	51,421
Total exports	24,418	36,040
Imports from U.K.	28,310	36,466
Exports to U.K.	19,523	32,936

Governor, His Excellency Charles Henry Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1924) £1,000
A.D.C., Capt. T. C. Mainwaring.
Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master, H. J. Pink 400
Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent, A. Hands, M.B.E. *and fees* 250
Police Magistrate, &c., Leslie Lea 440

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, *see* LEEWARD ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, *see* WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, *born* Sept. 26, 1874; *suc.* his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; *m.* 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, *b.* 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).
Heir Presumptive, Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), *b.* Aug. 8, 1876.

Chief Secretary, J. C. Moulton, O.B.E.	$10,800
Resident, 3rd Division, H. B. Crocker	9,000
Resident, 4th Division, H. L. Owen	9,000
Resident, 5th Division, F. F. Boult	9,000
Resident, 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner	9,000
Treasurer, A. A. Rennie	7,800
Divisional Officer, 1st Division, H. D. Aplin	7,500
Divisional Officer, Coast Division, C. Ermen	7,500
Superintendent of Surveys, N. A. Middlemas	7,200
Commissioner, Public Works, Capt. C. P. Lowe	$9,000
Princ. Medical Officer, E. M. Marjoribanks	7,500
Chief Health Officer, O. G. F. Luhn	9,000
Conservator of Forests, J. P. Mead	7,800
Commandant, Sarawak Rangers, Major S. Cunynghame	7,500
Supt. of Police, O. Lang	7,500
Registrar, H. A. Adams	7,500
Postmaster-General, K. H. Gillan	6,000
Manager, Telegraphs and Telephones, J. R. Barnes	7,200

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).
A. B. Ward (late Res., 1st Division).
G. C. Gillan (late Treasurer).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingkang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 70, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1924), 573,572 tons.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	$3,343,919	$4,125,263
Expenditure	2,873,274	3,121,835
Imports	14,885,325	16,727,594
Exports	35,038,020	36,844,375

CHIEF TOWN, Kuching. Population (1921), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 9 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore about every 5 days. There is also direct communication with Sibu and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1923) at 25,700, an increase of 1,177 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1923 being 11·79 per 1,000, the lowest yet recorded in the islands. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1922.		1923.
Revenue	Rs.644,006	...	Rs.683,979
Expenditure	521,481	...	597,940
Imports	1,779,839	...	1,683,059
Exports	1,870,531	...	1,779,899
Savings Bank Deposits	108,128	...	125,881
Debt (Sterling)	£7,005	...	£6,210
,, (Currency)	Rs. 50,000	...	Rs.50,000
Imports from U.K.	702,359	...	569,907
Exports to U.K.	752,449	...	696,316

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (*b.* 1874) 1922 ... Rs. 18,000

Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, (vacant) Rs.3,000 to Rs.4,200

Chief Justice, His Hon. J. L. Devaux .. Rs.9,000

Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. W. L. Grech, LL.D. Rs.7,200

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson ..... Rs.5,000 to Rs.6,000

Auditor, (vacant) ..... Rs.4,500 to Rs.5,250

Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.D. Rs.7,000

Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E. Rs.5,000

Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter ... Rs.4,500

Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont Rs.6,000

Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy ..... Rs.3,300 to Rs.3,800

Letters *from* London *vid* Marseilles, 24 days; *to* London, 27 days.

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40′ and 13° 21′ of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 14 District (and 12 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger; piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1924 reached £1,096,386. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are 907 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£845,320	£868,319
Public expenditure	727,661	777,790
Total imports	1,949,981	1,730,643
Total exports	1,607,225	1,711,438
Imports from U.K.	1,456,799	1,124,955
Exports to U.K.	1,143,494	1,253,892

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1922) £3,000

O.C. Troops, Col. Comdt. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O ..... *

Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell *£1,600

Colonial Secretary, H. C. Luke *£1,400

Senior Assist. do., G. C. Du Boulay *£960

Attorney-Gen., M. F. J. McDonnell *£1,200

Treasurer, P. F. Barton *£1,100

Comptroller of Customs, J. I. Lauder *£1,100

Circuit Judge, W. Butler-Lloyd *£1,200

Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, W. J. D. Inness *£1,400

* Exclusive of allowances.

Provincial Commissioners, W. D. D. Bowden; W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E.; A. H. Ross ..... each *£1,100
Solicitor-Gen. A. C. V. Prior, LL.B. *960
Police Magistrate, (vacant) ..... *£660 to 960
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake *1,000
General Manager (Railway), C. R. Webb *1,400
Commissioner of Police, Maj. C. Hampden-King *960
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, N. S. Davis *960
Director of Education, F. C. Marriott *960
Commr., Lands and Forests, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E. *1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G.W.Wright, D.D.

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 500, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£328,945	£340,563
Total exports	228,640	233,145

Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col Sir Gerald H. Summers, K.C.M.G., Indian Army (1922) ... £1,800
Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E. ..... £800 to 1,000
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, D.S.O.; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, M.B.E., M.C. *£600 to 700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; J. Beattie, M.C. ..... *£500 to 700
Treasurer, V. S. Bryan 750
Commdt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Breading, D.S.O. 700
Sen. Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. ... £800 to 900
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne 700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. R. Keyte 700
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten 700
O. C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. H. Gladstone 800

Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, Zeyla, Hargeisa and Burao.

* Exclusive of allowances.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa) £3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O. 1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary and Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales, O.B.E. 1,000

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested, by a separate commission in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. He exercises in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia certain powers and functions in regard to native administration which were granted or reserved to him by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923; and, under the Letters Patent, the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 522 native schools, with over 40,814 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 8 white schools, with 131 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1923-24 was £34,812. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

	1923-24.
Revenue	£252,300
Expenditure	241,570

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick Garraway, K.C.M.G.	£1,650
Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray, C.B.E.	1,050
Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith	1,000
Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams	900
Assistant Commissioners:—	
Mafeteng, E. D'Urban Blyth	900
Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond	850
Leribe, F. L. Foord	850
Quthing, E. G. Dutton	680
Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner	850
Maseru, H. Ashton	660
Berea, J. H. Sims	800
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, O.B.E.	875
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson	800
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.	800
Prin. Med. Officer, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D.	950
Supt. Leper Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D.	825
Cont. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton	650
Agricultural Officer, L. Wacher	550
Auditor, Alexander Warren	480
Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H. J. Godden	565
Accountant, R. E. Goodman	600
Staff Officer of Police, D. St. P. Bunbury	510

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambési.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Sekgoma (Bamangwato), of Isang (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Ntebogan (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *viâ* Gaberones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1923-24.	1924-25
Revenue	£99,996	£99,581
Expenditure	81,574	87,373

Resident Commissioner, Jules Ellenberger, C.M.G., I.S.O. (*and allowance* £350)	£1,350
Assistant, do., Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (*allowance* £150)	1,000
Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton	1,000
Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams	755
Resident Magistrates, Capt. A. G. Stigand (*Kweneng District*) £750; E. O. Butler (*Gaberones*) £750; Capt. R. O'M. Reilly (*Lobatsi*) £725; Capt. G. B. Moseley (*Ngwaketsi*) £650; Capt. H. B. Neale (*Ngwato*) £625; A. L. Cuzen (*relieving*) £650; Capt. G. E. Nettleton (*Ngamiland*) £625; E. H. M. Drury, M.B.E., *actg.* (*Tuli Block*) £675; J. W. Potts, *actg.* (*Chobe*) £530; G. C. Guilbert, *actg.* (*Ghanzi*) £530; H. Beeching, *actg.* (*Kgalagadi*)	480
P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D.	875
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (*and allowance* £100)	800

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Buuu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 250,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1925.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet,

pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, 241 tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £59,082, were exported; a few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode. There are two schools for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Breyten (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles) and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 17 post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Mahamba, and Dwaleni.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£90,897	£89,710
Expenditure	93,127	87,597

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36′ N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15′ E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30′ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,200 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,007,500 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The *Nile* enters the plains of Lado, in the Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the remaining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1910, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *viâ* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited. The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirs*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*mamurias*); a Sudanese official is in charge of each *mamuria*. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Certain Nomad Chiefs have petty Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and courts of Native Chiefs have been instituted in the Southern Provinces. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The *Police* are locally enlisted, and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttabs* (vernacular schools) there are 10 *primary schools*, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,100 pupils; a *secondary school* at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a *training college* (also at Gordon College); and *technical* or *trade schools* at Khartoum and Omdurman.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum and ivory. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being

produced annually. The Gezira Irrigation Scheme (by means of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton every year. High grade long staple American cotton is also produced under irrigation in Berber and Dongola, and as a rain crop in other provinces. The total cotton area in 1924 was approximately 111,700 acres, and the 1924-25 crop is estimated at 185,000 *kantars*. The opening up of the Eastern Sudan by the new Kassala Railway is an event of much importance to the cotton cultivation of the Sudan. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). Large quantities of ivory are exported, and the cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, and the sudds in the upper reaches are composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion.

Transport.—In 1924 there were 1,706 miles of railways open for traffic. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. The new line to Kassala, 217 miles in length, connects with the Red Sea line at Haia Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraph offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£E3,766,133	£E4,298,856
Expenditure	3,392,469	3,453,273
Total Imports.....	4,669,004	5,474,910
Total Exports.....	2,562,091	3,541,866
Imports from U.K.	1,523,675	1,648,903
Exports to U.K. ...	972,784	2,177,349

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey F. Archer, K.C.M.G. (1925).
Private Sec., R. V. Bardsley, M.B.E.
Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. D. Kenny.
Civil Sec., C. E. Lyall, O.B.E.
A.D.C., Capt. C. T. Knox.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.
Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.
Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E.
Advocate-General, R. Wedd.
Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.
Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. E. Schuster. C.B.E., M.C.
Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.
Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.
Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.
Medical Dept., O. F. H. Atkey, F.R.C.S.
Posts and Telegraphs, H. Wynne.
Public Works, D. Macfarlane.
Stores and Prisons, Capt. H. E. Dumbell.
Surveys, A. A. R. Boyce.
Veterinary Dept., W. Kennedy, D.S.O.
Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.
General Manager of Railways and Steamers, A. C. Parker, M.B.E.
Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.
Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazel (Wau), *Miralai* M. J. Wheatley *Bey*, O.B.E.
Berber (El Damer), H. C. Jackson.
Blue Nile (Wad Medani), A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.
Darfur (El Fasher), R. A. Bence-Pembroke.
Dongola (Merowé), W. R. G. Bond.
Fung (Singa), E. N. Corbyn.
Halfa (Halfa), T. A. Leach.
Kassala (Kassala), C. P. Browne, O.B.E.
Khartoum (Khartoum), P. Munro.
Kordofan (El Obeid), J. D. Craig, O.B.E.
Mongalla (Mongalla), A. W. Skrine.
Nuba Mountains (Talodi), *Miralai* C. S. Northcote *Bey*.
Red Sea (Port Sudan), S. A. Tippetts.
Upper Nile (Malakal), K. C. P. Struvé, O.B.E.
White Nile (El Dueim), W. Nicholls.

Sudan Defence Force.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Huddleston, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
A.M.S., Capt. S. F. M. Ferguson, M.C.
A.A.-G., Capt. H. A. Shadforth, O.B.E., M.C.
P.M.O., Lt.-Col. B. Biggar, M.B.
P.V.O., Maj. H. Bone, M.C.
O.C. Cavalry and Mounted Rifles, Maj. J. W. Hornby, M.C.

Brigade Comm. (British Troops in the Sudan), Col.-Comdt. H. R. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 33,513. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (19,124), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (81,776), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole

Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,107,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory, but considerable progress has been made with the reorganization of a system suitable to the needs of the natives. In 1923 there were 65 Government schools, 1,455 Roman Catholic schools, and 737 Protestant schools, with a total roll exceeding 119,500 pupils. There are also three schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha district, but no other schools for European children have yet been established.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), ground nuts, caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon-stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1924 were: Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain; the chief imports in 1924 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

	1922-23.	1924-25.
Estimated Revenue	£1,209,474	£1,324,670
Estimated Expenditure	2,009,474	1,952,280
	1922.	1923.
Imports	£1,386,212	£1,733,229
Exports	1,441,584	1,799,038

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are three railway lines in the Territory—the Tanga railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, the Central railway (772 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb., 1914, and the Voi-Kake Railway from Moshi to Voi (92 miles) on the Uganda Railway. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph stations. Two Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1923, 417 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 957,934 tons and 2,638 vessels (dhows) of 142,674 tons entered the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) (and £1,000 *Duty Allowance*)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	365
Chief Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G.	1,800
Assist. Chief Sec., F. J. Durman	1,000
Chief Justice, W. A. Russell, K.C.	2,000
Judges, G. G. Alexander; N. Walker; Haythorne Reed ..... each	1,200
Land Officer, Capt. J. P. Tolland	1,200
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E.	1,200
Attorney-General, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E.	1,500
Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian of Enemy Property), E. Adams, O.B.E.	1,200
Principal Medical Officer, (vacant)	1,200
Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. J. Harington, C.M.G., D.S.O.	1,000
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne	1,200
Director of Public Works, J. E. Selander	
General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby	1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant	1,000
Director of Game Preservation, C. F. M. Swynnerton	1,000
Auditor, W. E. Knollys	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall, M.C.	1,000
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, O.B.E.	1,000

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914-18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French), and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15′ W.–2° E. long. and 6°-11° N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14′-1° 38′ E. long.).

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The mandated sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast, and the revenue and expenditure are included in the totals for the Gold Coast. A trade school has been established by the administration at Yendi.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3′—10° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 55′—61° 56′ W. long.,

and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (541,682 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,913 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 63,954), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 11,018), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princestown (pop. 5,181), and Arima (pop. 4,390). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1924, 166,758 tons (£385,949) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1924) were cocoa £1,249,396; sugar £1,233,944; and petroleum £1,370,096. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and is indicated in other parts. There are 123 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago, and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£1,533,552	£1,586,834
Expenditure	1,625,441	1,572,765
Public debt	3,425,638	3,406,753
Imports	4,319,421	4,287,943
Exports	4,785,594	4,893,863

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9′ N. lat. and 60° 43′ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,463) and Plymouth (pop. 430).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. (1924) £5,500
Private Secretary (vacant) .....
Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher 1,800
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., C.B.E. 1,675
Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs, O.B.E. 955
Attorney-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C. ... 1,465
Treasurer, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 1,300
First Puisne Judge, Sir C. Rees-Davies, K.C. 1,250
Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas ..... £1,120 to 1,200
Solicitor-General, R. H. Furness 1,000
Commdt. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, &c., Col. G. H. May, V.D. ... 1,150
Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, M.I.C.E. 1,250
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise 1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Boissiere 924
Collector of Customs, T. R. Cutler 1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman... 1,150
General Manager of Railways, C. Sadler £1,148 to 1,200
Director of Education, G. Mackay £980 to 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., E. Edginton ..... £800 to 900
Auditor, A. G. Biden ..... £800 to 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, J. L. H. W. Savary... 1,000
Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.SC. £800 to 850
Harbour Master, (vacant) 809
Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low, M.A. 809
Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, E. F. Maingot 800
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C. 780
Crown Counsel, W. Harragin 750
Crown Surveyor, J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.I. £700 to 750
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E. 705
Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A. £600 to 700

CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 63,954); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6′ S. and long. 12° 2′ W., discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20′ S. and 9° 44′ W., lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks

and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£11,751	£9,693
Expenditure	10,950	12,186
Total imports	46,560	43,253
Total exports	37,455	31,495

Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips £700

Grand Turk, *vid* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province, at present, only partially administered, and arrangements for its transfer to the administration of Kenya Colony are in progress).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has now been completed, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of *Buganda* is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in *Bunyoro*, *Ankole* and *Toro*, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1924) is given as 3,145,449, composed as follows: Natives, 3,136,769; Asiatics, 7,229; Europeans, 1,451 (including 500 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Until recently educational work has been in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting (1924) to £12,846 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts are now being supplemented by a Government scheme. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1924 total exports, £3,897,395; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£3,486,565), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£999,750	£1,239,790
Expenditure (excl. loans)	938,999	918,662

Poll-tax (1924), £406,000; Customs (1924), £427,000.

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTEBBE; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinga (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. A railway is under construction from

Mbulamuti (on the Jujja-Namasagai Railway) to join up with the Uganda Railway *vid* Toroor, Turbo and Eldoret. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, 7¾ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Frederick Gowers, C.M.G. (1925) .....(and £1,000 *duty*) £3,000
Private Sec., Maj. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.
A.D.C., Capt. C. A. J. Nicholson.
Chief Secretary, *E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G. (and £200 *duty*) 1,300
Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; J. C. R. Sturrock; E. B. Haddon ..... £800 to 1,000
Chief Justice, Sir Charles James Griffin, K.C. 1,600
Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith 1,200
Attorney-General, *S. S. Abrahams 1,100
Principal Medical Officer, *J. H. Reford... 1,200
Asst. Chief Secretary, P. W. Perryman, M.B.E. ..... £800 to 900
Do. (Native Affairs), E. L. Scott, O.B.E., M.C. ..... £800 to 900
Treasurer, *C. K. Dain..... 1,100
Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure..... 1,100
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, D. Blair..... 1,100
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson..... 1,100
Director of Transport, Major R. B. Hill... 900
Commr. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E 1,000
Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, W. F. Poulton ... 900
Conservator of Forests, R. Fyffe..... 800
Labour Commr., A. E. Weatherhead £800 to 1,000
Auditor, W. H. Smith 900

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude 37° 30′ N., longitude 122° 10′ E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 154,416, in which are included about 300 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian 122° 40′—an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, W. Russell Brown.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, S. Wyatt-Smith.
Junior District Officer and Magistrate, A. A. L. Tuson.
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Francis Clark.
Financial Secretary, W. R. Hailer.
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) £2,500

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′–11° 58′ N. lat. and 61° 20′–61° 35′ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials (3 nominated and 5 elected).

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£103,823	£117,453
Expenditure	113,095	106,003
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	284,706	272,291
Total exports	257,728	350,806

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Herbert Ferguson, C.B.E. £960
Chief Justice, Sir George O'D. Walton..... 1,100
Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800
Chief Medical and Health Officer, R. W. Sutherland ..... £600 to 700
Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.*; T. W. S. Garraway, *E. Dist.*, each £500; H. Allan Otway, *District Commr. of Carriacou* .....(and quarters) £350 to 420
Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam (and quarters) £450 to 500

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop (1921) 7,104.

* Members of Executive Council.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in 13° 50′ N. lat. and 60° 58′ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1924) of 54,304. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1924) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depôt. In 1924, 220 steamers (tonnage 473,828) entered Port Castries.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£79,047	£72,888
Expenditure	90,720	89,990
Public debt	147,530	143,530
Total imports	249,599	234,647
Total exports	203,232	233,965

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £330) £1,100
Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700
Attorney-General, W. T. S. Fretz 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. ..... £350 to 440
Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards, M.C. ..... £600 to 700
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 550

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10′ N. lat. and 60° 57′ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£52,031	£60,893
Expenditure	48,394	53,887
Total imports	138,677	100,028
Total exports	131,371	150,862

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Robert Walter, C.M.G. £1,000
Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and Police Magistrate of 1st District, J. Stanley Rae ..... £600 to £700
Attorney-General, N. H. Turton 500

ZANZIBAR.

(*The Zanzibar Protectorate.*)

Sultan, H.H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., *succeeded* his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (*q.v.*). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £842,400 in 1924) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1924, £353,190). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1921) was 216,790, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1924, 930,628; and 5,042 dhows (95,863 tons).

	1923.	1924.
Imports	£1,943,000	£1,976,230
Exports	2,280,000	2,031,770

British Resident, Alfred Claud Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance £1,000) £2,000
Chief Secretary, E. Costley-White, O.B.E. 1,200
Chief Justice, Sir T. S. Tomlinson (and personal allowance £200) 1,300
Treasurer, N. B. Cox 900
Attorney-General, C. B. Francis 900
Director of Agriculture, V. M. Kirkham ... 900
Director of Education, W. Hendry 800
Chief of Customs, G. D. Kirsopp 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	*a*62,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	*b*7,635,426	*d*10,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	*a*7,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	*c*27,086	*e*26,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.
a Population in 1912 ; *b* 1903 ; *c* 1911 ; *d* 1918 ; *e* 1917.

Increase of the People—(*Continental U.S. only*).

Year of Census.	Total Population.			Increase over Preceding Census.	Decennial Immigrants.
	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5 735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40·5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1923 87·6 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31·1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1923, 72·2 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1923:—

Calendar Year.	Births.*		Deaths.*	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1915	776,304	25·1	909,155	13·6
1916	818,983	25·0	1,001,921	14·0
1917	1,353,792	24·7	1,068,932	14·3
1918	1,363,649	24·6	1,471,367	18·1
1919	1,373,438	22·3	1,096,436	12·9
1920	1,508,874	23·7	1,142,558	13·1
1921	1,714,261	24·3	1,032,009	11·6
1922	1,774,911	22·5	1,101,863	11·8
1923	1,792,646	22·4	1,193,017	12·3

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1920, 33,630,104 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1923 being 1,197,892, and those from 1918 onward being (1918) 110,618, (1919) 141,132, (1920) 430,001, (1921) 805,228, (1922) 309,556, (1923) 522,919, (1924) 706,896.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

Year.	Marriages.	Divorces Granted.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036
1922	1,129,045	100,416	47,359	148,415
1923	1,224,373	111,582	53,027	165,226

Religion.—The *Year-book of the Churches* (1923) gives the total Church population of the United States as follows:—Protestant, 77,958,470; Roman Catholic, 18,104,864; Eastern Orthodox, 456,054; Latter-Day Saints, 604,082; Jewish, 1,600,000. The approximate ratios to population are Protestant 77; R.C. 18; other Faiths 3.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands .	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies (not U.S.A.)	78,962
Other.....	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	Yugo Slavia...	169,439
China.....	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Other Countries	158,295
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535		
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania.....	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland...	118,659		

SUMMARY: *Europe*, 11,882,053; *Asia*, 237,950; *America*, 1,727,017; *Other*, 73,672. *Total*, 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°-49° North and longitude 67°-124° 30′ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities:—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the *first Tuesday after the first Monday in November* of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the *second Monday of the January* following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the *second Wednesday of February* by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of $75,000, with a travelling allowance of $25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, *born* at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated from Amherst College in 1895; practised law at Northampton, Mass.; councilman; city solicitor; clerk of courts; chairman Republican City Committee; member General Court of Massachusetts; Mayor of Northampton; member Massachusetts Senate; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916–18; Governor of Massachusetts 1919-20; elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920; became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923; *re-elected for further term*, Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

1. *Vice-President*, Charles Gates Dawes, of Ohio (*born* Aug. 27, 1865), *elected Vice-President* Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican.*

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota (*born* 1856), *appointed* Feb. 16, 1925.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1855), *appointed* March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, Dwight Filley Davis, of Minnesota (*born* 1879), *appointed* Oct. 13, 1925.
5. *Attorney-General*, John G. Sargent, of Vermont (*born* 1860), *appointed* March 17, 1925.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (*born* 1858), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Curtis D. Wilbur, of Iowa (*born* 1867), *appointed* April 7, 1924.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (*born* 1860), *appointed* Feb. 27, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, of Kansas (*born* 1879), *appointed* Feb. 18, 1925.
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (*born* 1874), *appointed* March 5, 1921.
Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (*born* 1873), *appointed* March 5, 1921.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The *Senate* consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is $10,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is $10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

President, Charles Gates Dawes, *Illinois* $15,000
Speaker of the House of Representatives, (to be elected Dec., 1925) $15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library),
Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now $100,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world; it comprises 3,179,104 volumes (gain in 1923-24, 89,763). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of $6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) is 430,255 square feet, or nearly 10 acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the south-east interior court, contain about 103 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1924 being $961,810.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam, LL.D. $7,500
Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin 6,000
Executive Assistant, Allen R. Boyd 3,800
Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum 3,000

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.
Asst. do., C. G. Abbott; A. Wetmore.
Chief Clerk, H. W. Dorsey.
Accountant, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
Editor, Webster P. True.

Board of Regents.

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
Chairman, Executive Committee, George Gray.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding $10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*
Vice-Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*
Members, Louis Ayres, *N.Y.*; H. Siddons Mowbray, *Conn.*; Milton B. Medary, jr., *Pa.*; Wm. Adams Delano, *N.Y.*; Lorado Taft, *Illinois*.
Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE.

The *Federal Judiciary* consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The *Supreme Court* at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The *Circuit Courts of Appeal*, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The *District Courts*, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft, *Conn., born* 1857, *apptd.* 1921 ..... $15,000

Associate Justices (each $14,500).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, *Mass.*	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, *Wyo.*	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, *Tenn.*	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, *Mass.*	1856	1916
George Sutherland, *Utah*	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, *Minn.*	1866	1922
Edward T. Sanford, *Tenn.*	1865	1923
Harlan Fiske Stone, *N.H.*	1872	1925

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, *D.C.* $6,000
Deputy Clerks, Philander R Stansbury, *Md.*, C. Elmore Cropley, *D.C.* .....
Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* 4,500
Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726; however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, to 125,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan. 1, 1923, to 12,000. The present authorized strength of the Philippine Scouts is 7,953. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on June 30, 1925, included 12,462 commissioned officers, 1,030 warrant officers, and approximately 121,762 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	116,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	6,913
World War, 1917-1918	4,051,606

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(*Exclusive of World War Pensions.*)

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,715,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500
1924	248,049	277,490	525,539	229,994,777

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is $6,836,351,399, of which $6,427,106,586 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1924, including the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to $2,065,944.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (*See* "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post.*)

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	15	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Colorado* was completed during 1923. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of 12 5-in. and eight 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,900 h.p. This leaves the *West Virginia* as the only remaining battleship under construction, as the other seven battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following remain not ordered:—12 destroyers, 6 fleet submarines, and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. On July 1, 1922, the following vessels were under construction:—9 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 34 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Under the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers; the remaining 2 battle cruisers are being converted into aircraft carriers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923:—3 light cruisers, 13 submarines. Since July 1, 1923, 1 battleship, 1 light cruiser and 4 submarines have been completed. The following vessels, therefore, now remain under construction:—1 battleship, 2 aircraft-carriers, 6 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 17 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book.*

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1919–1920.

In 1919–20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,578,316 (10,774,511 boys and 10,803,805 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035, the average length of school term was 161·9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121·2 days. In 1919–20, 679,533 teachers (95,666 men and 583,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was $871. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 271,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was $2,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was $1,155,506,640. Of this amount, $26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, $134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, $758,896,551 from local tax or appropriation, $2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and $233,820,521 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were $1,036,151,209. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating $36,752,316; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, $590,119,516; text-books and other instruction supplies, $42,435,820; instruction in evening schools, $3,276,593; miscellaneous current expenses, $210,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, $115,707,229; maintenance of school plant, $30,432,039; auxiliary agencies, $36,387,302; fixed charges, $9,285,711; and interest on indebtedness, $18,211,831); and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, $153,542,852.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919–20.

Of the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 200,068 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,537 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 5,743; in civil engineering, 8,859; in electrical engineering, 9,469; in mechanical engineering, 11,789; and in mining engineering, 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919–20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women); altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women); 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates; law schools, 20,992 students and 3,273 graduates; schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 2,806 graduates; schools of dentistry, 8,809 students and 865 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 371 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions; 45 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 33 are city normal schools; 95 are county normal schools; and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers' colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (29,149 men and 133,647 women). Of this total enrolment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 92,446. The total receipts for normal schools were $31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919–20.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than $200. In the first year 54 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 41 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the second year 35 per cent. of the schools pay under $100, and 56 per cent. pay from $100 to $199; in the third year of the course 29 per cent. pay under $100, and 60 per cent. pay from

$100 to $199. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds $400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or over; in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay $400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919–20.

In 1919–20, 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,654 (34,396 men and 63,258 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,320 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 498,796, in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 141,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,821 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 80,864 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition, in 402 three-year senior high schools, there are 3,651 teachers and 63,630 pupils (27,802 boys and 35,828 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919–20.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919–20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,698 men and 9,248 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co-educational. Altogether, about one-tenth of the schools had military drill in 1920, enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls. In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7·2. The average number of students to a school was 88·0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12·3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36·1 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 26·8 per cent.; in the third year, 20·5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 16·6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45·7 per cent. were boys and 54·3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys; 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1919–1920.

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: (1) those which are non-denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis; (2) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,165 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 336,032 (139,551 men and 196,481 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 214,606 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 121,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 106,852 students were enrolled; stenographic, 126,055; combined courses, 53,430; telegraphic (wire), 2,804; (wireless), 2,384; accountancy, 11,889; secretarial, 23,073; and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand; 35 per cent. of the shorthand students, or 81,618 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917–18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 131 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 121, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	$	$
1921	5,624,932,961	5,538,209,189
1922	4,109,104,151	3,795,302,500
1923	4,007,135,481	3,697,478,020
1924	4,012,044,702	3,506,677,715
1925	3,780,148,584	3,529,643,446

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1924 AND 1925.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1924.	1925.
	$	$
Customs	545,637,503	547,561,226
Internal Revenue:		
Income and Profits Tax	1,842,146,418	1,760,537,824
Miscellaneous	953,012,618	828,638,068
Miscell. Receipts:		
Foreign Debts, princ.	61,089,867	23,247,699
,, ,, int.	160,684,808	160,389,978
Railroad Securities	94,373,535	143,911,421
All others	9,602,404	19,843,302
Trust Funds	35,228,062	33,373,481
Surplus Property	46,774,600	23,768,975
Panama Canal tolls	27,063,204	23,089,958
Other miscellaneous	236,433,680	215,786,752
Total	4,012,044,702	3,780,148,684

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY INCLUDING INTEREST ACCRUED AND UNPAID THEREON UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST INTEREST PERIOD PRIOR TO MAY 16, 1925, AND PAYMENTS RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UP TO AUGUST 24, 1925.

Country.	Principal amount of Obligations.	Total Indebtedness.	Payments on Accounts	
			Of Principal	Of Interest
	$	$	$	$
Armenia	11,959,917	14,959,479	—	—
Austria	24,055,709	30,550,750	—	—
Belgium	376,153,731	416,904,160	2,933,469	18,736,210
Cuba	—	—	10,000,000	2,286,751
Czechoslovakia	91,879,671	117,679,095	—	304,178
Estonia	13,959,146	17,794,020	—	—
Finland	8,910,000	8,910,000	90,000	981,625
France	3,340,516,044	4,210,556,948	64,302,901	231,405,662
Great Britain	4,554,000,000	4,554,000,000	248,181,641	701,516,657
Greece	15,000,000	17,625,000	—	1,159,152
Hungary	1,972,883	1,972,883	9,672	44,961
Italy	1,647,869,191	2,138,543,852	164,852	57,598,852
Latvia	5,132,287	6,352,139	—	126,266
Liberia	26,000	32,768	—	861
Lithuania	6,045,225	6,045,225	30,000	137,221
Nicaragua	100,590	100,590	50,513	8,182
Poland	178,560,000	178,560,000	—	2,548,224
Rumania	36,128,495	46,508,661	1,794,180	263,313
Russia	192,601,297	255,147,692	—	7,913,702
Yugo Slavia	51,037,886	65,414,997	720,600	636,059
Total	$10,555,948,080	$12,087,658,265	$328,277,832	$1,025,667,874
Funded Obligations held, included in above.				
Belgium	416,904,160	416,904,160	875,839	192,567
Finland	8,910,000	8,910,000	90,000	672,300
Great Britain	4,554,000,000	4,554,000,000	46,000,000	343,620,000
Hungary	1,972,838	1,972,883	9,672	44,208
Lithuania	6,045,225	6,045,000	30,000	135,675
Poland	178,560,000	178,560,000	—	500,000
Total	— —	— —	47,005,511	345,164,751

EXPENDITURES, 1924 AND 1925.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1924.	1925.
	$	$
General Expenditures	1,828,462,911	1,837,004,476
Interest on Debt	940,602,913	881,806,662
Refunds—		
Customs	20,566,638	22,920,891
Internal Revenue	127,220,151	147,777,034
Postal deficiency	12,638,850	23,216,784
Panama Canal	8,387,100	9,092,819
Special Operations—		
Railroads	22,771,168	7,204,993
War Finance Corpn.	*b*52,539,947	*b*42,901,758
Shipping Board	85,491,359	30,304,880
Alien property	*b*1,150,576	4,018,132
Loans to Railroads	12,971,000	...
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund	...	99,458,769
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	30,420,379	31,991,714
Civil Service Retirement	8,028,336	9,745,622
D. C. Teachers' do.	*b* 233,420	258,006
Foreign Service do.	...	82,569
General Railroad Contingent	4,584,263	1,123,760
Total Ordinary	3,048,677,965	3,063,105,332
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	457,999,750	466,538,114
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,506,677,715	3,529,643,446

b Deduct, excess of credits.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. in 1918 and from 1923-1925 was as follows:

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year (on basis of daily Statements of Treasury).
1918	$11,985,882,436	$189,743,277
1923	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690
1924	20,981,586,430	940,602,913
1925	20,210,906,251	881,806,662

Public Debt on June 30, 1925:—

Bonds:—	
2 per cent. (1930)	$599,724,050
2 per cent. Canal (1916–36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918–38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946–47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 28th)	11,995,880
1st Liberty Loan (1932–47)	1,951,519,650
2nd do. (1927–42)	3,104,558,750
3rd do. (1928)	2,885,377,350
4th do. (1933–38)	6,324,481,200
4¼ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947–52)	763,948,300
4 per cent. do. (1944–54)	1,047,088,500
Notes	2,404,241,400
Certificates	578,685,000
Saving Certificates	385,690,091
Total Interest-bearing Debt	20,210,906,251
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	30,242,930
Debt bearing no interest	275,122,993
Total Gross Debt	20,516,272,175
Matured Interest	142,941,522
	20,659,213,697
Less Cash in Treasury	219,979,441
Net Debt of U.S.A.	$20,439,234,256

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1900	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78	1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74
1901	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79	1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74
1902	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71
1903	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66
1904	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1905	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1918	38,489,563	42	52,980,156	58
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,563	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75					

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1831 and 1882; the highest was 91 in 1825.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was $21,425,623,614, as compared with $8,494,230,307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at $14,755,364,894, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at $6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at $492,136,447.

Wool.—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 31,591,840, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1924 was estimated at $1,231,500,000 (pig iron, $665,078,972; copper, $214,087,000; gold, $51,912,000, and silver, $43,540,369), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was $4,080,500,000 (bituminous coal, $1,513,327,000 (1923); Pennsylvania anthracite, $506,786,768 (1923); petroleum, 707,265,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value $986,000,000); clay products, 424,582,628 (1923); stone, $159,936,000; natural gas, $254,000,000; cement, $269,325,559.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1921 numbered 196,267, the value of their products being $43,653,282,833, as compared with a value in 1919 of $62,418,078,773. The figures for 1921 do not include data for 53,999 establishments with products valued at $136,926,075, each establishment reporting products under $5,000 in value, but such data were included in 1919. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are *New York* (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, tobacco, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar-refining); *Chicago* (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, clothing); *Philadelphia* (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining); *Boston* (printing and publishing, sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice-cream, foundry and machine-shop products, boots and shoes); *Pittsburg* (iron and steel, slaughtering and meat packing); *Detroit* (automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, printing and publishing); *St. Louis* (slaughtering and meat packing, boots and shoes, tobacco); *Cleveland* (automobiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies); *Baltimore* (clothing, smelting and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, fertilizers); *Cincinnati* (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing, printing and publishing); *Buffalo* (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing); *Minneapolis* (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, printing and publishing); *San Francisco* (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice).

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1923. [Preliminary estimates; revised to Sept. 10, 1923.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1923.		Production.		Country Prices Sept. 1.
	Total.	Per cent. of 1922.	Average yield per acre.	1922, indications September 1.	
Corn ..... bushels	103,112,000	100·7	29·8	3,075,786,000	$0·866
Winter wheat ..... do.	39,750,000	94·4	14·3	568,386,000	...
Spring wheat ..... do.	18,503,000	94·9	11·9	220,841,000	...
All wheat ..... do.	58,253,000	94·5	13·5	789,227,000	·887
Oats ..... do.	40,768,000	101·1	32·2	1,311,687,000	·373
Barley ..... do.	7,980,000	108·0	25·0	199,337,000	·507
Rye ..... do.	5,234,000	84·3	12·4	64,774,000	·562
Buckwheat ..... do.	772,000	98·3	17·5	13,505,000	·985
Potatoes ..... do.	3,892,000	89·9	101·1	389,674,000	1·190
Sweet potatoes ..... do.	1,007,000	90·2	92·9	93,527,000	1·337
Flaxseed ..... do.	2,285,000	182·7	8·5	19,407,000	2·048
Rice ..... do.	883,000	83·7	36·9	32,617,000	...
Tobacco. ..... pounds	1,762,000	102·1	880·1	1,550,716,000	...
Hay, tame ..... tons	60,253,000	98·4	1·36	81,871,000	12·71
Hay, wild ..... do.	15,778,000	99·6	1·02	16,137,000	*a*8·97
All hay ..... do.	76,031,000	98·7	1·29	98,008,000	12·08
Cotton ..... bales	38,287,000	112·6	*b*134·8	10,788,000	·241
Clover seed ..... bushels	767,000	68·1	1·7	1,292,000	*a*1·046
Apples, total crop..... do.	...	...	...	189,787,000	*a* 1·114
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	33,390,000	...
Cranberries ..... do.	25,000	100·0	23·4	585,000	...
Peaches ..... bushels	...	...	...	45,381,000	*a*1·718
Pears ..... do.	...	...	...	14,561,000	*a*1·683
Peanuts ..... pounds	925,000	93·8	708·1	655,034,000	*a*·067
Beans, dry ..... bushels	1,255,000	120·3	11·9	14,905,000	*a*3·29
Grain sorghums ..... do.	5,541,000	109·8	18·3	101,333,000	*a*1·022
Sugar beets ..... tons	732,000	138·1	8·92	6,532,000	...
Broom corn ..... do.	508,000	197·7	*d*295·1	74,800	*a*194·82
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	402,000	89·7	82·5	33,177,000	...
Hops ..... pounds	15,700	67·1	1,016·1	15,952,000	...

a Price Aug. 15, 1923. *b* Pounds of lint. *c* Price per pound. *d* Pounds.

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1921 was $1,671,386,976, of parts and accessories, $408,016,532, and of tyres and tubes, $446,075,960. The number of cars produced was 1,406,257, of lorries, 106,988, while 27,884,034 tyres were also manufactured in 1921. The automobile factories gave employment to 248,027 persons, who received $406,491,414 in 1921. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1921 in the U.S.A. was 10,465,995. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,005 gallons. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to $316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1921 was 30,776.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaus during the past six fiscal years ending June 30 :—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	363,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,890,593
1919	...	10,701,447	5,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258
1921	...	1,900,740	2,444,723	1,673,096	1,406,909
1922	...	1,810,490	2,874,785	1,734,503	1,458,746

EXTERNAL TRADE.

°Year.	Imports of Merchandise. Free.	Dutiable.	Total.	°Year.	Exports of Merchandise. Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	$	$	$		$	$	$
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,520	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	3,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,888,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168 373,000	1,612,586,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,506,000	1,528,665,000	3,824,171,000	1925	4,778,241,000	86,426,000	4,864,667,000

° Fiscal Year ended June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1924-25.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe—	$	$	*South America*—	$	$
United Kingdom	392,004,000	1,064,958,000	Argentina	78,061,000	134,864,000
Austria	5,417,000	2,846,000	Brazil	198,546,000	80,590,000
Belgium	66,472,000	126,161,000	Chile	99,028,000	34,784,000
Czechoslovakia	23,262,000	2,107,000	Colombia	59,334,000	33,817,000
Denmark	4,777,000	48,759,000	Peru	18,056,000	23,301,000
Finland	8,029,000	11,056,000	Uruguay	14,542,000	18,797,000
France	151,869,000	288,894,000	Venezuela	17,636,000	19,986,000
Germany	144,765,000	464,058,000			
Greece	33,673,000	21,991,000	*Asia*—		
Irish Free State	617,000	3,404,000	British India	124,548,000	33,857,000
Italy	94,952,000	219,630,000	Straits Setts.	186,873,000	8,746,000
Netherlands	78,861,000	166,583,000	Hong Kong	18,397,000	15,468,000
Norway	23,145,000	27,999,000	China	147,289,000	89,009,000
Poland	2,943,000	6,088,000	Japan	342,356,000	216,428,000
Portugal	3,185,000	9,295,000	Netherlands' Ind	69,403,000	15,414,000
Russia	9,071,000	57,044,000	Philippines	100,881,000	61,392,000
Spain	29,035,000	75,564,000	Turkey	7,790,000	428,000
Sweden	44,565,000	41,749,000			
Switzerland	37,592,000	8,034,000	*Australasia*—		
Turkey	6,121,000	3,635,000	Australia	43,262,000	131,995,000
			New Zealand	19,330,000	32,755,000
North America—					
Canada	408 060,000	647,422,000	*Africa*—		
Newfoundland	2,963,030	10,186,000	Brit. W. Africa	15,682,000	8,906,000
West Indies	323,953,000	267,330,000	Brit. S. Africa	8,269,000	40,226,030
Central States	39,602,000	70,410,000	Egypt	37,010,000	6,210,000
Mexico	185,109,000	146,834,000			

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1924–25.

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	$	$
Europe	1,170,000,000	2,660,000,000
Asia	1,048,000,000	458,000,000
Africa	84,000,000	77,000,000
North America	960,000,000	1,142,000,000
South America	496,000,000	360,000,000
Oceania	65,000,000	167,000,000
The World	$3,824,000,000	$4,865,000,000

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1924.*	1925.*
	$	$
Cotton, unmanufact'd	903,975,146	1,060,885,562
Iron and Steel manufs.	244,906,999	207,287,106
Machinery and Vehicles	534,856,999	612,454,458
Grains & preparations	245,682,367	534,792,167
Copper and manufs.	143,575,383	171,403,051
Mineral Oils	357,253,562	397,425,400
Wood and manufs.	153,356,109	140,604,312
Animals and products except wool and hair	467,756,616	453,052,278
Coal	128,333,945	104,444,671
Cotton, manufactures of	126,961,654	148,163,250
Tobacco and manufs.	193,348,980	151,808,434
Fruits and Nuts	85,692,839	86,414,431
Oil Cake and Meal	16,917,170	36,319,514
Vegetable Oil	9,320,002	10,858,123
Naval Stores	23,179,263	28,783,444
Chemicals	54,771,203	54,539,114

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1924.*	1925.*
	$	$
Coffee	206,519,374	267,153,339
Sugar, Cane	373,361,032	277,880,205
Rubber, crude	155,234,385	234,860,825
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	80,817,825	92,649,393
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	44,724,876	46,064,367
Wool, unmanufactured	77,728,622	124,163,805
Silk, raw	350,088,857	353,149,402
Cotton, manufactures of	92,067,256	87,859,360
Wood, and manufs.	114,978,339	114,781,711
Tin in Bars, Blocks, &c.	68,390,007	76,603,827
Fruits and Nuts	67,723,825	83,516,787
Diamonds and other precious Stones	73,155,143	72,602,073
Tobacco, and manufs.	68,424,546	87,774,819
Art Works	29,122,986	34,678,585
Copper, and manfctrs of	100,108,345	87,135,023
Silk, manufactures of	40,835,191	36,770,814
Iron and Steel manufs.	27,380,190	31,706,866
Furs, and manufs.	82,279,638	104,216,233
Oil Seeds	55,654,007	53,494,971
Cotton, unmanufactured	43,761,034	50,640,343
Cocoa, crude	28,246,267	34,833,208
Jute and manufs.	75,293,220	91,078,110
Flax & Hemp & manufs.	52,231,066	58,793,813
Paper base stock	85,655,775	105,622,082
Mineral Oil	91,405,564	112,861,513
Vegetable Oils, expressed, and Fats	57,782,806	70,013,806
Grains and preparations	32,020,637	19,205,059

* Fiscal years ending June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I., II. and III. Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries :—

	1924.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	$9,306,678,695
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,438,003,582
Total Railway capital actually outstanding	21,744,682,277
Dividends declared	385,195,372
Interest accrued	602,528,282
Total dividends and interest	987,723,654
Railway operating revenues	6,045,647,792
Railway operating expenses	4,609,086,831
Number of passengers carried earning revenue *No.*	951,067,086
Number of tons carried earning revenue	2,331,291,297
Number of passenger-train cars in service	57,341
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,426,864
Number of units in company service	112,156
Total units in service	2,596,361

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,084	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,544
1912	258,033	1922	261,984
1913	261,036	1923	262,482

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River)	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	2	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1924, the total length of public roads was 2,985,000 miles, approximately 460,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1924 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately $1,070,000,000.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1923, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 818 sailing vessels of 1,029,049 gross tons; 2,826 steam vessels of 12,322,247 gross tons, a total of 3,644 vessels of 13,351,296 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1923, sailing and steam vessels of 66,888,096 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 30,702,396 tons were American and 36,185,700 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 66,601,435, of which 30,591,002 tons were American and 36,010,433 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On July 1, 1924, there were 51,266 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 18,501,679,236 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 426. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar* of 100 *cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1924 will be found on p. 419.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,750
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	256,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1922 the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 314,930 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,171, Arizona 43,327, New Mexico 21,569, S. Dakota 23,448, California 17,725, Montana 12,648, North Carolina 11,853, Washington 10,920, and Wisconsin 10,498, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were $11,317,655. In addition to this the sum of $22,700,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1922, amounted to $727,746,397, of which $198,065,172 was tribal, and $529,681,226 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 19th and F, N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 77; Field, 3,000 to 3,500. Expenditure per year about $10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built about 15,700 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 139,000 canal structures), involving the excavation of 241,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed more than 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 17,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (306 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 106 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,280 miles of telephone line, 30 power plants, and 1,500 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million

barrels of cement and sand cement. The construction cost to June 30, 1924, was $152,000,000.

Over 465,000 persons are living on the 35,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1924 to 1,290,890 acres, and of this area 1,216,610 acres were harvested in 1924, producing crops worth over $66,000,000, or an average of about $55 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth $40,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken practically all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "New Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately $8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about $11,500,000. There are about 4,000 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of $7,600,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 121 linotype machines, 120 monotype key-boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,100,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1925. The 169 presses of the office are credited with 2,111,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 221,000,000 on money order forms and 1,680,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 10,447,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, *Iowa* . $6,000
Deputy Public Printer. John Greene. *Mass.* 4,500
Product. Man., Elwood S. Moorhead, *Pa.* 4,000

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population. 1920, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)		9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)		8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.) ...		1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.) ...		4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)		49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)		8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)		45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)		2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)		12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)		42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.)..		52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)...		30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)		59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Oreg.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,296,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
‡Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	†105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1910 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Capitals.	Governors.	Politics.	Term of service.	Expiration of term.	Salary.
STATES.				Years.		$
Alabama	Montgomery	W. W. Brandon	D.	4	Jan. 1927	5,000
Arizona	Phœnix	George W. P. Hunt	D.	2	Jan. 1927	6,500
Arkansas	Little Rock	Tom J. Tarrall	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
California	Sacramento	Friend W. Richardson	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Colorado	Denver	C. J. Morely	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Connecticut	Hartford	John H. Trumbull	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Delaware	Dover	Robt. P. Robinson	R.	4	Jan. 1929	4,000
Florida	Tallahassee	John W. Martin	D.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000†
Georgia	Atlanta	Clifford Walker	D.	2	June 1927	5,000†
Idaho	Boise	Charles C. Moore	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Illinois	Springfield	Len Small	R.	4	Jan. 1929	12,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	Ed. Jackson	R.	4	Jan. 1929	8,000
Iowa	Des Moines	John Hammill	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Kansas	Topeka	Ben S. Paulen	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	William J. Fields	D.	4	Dec. 1927	6,500
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Henry L. Fuqua	D.	4	May 1928	7,500
Maine	Augusta	Ralph O. Brewster	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Albert C. Ritchie	D.	3	Jan. 1927	4,500
Massachusetts	Boston	Alvan T. Fuller	R.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000
Michigan	Lansing	Alexander J. Groesbeck	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Minnesota	St. Paul	Th. Christianson	R.	2	Jan. 1927	7,000
Mississippi	Jackson	Henry L. Whitfield	D.	4	Jan. 1928	5,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Sam A. Baker	R.	4	Jan. 1929	5,000
Montana	Helena	J. E. Erickson	D.	4	Jan. 1929	7,500
Nebraska	Lincoln	Adam McMullen	R.	2	Jan. 1927	7,500
Nevada	Carson City	James G. Scrugham	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,200
New Hampshire	Concord	John G. Winant	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
New Jersey	Trenton	George Silzer	D.	3	Jan. 1926	10,000
New Mexico	Santa Fé	A. T. Hannett	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
New York	Albany	Alfred E. Smith	D.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000†
North Carolina	Raleigh	A. W. McLean	D.	4	Jan. 1929	5,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	Arthur G. Sorlie	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Ohio	Columbus	A. V. Donahey	D.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000†
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	M. E. Trapp	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,500
Oregon	Salem	Walter M. Pierce	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,500
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	Gifford Pinchot	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Rhode Island	Providence	Aram J. Pothier	R.	2	Jan. 1927	8,000
South Carolina	Columbia	Thomas G. McLeod	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Carl Gunderson	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Austin Peay	D.	2	Jan. 1927	4,000‡
Texas	Austin	Mrs. M. A. Ferguson	D.	2	Jan. 1927	4,000
Utah	Salt Lake City	George H. Dern	D.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Franklin K. Billings	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
Virginia	Richmond	E. Lee Trinkle	D.	4	Feb. 1926	5,000
Washington	Olympia	Roland H. Hartley	R.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000
West Virginia	Charleston	Howard M. Gore	R.	4	Mar. 1929	10,000†
Wisconsin	Madison	John J. Blaine	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Mrs. Nellie G. Ross	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,000
TERRITORIES.§						
Alaska	Juneau	George A. Parks	R.	4	June 1929	7,000
Hawaii	Honolulu	Wallace R. Farrington	R.	4	June 1929	7,000
ISLAND POSSESSIONS.§						
Philippines	Manila	Leonard Wood	...	...	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico	San Juan	Horace M. Towner	...	...	Indefinite	10,000

† Also use of executive mansion.
‡ Also use of executive mansion, and $3,500 for expenses.
§ Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between 4° 40′–21° 10′ N. lat. and 116° 40′–126° 34′ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,932 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1923, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 104 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,010 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts), consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept., 1923, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1921 the income of the Philippine Government was $34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness $34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1921 amounted to $7,058,502.64; the University had an enrolment of 4,718 students, and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, coconut oil, sugar and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1922 the trade was valued at $95,583,298 for exports, and at $80,197,645 for imports, 56 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent. of the exports being taken by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1921, being valued at $25,013,310, Manila hemp $19,540,915, coconut oil $15,734,186, and leaf tobacco $2,273,117..

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebú (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 26′ N. lat. and 144° 39′ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1925, of 16,648, of whom 15,246 are classed as native, 859 of the naval station, and 543 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between 17° 50′–18° 30′ N. lat. and 65° 30′–67° 15′ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,912), Mayaguez (19,124), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (2 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W. long. being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunuu, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1920.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Medway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°-53° N. lat. and 172° E.-163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliuliuk, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of $25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstäd (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. St. Croix exports sugar and cotton.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1926, Francs 1,143,650. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station.

Governor, Philip Williams.

Government Sec., Cecil S. Baker.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Interoceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness, interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for $40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of $10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of $25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1924, were $463,247,203. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1924, amounted to $103,211,193.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43·84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U.S.A.), at its head.

From New York to Various Points:

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Yokohama	9,996 (*a*)	13,566	—
Manila	11,548 (*a*)	11,589	—
Hong Kong	11,691 (*a*)	11,673	—
Melbourne	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington	8,851	14,441 (*c*)	14,333
Colon	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso	4,630 (*b*)	—	—
San Francisco	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound	6,074	—	—

(*a*) *Vid* San Francisco. (*b*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 8,461. (*c*) *Vid* Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Points :

	Vid Panama.	*Vid* Suez.	*Vid* Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (*a*)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (*b*)	—	—
Valparaiso	7,369 (*g*)	—	—
Sydney	12,406 (*c*)	12,036	12,040
Wellington	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne	12,749 (*d*)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama	12,197 (*e*)	11,640	—
Yokohama	12,330 (*f*)	—	—
Manila	14,300 (*e*)	9,677	—
Hong Kong	14,483	9,731	—

Vessels plying between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States handled 50 per cent. of the total cargo shipped *vid* the Canal in 1924, and the intercoastal trade is the most important part of the traffic at present. Four other major trades accounted for 35·5 per cent. additional (Europe and W. coast of N. America 11·5 ; East coast of U.S. and S. America 10 ; Europe and W. coast of S. America 7·4 ; and U.S.A. to Far East 6·6). Owing to the decline of petroleum production in California, which contributed more than 9,000,000 tons of cargo in the form of tanker traffic during fiscal year 1924 ; the total traffic in 1925 was less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of commercial vessels which have passed through the Panama Canal. The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

(*a*) *Vid* Jamaica. (*b*) *Vid* New York. (*c*) *Vid* Tahiti. (*d*) *Vid* Wellington. (*e*) *Vid* San Francisco. (*f*) *Vid* Honolulu. (*g*) Liverpool to Valparaiso *vid* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,509,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of *Tolls* paid in the fiscal year 1924 :—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Tolls Paid
U.S.A.	2,947	15,806,899	$14,483,328
Great Britain	1,265	6,097,611	5,814,984
Chili	47	176,472	157,035
Colombia	22	5,767	6,612
Danzig	11	88,276	72,498
Denmark	65	245,929	229,205
Ecuador	1	36	27
Finland	3	4,798	5,758
France	83	386,640	428,571
Germany	150	660,156	604,086
Greece	1	4,038	3,959
Italy	43	164,448	170,566
Japan	171	815,468	844,976
Mexico	1	192	138
Netherlands	102	551,761	489,807
Norway	136	546,633	496,877
Panama	21	43,056	40,804
Peru	70	189,046	127,183
Spain	45	172,572	160,337
Sweden	39	161,993	130,935
Yugo-Slavia	7	27,087	23,276
Total	5,230	26,148,878	$24,290,963

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,
1301-19th Street, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.V.O. (1924) £17,000
Minister Plenipotentiary, H. G. Chilton, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, Hon. H. W. Brooks.
2nd Secretaries, J. Balfour ; G. H. Thompson ; Sir A. W. M. Baillie, Bart.
3rd Secretary, H. L. d'A. Hopkinson.
Honorary Attaché, J. R. Lawson Johnston.
Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick, C.M.G.
Commercial Secretary, A. J. Pack (2 Rector Street, N.Y. City).
Honorary Commercial Secretary, L. McCormick Goodhart, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Col. C. E. C. G. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Group Captain M. G. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
Account. & V.-Cons. (*local rank*), J. C. Thomson.
Archivist, G. D. Baker, M.B.E.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Atlanta, Ga.—*Consul*, S. E. Kay, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Prowse.
Birmingham (Ala.)—*Vice-Cons.*, Cyrus P. Orr.
Jacksonville, Fla.—*Con.*, W. Mucklow.
Key West, Fla.—*Vice-Cons.*, Wm. J. H. Taylor, O.B.E.
Miami, Fla.—*Vice-Cons.*, L. A. Oates.
Mobile, Ala.—*Vice-Cons.*, T. M. Ross.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. H. B. Chandler.
Savannah, Ga.—*Con.*, W. M. Gurney.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, R. W. Holt.
Brunswick, Ga.—*Vice-Cons.*, A. M. Ross.
Charleston, S.C.—*Vice-Cons.*, James C. Roach.
Wilmington (N.C.), *Vice-Consul*, W. P. Sprunt.
Baltimore, Md.—*Consul*, G. Gilliat Smith.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. A. T. Pumfrey.
,, *Pro-Consul*, I. C. Hopkins.
Newport News—*Vice-Consul*, George Payne (*acting*).
Norfolk, Va.—*Consul*, James Guthrie.
Richmond, Va.—*Vice-Cons.*, A. P. Wilmer.
Boston, Mass.—*Cons.-Gen.*, E. F. Gray.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, C. C. A. Lee (*acting*).
,, ,, James A. Brannen.
Portland, Me.—*Consul*, Lieut.-Col. J. B. Keating.

Providence, R.I.—Vice-Cons., H. D. C. Dubois.
Chicago, Ill.—Con.-Gen., Herbert A. Richards.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, John G. Lomax, M.C.
Duluth—Vice-Consul, Colin Thomson.
Minneapolis—Vice-Cons.,
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall.
Detroit (Mich.)—Consul, J. A. Cameron.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Impey.
Cleveland (Ohio)—V.-Cons., Maj. H. F. Chisholm.
Galveston, Tex.—Cons.,
,, *Vice-Cons.*, S. W. Barnes.
Dallas (Tex.)—Vice-Consul, Matthew Gill.
El Paso, Tex.—V.-Cons., Fenwick C. Hunnam.
Houston (Tex)—Vice-Consul, G. Rees Hughes.
Laredo, Tex.—Vice-Cons.,
Port Arthur, Tex.—Vice.-Cons., W. Crossland.
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds.
Los Angeles (Cal.)—Consul; G. A. Fisher.
,, *V.-Consuls*, H. E. Beard; E. H. Davies.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Charles Thompson.
Douglas (Ariz)—Vice-Consul, A. Baird.
San Diego (Cal.)—Vice-Cons., J. A. Heap.
Manila—Cons.-Gen., T. J. Harrington.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, R. McP. Austin.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. Kingcome.
Cebu—Vice-Consul, E. McPherson.
Iloilo—Vice-Cons., Harold Walford (*acting*).
Zamboanga—Vice-Consul, W. J. Adam (*actg.*).
New Orleans, La.—Consul-General, V. St. J. Hucking.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, H. C. Swann; W. E. Belton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. P. T. Nurse.
Pensacola, Fla.—Vice-Cons., W. D. Howe.
Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Cons., Peter Taylor.
New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Sir Henry Gloster Armstrong, K.B.E.
,, *Consuls*, J. D. Scott; L. E. Bernays.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, C. H. A. Marriott; F. E. Evans (*acting*); J. S. Goodreds (*acting*)
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Walter F. James, R. B. Yorke and John Deans (*acting*).
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Cons.-Gen., F. Watson, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. C. Hemsley, O.B.E.; E. W. Wilson; Theodore H. Fox (*temp.*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Samuel R. Mauley.
Pittsburg—Consul, C. Hyde.
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. E. Bell.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, (vacant).
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Cormack.
Alaska (Skagway)—Vice-Cons., G. H. Miller.
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry.
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly.
,, *Vice-Consul*, G. H. L. Murray.
Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Cons., J. F. Lyon.
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, A. H. Noble.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, T. G. I. Waymouth.
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro.
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., G. E. P. Hertslet.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, W. K. Small, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*,
Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, H. Crebbin.
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, R. T. Davidson.
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Cons., E. G. Larkin.
,, *Chaplain*, Rev. G. H. Foote.
Frederiksted—Vice-Cons., R. L. Merwin.
San Francisco, Cal.—Consul-General, Gerald Campbell, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, C. H. Cane; A. W. Robertson (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. E. K. Cormac, O.B.E.
Salt Lake City—Vice-Cons., J. James.
Washington—V.-Consul (actg.), J. C. Thomson.

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York City.

II.—U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary in London, Hon. Alanson B. Houghton. $17,500
Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Frederick A. Sterling $9,000
Honorary Counsellor, Boylston A. Beal.
1st Secretary, Ray Atherton 7,000
2nd Secretaries, Frederick P. Hibbard; Percy A. Blair 4,500
3rd Secretary, William H. Taylor. 4,000
Commercial Attaché, McWatt M. Mitchell (*actg.*).
Asst. do., Hugh D. Butler; Henry B. Smith.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Luke MacNamee, U.S.N.
Assistants to Naval Attaché, Comm. Herbert Fairfax Ivary, U.S.N.; Comm. J. C. Hunsaker, U.S.N.; Lt. Com. Robt. A. Burg, U.S.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, U.S.A.
Assistants to Military Attaché, Maj. Stewart O. Elting, U.S.A.; Maj. Howard C. Davidson, U.S.A.; Maj. John A. Baird, U.S.A.
Special Disbursing Officer, Neal D. Borum.
Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Office of the Consulate-Gen., 18 Cavendish Sq., W.1.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England:—
Birmingham—Consul, John F. Jewell... $6,000
Bradford—Consul, Frank C. Lee 5,000
Bristol—Consul, Samuel R. Thompson... 4,000
Hull—Vice-Consul, Albert W. Scott.....
Leeds—Consul, Stillman W. Eells..... 3,500
Liverpool—Consul, Leo J. Keena 8,000
London (Consular Office, 18 Cavendish Square W.1.)—*Consul-General*, Horace Lee Washington..... 9,000
,, *Consuls*, Lowell C. Pinkerton ($5,000); John A. Gamon ($7,000); Edmund B. Montgomery; J. Preston Doughton; Robert B. Macatee; Maurice L. Stafford .....each 4,000
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Russell H. Rhodes; John F. Claffey; Ollis B. Ferguson; Frank H. Larned; Daniel Miller; William N. Carroll; Raymond H. Fisher; Wellington J. Griffith, Jr.; James G. Callahan.
Manchester—Consul, Ross E. Holaday... 6,000
Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, Charles Roy Nasmith 4,500
Nottingham—Consul, Claude E. Guyant 5,000
Plymouth—Consul, Ralph C. Busser ... 5,000
Sheffield—Consul, W. J. Grace 4,000
Southampton—Consul, John M. Savage 5,000
Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, Renwick S. McNiece 4,000

Wales:—
Cardiff—Vice-Consul, James E. Parks...
Swansea—Consul, A. B. Cooke 4,000

Scotland:—
Dundee—Consul, Maxwell K. Moorhead 6,000
Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant 3,000
Edinburgh—Consul, Wilbert L. Bonney 4,000
Glasgow—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin 7,000

Ireland :—
Belfast—Consul, Henry P. Starrett $7,000
Cobh—Consul, Cornelius Ferris 7,000
Dublin—Consul-General, Charles M. Hathaway, jr. 7,000

Channel Islands :—
Jersey—Agent, A. E. Ereaut.

Europe :—
Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague 4,000
Malta—Consul, Philip Adams 4,000

Asia :—
Aden—Consul, (vacant)
Bombay—Consul, Wilbur Keblinger..... 6,000
Calcutta—Consul-General, Julius G. Lay 9,000
Colombo—Consul, (vacant) .....
Hong Kong—Con.-Gen., Roger Culver Tredwell..... 8,000
Karachi—Consul, Elliott Verne Richardson 5,000
Madras—Consul, Alfred R. Thomson ... 5,000
Penang—Consul, (vacant) .....
Rangoon—Consul, Charles J. Pisar 4,500
Singapore—Cons.-Gen., (vacant).....
,, *Vice-Consuls*, H. S. Miller ; John H. Lord..... 3,000

Africa :—
Cape Town—Consul-General, De Witt C. Poole 8,000
Consuls, James P. Moffitt ; Cecil M. P. Cross .....each 4,500
Durban—Consul, Harry M. Lakin 4,500
Johannesburg—Consul, Geo. K. Donald 6,000
Nairobi—Consul, Avra M. Warren 5,000
Port Elizabeth—Vice-Consul, Julian L. Pinkerton 2,750

North America :—
Canada—
Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat 4,000
Campbellton, N.B.—Consul, G. C. Woodward 3,500
Charlottetown, P.E.I. (vacant) .....
Fernie, B.C.—Cons., N. F. Brand 2,500
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, Marshall M. Vance..... 4,500
Halifax, N.S.—Consul-General, William H. Robertson 9,000
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, Richard F. Boyce 4,000
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson 3,500
London, Ont.—Consul, G. R. Taggart ... 4,000
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, B. M. Rasmussen 4,500
Montreal—Cons.-Gen., Albert Halstead 9,000
,, *Consul*, William I. Jackson... 3,500
Niagara Falls—Consul, William W. Brunswick $3,500
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster... 9,000
,, *Consul*, Jack Dewey Hickerson 3,500
,, *Vice-Consul*, Gilson G. Blake, jr. 2,750
Prescott—Consul, (vacant) .....
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., E. A. Wakefield 3,500
Quebec—Consul, E. H. Dennison 6,000
Regina, Sask.—Consul, Paul H. Cram... 4,000
Riviere du Loup, Que.—Consul, W. M. Parker Mitchell 4,000
St. John, N.B.—Consul, Romeyn Wormuth 4,500
St. John's, Nfld.— ,, *Consul*, (vacant) 4,500
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, (vacant)....
Sarnia—Consul, Fred C. Slater 3,500
Sault Ste. Marie—Consul, William E. Chapman 4,000
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, Emil Sauer ... 5,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, Hasell H. Dick 5,000
Toronto—Consul, Harold Shantz 3,500
Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-Gen., Ernest L. Harris..... 7,000
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, George A. Bucklin..... 6,000
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Harry F. Hawley 4,500
Winnipeg—Cons.-Gen., P. Stewart Heintzleman..... 7,000
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., Gilbert R. Wilson 4,000

West Indies :—
Barbados—Consul, J. J. C. Watson 4,500
Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., Robert Honey 4,000
Kingston—Consul, José de Olivares..... 5,000
Nassau—Consul, Harry J. Anslinder ... 3,500
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker 3,500

South America :—
Belize—Consul, (vacant) 3,500
Georgetown—Consul, Gaston Smith 4,000

Australia :—
Adelaide—Consul, H. H. Balch 5,000
Melbourne—Cons.-Gen., ,, *Consul*, Norman L. Anderson..... 4,000
Newcastle—Consul, Robert L. Rankin 3,500
Sydney—Consul, E. M. Lawton 7,000

New Zealand :—
Wellington—Consul-General, Will L. Lowrie..... 7,000
,, *Vice-Consul*, Joel C. Hudson 3,000

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*.)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. The "National Board of Fire Underwriters" estimates the fire losses in 1923 at the higher figure of $508,000,000. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons.

Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.
1880	$74,643,400	1891	$143,764,967	1902	$161,078,040	1913	$455,305,550
1881	81,280,900	1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350
1882	84,505,024	1893	167,544,370	1904	229,198,050	1915	172,003,200
1883	100,149,228	1894	140,066,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	214,530,995
1884	110,008,611	1895	142,110,233	1906	518,611,800	1917	250,753,640
1885	102,818,796	1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	290,559,885
1886	104,924,750	1897	116,354,575	1908	217,885,859	1919	269,000,775
1887	120,283,055	1898	130,593,905	1909	188,705,150	1920	330,853,925
1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,023,300	1921	232,654,950
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	410,889,350
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900	1923	389,192,200

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary.	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowance.
Diplomatic Service.	£	£	£
Counsellors	1,200–1,500	300–1,100	300–525
1st Secretaries	800–1,000	250–700	250–473
2nd Secretaries } 3rd Secretaries }	300–600	150–550	150–473
Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services.			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I.	1,200–1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates		300	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II.	800–1,000	250	200
Inspectors and Consuls			
Commercial Secs., Grade III.	600–800	100	100–200
Vice-Consuls	300–600	50–150	100–200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizeru Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), *born* 1876; *elected* Sept. 27th, 1916.

Heir, H.H. Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), *born* 1891.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 11 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of government is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *viâ* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigré), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijubé, Jimma, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1924) £11,600
Exports to U.K. (1924) 28,000

FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1925) £3,150

Oriental Secretary, Ph. P C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Secretary to Minister, E. W. Thomas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G. H. Bullock.

Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman.

N.W. Ethiopia (Dangila)—Consul, A. D. Home.

Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.

Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H. Walker, O.B.E.

S.W. Ethiopia (Magi)—Consul, Capt. Arnold W. Hodson, O.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *viâ* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (*see* pp. 604-5).

ALBANIA.
(Shkiperia.)

President, Ahmed Bey Zogu, *elected President* Jan. 31, 1925.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hussin Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London, Ihar Bey Vrioni, 137, Beaufort Street, S.W. 3.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina,) lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 20,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet. Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

	1923.
Estimated Revenue	£866,560
Estimated Expenditure	866,560
Estimated Debt	40,000
Value of Imports	183,300

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000); other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Korytza (pop. 18,000); Durazzo (pop. 5,000); and Valona (pop. 7,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, William Edmund O'Reilly (1925), Durazzo. (*And local allowance*, £600) ..... £1,200.

Durazzo—3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, Robert Parr (*acting*).

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30′—60° E. long. and 12° 45′—34° 50′ N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Omau. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The contending powers in Arabia, since the overthrow of Turkish authority in the peninsula, are the Wahabite Muhammadans (represented by the Sultan of Najd) and the Hashimite Muhammadans (represented by the King of the Hejaz). The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, Ali ibn Hussein, *assumed throne on the abdication of King Hussein*, Oct. 1924.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. On March 7, 1924, following the deposition of Sultan Abdul Mejid and his expulsion from Constantinople, King Hussein of the Hejaz was proclaimed Caliph of the Muhammadan world by the Moslems of Transjordania and the Hejaz. In October, 1924, after an unsuccessful war with the Sultan of Najd, King Hussein abdicated in favour of his son, but shortly after assuming the throne his successor evacuated the capital which was occupied by the Sultan of Najd. The kingdom extends from Asir in S. to Palestine and Syria in N. and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damglia el Wijh, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina* (*Al Medina*, "The City"), 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S.

through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE SULTANATE OF NAJD.

Sultan, H.H. Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, G.C.I.E.

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present ruler threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hassa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms. The capital of the Sultanate is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hassa, Bulaideh and Anaizeh. The only ports are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. In 1924 the Sultan defeated the King of the Hejaz in several engagements and advanced against Mecca, which was occupied by the Wahabite forces in October, 1924. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hassa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C.I.E.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuweit, the capital (pop. 50,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin–Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, G.B.E., *born* 1886, *suc.* 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Iman or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1923-24 to £559,855. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E.

per mensem Rs. 2,250

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ben Muhammad, *succeeded* March 21, 1923.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Loheia. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibâm (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shakr and Mokalla*, K.C.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the Ka'iti *Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the

port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (1922–28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, *assumed office*, Oct. 12, 1922.....$96,000
Vice-Pres. (1922–28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. José P. Tamborini.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo.
Finance, Dr. Victor M. Molina.
Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Antonio Sagarna.
Agriculture, Señor Emilio Mihura.
War, General Agustin P. Justo.
Marine, Adm. M. Domecq-García.
Public Works, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. J. Evaristo Uriburu, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.
First Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.
Financial 1st Secretary, Señor Don Carlos M. Dominguez.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Jorge A. Games.
Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Julián Duggan.
Civil Attaché, Señor Don R. C. Quesada.
Consul-Attaché, Señor Don. H. F. Beschtedt.
Chanc.-Attaché, Señor Don A. Scilingo.
Special Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Juan E. Richelet.
Consul-General, Dr. Perez, 7 Gower Street, W.C.1.

There is a Consulate-General at *Dublin*, and there are also Consulates at *Liverpool*, *Southampton*, *Cardiff*, *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, *Newport*, and *Glasgow*; and Vice-Consulates at *Aberdeen*, *Belfast*, *Bristol*, *Hull*, *Manchester*, *Middlesbrough*, and *Swansea*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahia Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 9,548,092 in 1924. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1924 the immigrants numbered 160,127 and the emigrants in 1923 numbered 76,520. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Diaz de Solis, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive $18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1922 37,064,850 cattle, 30,671,841 sheep, 9,366,455 horses (1920), 600,000 mules, (1920), 4,670,130 goats (1920), and 1,436,638 pigs, (1924). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1923 the exports of wheat were 3,726,000 metric tons, oats 456,000, linseed 1,072,000, maize 2,870,000 metric tons, butter 1,081,000 cases, wool, 330,000 bales, sheep skins 35,000 bales, dried oxhides 2,435,000, salted oxhides 5,065,000, frozen beef 2,546,000 quarters, chilled beef 3,997,000 quarters, frozen lamb 1,468,000 carcases, frozen mutton 1,761,000 carcases. In 1920 there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante.

Communications.—There were (1924) 22,225 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine

centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1923 2,231 ships of a total tonnage of 7,672,521 (45 per cent. British) entered the port of Buenos Aires.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-Dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 740 officers and 11,000 men. There is a naval port at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education.—*Primary* Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 45 in 1923, with 15,500 students, average annual fees $45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 14,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, etc. There are *National Universities* at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosaria and Paraná.

	1925.
Revenue (Budget Estimate)	$588,641,067
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)	588,641,067

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at Dec. 31, 1922, stood as follows:—

Federal (*Paper Pesos*)		$2,187,712,000
Provincial (*Paper Pesos*)		483,383,000
Municipal (*Paper Pesos*)		171,923,000
Total		$2,843,018,000

The total was divided as follows:—

Federal—		
Unconsolidated		$892,824,000
Consolidated:		
Internal	$759,151,000	
External	535,737,000	
		1,294,888,000
		$2,187,712,000
Provincial (*Consolidated*)—		
Internal		323,459,000
External		159,924 000
		$483,383 000
Municipal (*Consolidated*)—		
Internal		85,784,000
External		86,639,000
		$171,923,000

The Unconsolidated Debts of the Provinces and Municipalities are estimated at $150,000,000, which gives a total of approximately $3,000,000,000.

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports (gold $) ...	$689,645,000	$868,430,000
Total Exports (gold $)	676,008,000	771,361,000
Exports to U.K.	£56,620,803	£66,084,756
Imports from U.K.	22,688,618	28,164,835

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires. Pop. (1922), 1,721,500. Other large towns are Rosario (270,000), Cordoba (160,000) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir M. A. Robertson, K.B.E., C.M.G., (1925) £5,600
First Secretaries, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.; P. Leigh Smith.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Comm. H.A. Brown, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Superintending Archivist (*with personal rank of Vice-Consul and local rank of 2nd Sec.*), C. F. A. Bristow, O.B.E.
Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Cons.-Gen., H. W Wilson, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Capt. F. M. Shepherd; H. E. Slaymaker; R. J. Knox; A. H. B. Perkins (*acting*).
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, D. Falconer.
Comodoro Rivadavia—V.-Cons., Capt. George D. B. Roche, M.C.
Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Francis L. Bell.
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Puleston.
Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J. Bruce-Taylor.
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, Henry C. H. James.
San Julian—Vice-Consul, Robert Patterson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.
Tucuman—V.-Cons., Maj. R.G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.
Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alexander S. Nolan (*acting*).
Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.
Santa-Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul, F. W. Darch.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days.

ARMENIA. *See* Russia.

AUSTRIA.
(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1924), Dr. Michael Hainisch.
Federal Chancellor, Dr. Rudolf Ramek.
Vice-Chancellor Justice and Interior, Dr. Leopold Waber.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Heinrich Mataja.
Education, Dr. Emil Schneider.
Finance, Dr. Jacob Ahrer.
Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger.
Social Welfare, Dr. Josef Resch.
Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schürff.
War, Karl Vaugoin.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Baron William Engerth.
Secretary, Karl von Zeileissen.
For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser.
Consul-General, Sir Ernest Harvey, K.B.E., 9 George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest

Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°–51° N. lat. and 9° 30′–26° 20′ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vorarlburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, and the same Government was returned.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24·22). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated, nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmerman, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of their scheme for the reconstruction of Austria, entered on his office in Dec., 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 320,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the exchange value of which will be found on p. 419. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following apportionment of the pre-War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested (1924):—

To	Austrian Debt.	Hungarian Debt.
Austria	38·827	1·581
Czechoslovakia	41·7	15·945
Fiume	...	0·748
Hungary	...	45·733
Italy	4·087	...
Poland	13·733	0·075
Rumania	1·61	21·802
Yugo-Slavia	2·043	14·116
Total	100·0	100·0

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are woollens, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,580,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	£80,073,000	£99,734,000
Total Exports	£46,747,000	£57,022,000
Imports from U. K.	£1,807,000	£2,822,350
Exports to U. K.	£1,822,000	£3,470,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1920) 1,841,326; other large towns are Graz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).
FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (1921).....£4,400
1st Secretary, A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote.
Honorary Attaché, Clifford Huntsman.
Commercial Secretary (and Grade), O. S. Phillpotts, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. C. Wills.
Archivist, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—Vice-Consul, J. D. C. Wilton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Lt.-Col. Ernest C. H. Kennard.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN. *See* **Russia.**

BELGIUM.
(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, *born* 8 April, 1875; *succeeded his uncle*, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, *b.* 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, *b.* 4 Aug., 1906.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *born* 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY. (June, 1925.)

Premier and Minister of Economic Affairs, Vicomte Poullet (*Catholic*).
Minister of Finance, M. Albert Janssen (*Catholic*)
Justice, M. Paul Tschoffen (*Catholic*).
Foreign Affairs, M. Vandervelde (*Socialist*).
National Defence, Lt.-Gen. Kestens.
Railways, M. Anseele (*Socialist*).
Science and Art, M. Camille Haysmans (*Socialist*).
Industry and Labour, M. Wanters (*Socialist*).
Agriculture, M. van de Wyère (*Catholic*).
Public Works, M. Labouille (*Socialist*)
Colonies, M. Carton (*Liberal*).
Interior, Baron Rolin Jaequemyns (*Liberal*).

Ambass. in London, Baron Moncheur, G.C.V.O., 20 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancelry*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1. (Sloane, 4900.)
Counsellor, M. Pol Le Tellier.
1st Secretary, Prince Reginald de Croy.
2nd Secretary, Baron Jules Guillaume.
Military Attaché, Major Nerinex.
Asst. do., Comdt. Hemeleers.
Aviation Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.
Chancellor, M. F. G. Lockem.
Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.
Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was reoccupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; *i.e.*, to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber is to be elected in 1925. Deputies receive 12,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and

Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914–1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the *Army* on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914–1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. In 1923 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for 12 months, with certain exceptions. The yearly intake of recruits is fixed at 49,500, and the Army consists of a First Army of 4 Corps and 8 Divisions, a Second (Reserve) Army of 8 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Division. Belgium has a small force of torpedo boats.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

	1925.
Revenue ..... *Francs*	7,724,000,000
Expenditure	8,827,000,000
Debt (Sept. 30, 1924)	40,684,000,000
Imports (1924).....	17,581,108,000
Exports (1924).....	13,932,504,000
Imports from U.K. (1924) ...	£22,643,769
Exports to U.K. (1924).....	36,421,051

The imports in 1924 were: manufactured articles (4,515,892,000 francs), raw materials (8,531,155,000), foodstuffs and beverages (63,687,000), and live animals (4,456,820,000); the exports were: raw materials (4,701,005,000 francs), manufactured articles (7,817,358,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (1,234,797,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1924 there were 4,770 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 4,383 kilometres of narrow gauge. In 1924 there were 46,187 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,259 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1924) of 183 vessels (381,650 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1924, 14,373 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 22,316,522). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since re-opened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 807,962 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (300,677); Ghent (163,877), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liége (165,096) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,500
Counsellor, C. J. F. R. Wingfield.
1st Secretary, E. Millington-Drake.
2nd Secretary, Sir John Dashwood, Bart.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.; S. Harcourt Smith.
Commercial Secretary (1st Grade) (125, Rue Belliard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge.
Naval Attaché, Commander Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Arthur L. S. Rowley.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. E. Yapp; A. S. Paterson; A. D. Francis (*acting*); H. C. Miller (*acting*); Alfred Caris.
Brussels—Vice-Consul, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson: Capt. S. L. Robertson (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Crabtree.
Ghent—Vice-Consul, H. B. Bancroft-Livingston.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.
Luxemburg—Consul, Norbert le Gallais.
Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.
Liége—Consul, J. Pyke.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Mullany.
Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels.—*President*, A. P. F. Hayman. *Secretary*, E. F. Satchell.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Martin Rutten, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at

12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1923) was 10,037, of whom 5,853 were Belgians, 704 were British, 365 Americans, 527 Italians, 724 Portuguese, 110 Swedes, 66 Russians, 267 French, 235 Dutch, 115 Swiss, 381 Greeks, 40 Luxemburgers, 33 Danes, 26 Norwegians, 22 Spaniards, and 569 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and recharge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Lukula, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1916, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1918, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the War. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, a portion of the latter, between Bukama and the Kasai river, being now under construction; at Bukama a temporary bridge over the Lualaba was opened for traffic in 1924 and considerable progress has been made. In addition, there are many carriage and motor roads. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil*, 900 kilometres in length, from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile, 500 kilometres of this road being now in use. Another runs from Bukama (*viâ* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai, a distance of 1,000 kilometres, which can be covered in 5 days by touring car as against 40 days by porter. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (895 miles); Boma with Tshela (85 miles); Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (169 miles); Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), and Buta with Bambili (138 miles), a total length of 2,298 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maiumbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. Extensive radium deposits have been discovered in the Katanga. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 6,000 tons of copper monthly (1924); plant has also been erected at Panda for the extraction of nickel. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldsville-Kinshasa) (pop. 1,100 whites, 17,000 natives). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 400 whites, 2,300 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,100 whites, 12,500 natives); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (270 whites, 7,500 natives); Coquilhatville (300 whites, 10,000 natives).

Revenue (1924)	*Francs*	141,603,040
Expenditure (1924)		167,949,290
Debt (1923)		542,410,235
Imports (1922)		268,719,988
Exports (1922)		294,579,815
Imports from U.K. (1924)		47,203,013
Exports to U.K. (1924)		30,527,221

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (*see* "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. *Ruanda* and *Urundi* formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niansa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, John P. MacGregor.
" *Vice-Consul*, G. V. Richardson.
Elisabethville—Vice-Con., J. C. C. Coxhead.
Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, R. Dovey.
Stanleyville—Vice-Consul, D. L. Kidson.

BHUTAN.

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 604).

BOKHARA.

See Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

Provisional President (until Jan., 1926), Dr. Felipe Guzman.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Eduardo Diez de Medina.
Interior and Justice, Dr. Mogro Moreno.
Finance, Dr. Hector Suarez.
War and Colonization, Dr. Pedro Gutierrez.

Industry, Posts & Telegraphs, Dr. N. Fernandez.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Anze Soria.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (vacant). 19 Gloucester Place, W.1.

Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.
Consulate-General, 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30′ and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, india-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,175 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandi (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (1 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879–1882 (*see* Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1925)	Bs.39,003,257
Estimated expenditure (1925)	43,873,742
Interior debt (June 1924)	19,000,000
Floating debt (June 1924)	15,000,000
External debt (June 1924)	104,000,000
Exports (1923)	107,693,890
Imports (1923)	55,578,754
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£500,200
Exports to U.K. (1923)	£5,120,000

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12·50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 111,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(202, Avenida 6 de Agosto Sopacachi La Paz.)
British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M.V.O. (1924) £2,750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Concepcion de Velasco—V.-Cons., C. G. McEwen.
La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Secretary—Chargé d'Affaires), A. J. Hill.
Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.
Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.
Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *vid* Buenos Aires, 28 (*vid* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1922–26), Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes, *assumed office* Nov. 15, 1922.
Vice-President, Dr. Estacio Coimbra.

MINISTRY.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felix Pacheco.
Justice & Interior, Dr. Affonso Penna, junior.
Communications & Public Works, Dr. Francisco Sá.
Agricul., Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.
Finance, Dr. Annibal Freire.
War, Marshal Setembrino Carvalho.
Marine, Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Dr. Raul Regis de Oliviera.
Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.
Counsellor, Senhor Carlos Martins.
1st Secretary, Senhor Luis G. Amaral.
2nd Secretaries, Senhor A. Camillo de Oliveira; Senhor Heitor Lyra.
Naval Attaché, Commr. Roberto Guedes de Carvalho.
Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.
Consul-General in London, Senhor Francisco Garcia Leão, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor M. P de Souza Dantas.

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. 5° 10′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 40′ and 73° 15′ W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,208,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaiassu, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolumi, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espirito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Gurgueia, Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauhý.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco, Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá, Purus, Madeira* and *Tapajos*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauhý into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguassu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguassu*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Affonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *herva-maté*, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manáos; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *herva-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908–1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £5,398,269; (2) minerals and their products, £1,060,076; (3) vegetables and their products, £62,119,265.

In 1922 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:		Exports to:	
Europe—		*America*—	
France	£9,084,397	U.S.A.	£30,492,732
U.K.	5,120,797	Uruguay	2,402,039
Italy	4,743,477	Argentina	3,942,986
Germany	4,139,051		
Netherlands..	4,125,379	All countries	£73,183,948

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—*Primary* education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. *Secondary and Technical* education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State *University* of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manáos (Amazones) and Curityba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1923, there were 18,703 miles of railway open. Length of

telegraph wires, 55,000 miles. In 1922 steam and sailing vessels of 27,459,975 tons (of which 6,344,712 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manáos, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Est. revenue (1925)	*Mil.* 101,296,000	*Mil.* 890,341,000
Est. expenditure (1925)	87,290,000	1,012,749,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	£102,729,434	
	Francs 332,249,500	U.S. $ 68,995,500
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	£67,144,050	
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920)	£90,351,700	
	1922.	1924.
Total Imports	£50,543,000	£68,647,000
Total Exports	73,184,000	95,103,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)		13,678,306
Exports to U.K. (1924)		4,794,412

Capital, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Nictheroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manáos, 75,704; Maceio, 74,166.

National Colours, Green, yellow.

British Embassy.

(64 Rue Marques de Olinda, Rio de Janeiro.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925). £7,000
Counsellor, Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay.
and Secretary, R. G. Howe.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), Ernest Hambloch.
Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Engineer Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny.

British Consular Offices.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., Godfrey Haggard, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. S. Gibbs.
" *Pro-Consul*, N. C. Robinson.
Morro-Velho—V.-Consul, Dr. John Spear.
Bahia—Consul, L. A. H. Parish.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. Rowsell.
Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
Ilheos—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull.
Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. B. Wilson.
Manáos—Vice-Consul, Alexander Macfarlane.
Maranham—Vice-Consul, J. G. Clissold.
Porto Velho—Vice-Consul, W. J. Knox-Little.
" *Pro-Consul*, Charles H. Howe.
Pernambuco—Consul, H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G., O.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, L. A. Mello.
Ceará—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart.
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.
Parahyba Vice-Consul, R. V. Kerr.
Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, C. V. Reade.
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, E. R. Sutton-Gordon.
Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.
" *Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul*, Vivian Wigg.
São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott.
" *Vice-Consul*, Cyril Lynch.
" *Pro-Consul*, Maurice Potter.
Santa Catarina (*Florianopolis*)*—Vice-Consul*, F. A. Marshall.
Santos—Vice-Consul, A. H. Marlow.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. McCardell.
São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil, Avenido Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro. (Branches at *Bahia*, *Pernambuco* and *Pará*.)

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo and Southern Brazil, Rua 15 de Novembro 26, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Blgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., *born* Jan. 30, 1894, *succeeded* (on the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

Ministry (June 9, 1924).

Prime Minister & Education (*ad interim*), M. Tsankoff.
Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff.
War, General Vulkoff.
Interior, General Rousseff.
Finance, M. Todoroff.
Commerce & Labour, M. Christoff.
Railways, M. Madjaroff.
Agriculture, M. Molloff.
Justice, M. Boloshevsky.
Public Works, M. Stoentcheff.

Minister in London, M. Haji Micheff, 24 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.
Counsellor of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.
2nd Sec., M. Dimitri Naoumoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece. The total area is stated at 40,000 square miles, with a population (1922) of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878), and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W. Thrace to Greece.

Government.—The executive power is vested in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranyé* of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum term of four years by adult manhood suffrage. Metropolitan members receive 15 *leva*, and others 20 *leva*, a day and travelling expenses.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry of the people and employs over half the population, the principal crops being wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined

at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914–1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915–Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1921 there were 932 post and telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1922 the vessels entered at Black Sea Ports numbered 3,034 (1,345,353 tons), and at the Danube ports 4,193 (587,182 tons).

	1922–23. *leva.*	£
Budget revenue	4,033,120,000	= 5,931,058
Budget expenditure...	*3,970,670,997	= 5,836,279
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	†27,027,524,003	
Total Imports (1923)	*leva* 5,120,659,945	
Total Exports (1923)	,, 3,537,134,795	

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Burgas (22,272), Jamboi (19,921), Hascovo 19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Boulevard Christo Boteff 79, Sofia.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1921) £4,000
2nd Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
3rd Secretary, G. R. A. Herbert.
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc, I.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, F. H. Todd.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—Vice-Consul, Douglas Young.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. H. Todd.
Bourgas—Vice-Consul, A. C. Kendall.
Varna—Vice-Consul, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.

* To this must be added *leva* 144,500,000 for execution of Peace Treaty.
† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 1919.

CHILE.
(República de Chile.)

**President* (Oct. 24 to Dec, 1931), Emilio Figueroa Larrain $60,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Miguel Cruchage a Tocornal.
Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery, 3 Green Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, Don Manuel Salinas.
Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro Alvaréz.
Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.
Secretary, Don Jorge Silva.
2nd Secretary, Don Sergio Montt.
Nav. Attaché, Com. Don Daniel Valenzuela.
Military Attaché, Major Don Guillermo Zavala.
Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk.
Consul, Vicente Echeverria L., 2 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15′ and 55° 59′ S., and long. 66° 30′ and 75° 48′ W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (June 1, 1924) was 3,885,966. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (*a*) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (*b*) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (*c*) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (*d*) European immigrants, who were represented in 1920 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10,000 French. In 1923, the births numbered 151,805 (39·2 per 1000); marriages, 25,912 (6·7 per 1000); and deaths, 126,877 (32·8 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT. — Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug. 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833. It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by the *Junta de Gobierno* after the return of President Alessandri.

* President Allessandri (elected 1920) resigned Sept. 10, 1924, and the Vice-President (General Luis Altamirano) became President of the *Junta de Gobierno*. At the invitation of the *Junta*, President Alessandri returned to Chile on March 21, 1925, formed a new Cabinet in supersession of the *Junta*, and, on Oct. 1, 1925, handed over the Presidency to Don Luis Barros Borgoño, who remained in office until the election of his successor on Oct. 24, 1925. The members of the *Junta* (formed Sept. 10, 1924) were General Luis Altamirano; Admiral Francisco E. Nef; General Juan Bennett.

In accordance with the new Constitution, the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of a number of Deputies to be fixed by a new electoral law in 1925. There is universal adult male suffrage. From 1879–1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a Treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to the arbitration of the President of the United States, in accordance with whose decision a plebiscite Commission, composed of representatives from both nations, met at Arica in Aug. 1925 (under the Presidency of Gen. Pershing, U.S.A.) to organize the plebiscite for the final settlement of the matter at issue.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1922) 1,995,538 cattle, 4,569,166 sheep, 329,454 horses, 525,106 goats, and 263,336 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore; the production of copper in 1923 was 182,384 metric tons. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,164,028 metric tons of coal were mined in 1923, and 146,827 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1923 the production of nitrate was 1,903,524 metric tons. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

No. of industrial establishments (1922) 3,042, employing 64,740 persons, wage bill $103,025,898, capital invested $997,137,740, industrial production $1,039,031,014, consumption of raw materials $629,150,052 (including fuel).

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1922) about 5,080 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1922 there were 25,836 kilometres of telegraph, 979 post-offices, and 84,357 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations.

The commercial marine numbers (1923) 120 steamers (83,788 tons) and 19 sailing vessels (19,864 tons). In 1923, 3,253 vessels (9,676,919 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 16,247 coasting vessels (13,038,074 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,962. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,560, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 64 per cent. of the children attended the 3,225 schools in 1923. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic. (The State subsidy to the Church is to be discontinued at the expiration of 5 years from the date of the new Constitution.)

FINANCE.—The estimates for the financial year 1925 (given below) show a *gold* surplus of $66,916,917 and a *paper* deficit of $244,534,000, a net deficit of $50,474,942 (with the *gold* $ converted at 190); but revised estimates have since been published in which a balance is struck and the deficit is wiped out.

	Gold $ of 18*d.*	Paper.
Revenue	$139,097,000	$169,970,000
Expenditure	72,180,083	414,504,000
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	440,805,974	...
Internal Debt	154,558,000	231,579,605
Conversion Funds (Dec. 31, 1923):—		
In England	21,502,781	...
In Treasury	93,218,999	...

	1922. Gold $ of 18*d.*	1923.
Imports	$237,181,578	$329,310,655
Exports	338,587,033	537,210,473
Imports from U.K. (1924)	...	£5,359,158
Exports to U.K. (1924)	...	10,910,642

Average Exchange for 1923, $37.22 currency = £1 sterling; surcharge on gold, 188·28 per cent.

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1924), 547,588. Other large towns are:—Valparaiso (187,039), Concepcion (66,130), Talca (35,827), Iquique (36,827), Chillan (30,109), Antofagasta (55,936), Temuco (31,461), and Viña del Mar (37,588).

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, Santiago.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1924) £4,000
and Secretary, E. A. Walker.
Hon. Attaché, Major P. Kerr Smiley.
Commercial Secretary (and Grade), Walter F. Vaughan Scott.
Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Assist. Naval Attaché, Engineer Commander H. A. Brown, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. B. Bettington, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—Vice-Consul, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—Consul, J. M. L. Mitcheson.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. MacDonald.
Arica—Vice-Consul, W. G. Sheriff.
Caldera—Vice-Consul, D. J. Mackenzie.
Caleta Buena—Vice-Consul, T. W. Pye.
Iquique—Vice-Consul, S. H. Gudgeon.
Junin—Vice-Consul, D. S. Henderson.
Mejillones—Vice-Cons., Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, J. B. Howden.
Tacna—Vice-Cons., M. E. Y. Eliott (*acting*).
Taltal—Vice-Consul, A. H. Charles.
Tocopilla—Vice-Consul, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—Consul-Gen., Constantine Graham.
" *Vice-Consul*, V. V. Cusden.
" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert J. Mundy.
Concepción—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Coquimbo—Vice-Consul, A. V. Goudie.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. Chellew.
Lota—Consul, Edward Cooper.
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, J. K. M. White.
" *Hon. Vice-Consul*, D. R. Lethaby.
San Antonio—Vice-Consul, G. T. Shepherdson.
Talcahuano, Tomé and Penco—Vice-Consul, C. S. Coke.
Valdivia & Corral—Cons.-Agent, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *vid* Panama, and 11,000 *vid* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Vid* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

Chief-Executive and Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, *assumed office* Nov. 24, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shen Jui Ling.
Communications, Yeh Kung Cho.
Finance, Li Ssu Hao.
Justice, Yang Shu Kan.
Commerce and Industry, Mo Teh Hui.
Education, Chang Shih Chao.
Interior, Kung Hsin Chan.
Army, Wu Ching Hsin.
Navy, Lin Chien Chang.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed), 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires (with rank of Min. Plen.), Chao-Hsin Chu.
Counsellor, Sir John M Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, Wei Wen Ping.
3rd Secretaries, T. L. Sun; T. Hsu.
Attachés, K. V. Dzung; Y. C. Tsao; K. S. Fu.
Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S.W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria	363,700	22,083,434
Mongolia	1,367,953	3,000,000
Tibet	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan	550,579	2,491,000
Total	4,278,352	448,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1923: British, 14,775; Japanese, 201,704; Russian, 85,856; American, 9,356; Portuguese, 3,424; German, 2,233; French, 3,361; the total being 324,947. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the *Soviet* Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

Chinese politics are not easy to understand, as they seem to consist in personal struggles between two or more armed parties, the admitted aim of the victors being personal gain. The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, and since his death in 1916 his subordinates and their successors have been fighting for supreme power. Presidential elections have been held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. In 1924 the military struggle between Chang Tsao-lin (the military dictator in Manchuria) and Wu Pei-fu which had turned in favour of the former since the spring of 1922, ended in the defection of the "Christian General," Feng Yu-hsiang, who occupied Peking and declared his intention to put an end to the Civil War; but Wu Pei-fu, who had fled to the south, announced his intention to resist any such attempts, and to make a coalition of the Provinces against the Central Government. The Peking Provisional Government under Feng Yu-hsiang have accepted the resignation of President Tsao-Kun, and the Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) has been stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital. In November, 1925, the Great Powers were in conference with the Peking Government on the tariff question, but the authority of the Peking Government is not very extensive, as Sun Chang-fan (the Tu Chün, or Military Governor, of Chekiang) is in opposition and has driven northwards Chang Tso-lin (the Tu Chün of Manchuria), who remains the champion of the Peking Government. General Wu Pei-fu appeared to be

collaborating with Sun Chang-fan in opposition to Peking. Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, appeared to be more or less inactive, with a leaning towards the enemies of Peking, who are opposed to a successful outcome of the negotiations with the Great Powers, as such success would strengthen the Peking Government and curtail the power of the Provincial rulers.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918-19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Pekin, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows, in *Haikwan taels* (in 1923 the *Haikwan tael*=3*s*. 9*d*.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976
1922	945,049,650	654,891,933	1,599,941,583
1923	923,000,000	...	...

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1923.
Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain	120,397,229	43,207,130
India	55,240,982	12,329,306
Hong Kong	248,083,456	275,796,249
Straits Settlements	9,213,722	17,927,812
France	7,548,654	39,577,659
Germany	32,456,067	11,914,718
Italy	3,735,472	9,467,800
Japan	211,024,297	198,517,346
Russia	5,858,531	1,621,981
U.S.A.	154,447,651	126,803,772

COMMUNICATIONS. — *Railways.* — About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtse. In 1922 the total tonnage of the 186,428 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 124,131,361 tons. Of these ships 40,075 (47,698,139 tons) were British, 111,129 (32,857,745 tons) Chinese, 25,281 (32,961,133 tons) Japanese, and 4,670 (4,846,437 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnau Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the Inspector-General. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices (1921) was 2,429, and of postal agencies 8,877. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (July 1919–June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue	*Taels* 409,838,001
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,785
Total	490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure	*Taels* 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681
Total	495,762,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000
	£215,000,000

About 10*s*. 2*d*. per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11*s*.) per head of the Chinese population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borers. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty, with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self-governing Republic, in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, *see* p. 606.

CHINESE TURKESTAN (or *Sinkiang*) has a total

area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking. Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kiungchow, 590,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhsien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir J. W. R. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (1922) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, C. M. Palairet, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.
2nd Secretary, W. E. Connor Green.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. Teichmann, C.I.E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (2nd Grade), H. J. Brett.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.
Military do., Lieut.-Col. G. R. V. Steward, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Physician, Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Gray, C.B.E., M.D.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Assist. Chinese Sec., H.I. Prideaux Brune (*actg.*).
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.
Canton—Consul-Gen., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, F. A. Wallis (*acting*); M. R. Montgomery (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. L. Scott.
Changsha—Consul, O. R. Coates.
Chefoo—Consul, J. L. Smith.
Chengtu—Consul, J. B. Affleck.
Chinkiang—Vice-Consul, E. G. Jamieson.
Chungking—Consul, A. E. Eastes.
Foochow—Consul, L. Giles.
Hankow—Consul-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Cons.*, A. G. N. Ogden; S. G. Beare; S. H. Clarke.
,, *Pro-Consul*, K. W. Tribe.
Harbin—Consul, H. Porter.
,, *Pro-Consul*, S. L. Burdett.
Ichang—Consul, A. P. Blunt.
Kashgar—Consul-General, Major G. V. B. Gillan, I.A.
Kiu-kiang—Consul, J. W. O. Davidson.
Kiungchow—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Mukden—Consul-General, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
Nanking—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G. (*acting*).
Vice-Consul, N. Fitzmaurice.
Newchwang—Consul, V. L. Savage.
Ningpo—Consul, H. F. Handley-Derry.
Peking—Consul, W. P. W. Turner (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. A. Alexander.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Skinner Turner.
,, *Consul-General*, Sidney Barton, C.M.G.
,, *Assist. Judge*, Peter Grain.
Shanghai—Consul, J. F. Brenan.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. J. Martin; A. Blackburn; A. H. George; C. E. Whitamore; E. W. P. Mills; H. A. F. B. Archer; W. V. B. Hughes.
,, *Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson.
,, *Registrar*, G. W. King, O.B.E.
,, *Chief Clerk*, David R. Cooke.
,, *Archivist*, A. B. Lang.
,, *Assist. Clerk*, J. T. Morris.
,, *Marshal*, E. Abbey.
,, *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.
Tengyueh—Consul, H. I. Harding (*acting*).
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, J. C. Hutchison; G. A. Herbert.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. C. Pelham.
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., H. F. King (*acting*).
Tsingtao—Consul, A. G. Major.
Wuchow—Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, B. G. Tours, C.M.G.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT *Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Newchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin.*

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA
(República de Colombia).

President (1922–1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina, *assumed office* Aug. 7, 1922.
Government, Dr. Ramon Rodriguez Diago.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduardo Restrepo Sáenz.
Finance, Dr. Jesus M. Marutanda.
War, Dr. Francisco Sorzano.
Instruction and Public Health, Dr. José Ignacio Vernaza.
Industries, Dr. Carlos Bravo
Public Works, Dr. Laureano Gómez.
Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Francisco Carbonell Gonzalez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis Cuervo Marquez, 10 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Jesus M. Yepes.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquin Orrantia, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Cons.-Gen. in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40′ S. to 12° 25′ N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (Census 1918) of 5,855,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Minima Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guiatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher *Columbus*, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 *Simon Bolivar* (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920, with 8,580 (1907) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. The rate of exchange is about $5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue (estimate) gold	$38,285,396	$36,326,666
Expenditure (est.) „	42,965,902	40,440,132
Foreign debt (Dec. 31, 1923)		21,969,933
Internal debt „		23,086,773
	1922.	1923.
Total imports	$44,784,024	$57,783,798
Total exports	53,826,331	60,115,435
	1923.	1924.
Imports from U.K.	£2,748,000	£2,698,200
Exports to U.K.	1,469,000	1,563,000

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 160,000; other large centres are Medellin (86,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, E. St. J. D. Monson (1925) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, F. V. Jelpké.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Bogotá—Vice-Consul, W. J. Sullivan (*acting*).
Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, R. J. C. Shipley (*acting*).
Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
Medellin—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson.
Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft.
Cartagena—Vice-Consul, G. E. Niner.
Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., F. G. Maidment.

Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1924-8), Ricardo Jimenez, *assumed office* May 8, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Rafael Arguello de Vars.
Treasury, Tomas Soley Guell.
Interior, Rafael Castro Quesada.
Education, Napoleon Quesada.
Works, Carlos Volio.
Public Safety, Pompilio Ruiz.

Minister in London (vacant).
Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17′ and 11° 10′ N. lat. and from 82° 30′ to 85° 45′ W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1924) of 507,193.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1924) are coffee (£1,881,132), bananas (£1,353,884), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit, timber and sugar. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1924, 57 per cent. from United States, 17 from United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from Germany, 3 from Central America, and 7 from Hispano-America).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1924, 504 foreign vessels (1,048,262 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 425 miles of railroad were open in 1924. In 1924 there were 276 post offices, dealing with 5,110,363 packets, and 150 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,279 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1923.	1924.
Public income	£900,899	£1,297,938
Public expenditure	878,892	1,140,271
Foreign debt	1,478,400	1,443,240
„ „	Frs.32,269,500	Frs.31,845,500
Internal debt	£1,950,032	£1,978,989
Total imports	2,013,353	2,679,244
Total exports	2,640,321	3,697,596
Imports from U.K.	315,006	443,374
Exports to U.K.	1,013,940	1,618,497
Average exchange (1924) 358·42%.		£1=17·92 *colones*.

CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1924), 42,122 (with suburbs, 52,226); Heredia, 13,842; Limon, 11,989;

Alajuela, 13,737; Cartago, 19,376; Puntarenas, 5,867; Liberia, 2,778.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.

" *Vice-Consul*, Alex. Murray.

Port Limon—Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; *vid* New York, 20 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the Republic (1925–29) Gen. Gerardo Machado (*assumed office*, May 20, 1925).

Vice-President, Colonel Carlos de la Rosa.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

Justice, Dr. Jesus Maria Barraqué.

Finance, Dr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya.

Public Works, Dr. Carolos Miguel de Céspedes.

Interior, Colonel Rogelio Zayas Bazan.

Sanitation, Dr. Daniel Gispert.

Public Instruction, Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Mascaró.

Agriculture, General Pedro Delgado.

War and Marine, Dr. Rafael Iturralde.

Postmaster-General, Sr. Jose Maria Espinosa.

Secretary of the Presidence, Dr. Viriato Gutierrez.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Licenciado Guillermo Patterson. *Legation*, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

1st Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Francisco de Arce.

2nd Secretary, Señor Dr. Don P. Rodriguez Capote.

Chancellor, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Rosell.

Consul, Señor Dr. Don Raul Mejer, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 58° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880–1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1924–5, 5,070,347 tons; 1923–4, 4,066,642 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Revenue	$73,134,313	$68,500,000
Expenditure	57,758,784	61,672,169
External Debt (April 1925)		87,066,220
Internal Debt (do.)		11,765,200
		1924–25.
Imports		$290,525,585
Exports		434,069,000
Imports from U.K.		12,267,724
Exports to U.K.		49,261,954

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban *paper* currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,506); other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camaguey (41,909), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1922 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana.)

Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of 1st Minister) and Consul-Gen., T. J. Morris (1924) £3,000

Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (*see* U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, M. H. C. Kelham.

" *Vice-Consul*, R. A. Lee (*acting*).

" *Pro-Consul*, Gerard O'Connor.

Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.

Camaguey—Vice-Consul, F. E. Kezar.

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.

Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, (vacant)

Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, *born* 1850, *assumed office*, Nov. 14, 1918; *re-elected* May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 8, 1922).

Premier, Antonin Svehla.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduard Benes.

Education, Dr. Ivan Markovic.
Finance, B. Becka.
National Defence, Frantisek Udrzal.
Interior, Jan Malypetr.
Justice, Dr. Josef Dolansky.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Social Welfare, Dr. Lev Winter.
Food, Dr. Emil Franke.
Public Works, Antonin Srba.
Commerce, Ladislav Novák.
Railways, Dr. Emil Franke.
Unification, Dr. J. Markovic.
Health, Dr. Jan Srámek.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Jan Masaryk, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, Dr. Viktor Braf.
1st Secretary, Dr. Max Lobkovic.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Bohumil Messány.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Frantisek Nemec.
Secretary on Special Mission, Dr. Jaroslav Cisar.
Consul, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereczka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1921) as under:—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,926,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601
Total	13,588,830

Of the total population 8,760,957 (65·5 per cent.) are Czechoslovaks, 3,123,448 (23·3 per cent.) Germans, 747,096 (5·5 per cent) Magyars, 451,466 (3·4 per cent.) Ruthenians, and 75,852 (0·5 per cent.) Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The present Ministry is a Coalition of 5 parties (Social-Democrats, Agrarians, National-Socialists, National-Democrats, and People's Party (Clericals), which (as the result of the 1923 elections, supplemented by the elections in Ruthenia in 1924) control 165 votes in a Chamber of 298. The principal Opposition groups are the various German-Bohemian parties and the Communists. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom. About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czechoslovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully; while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working, and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, *viâ* the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget):—	1925.
Ordinary	*Kc.8,926,549,000
Extraordinary	374,785,000

Expenditure (Budget):—	1925.
Ordinary	Kc.7,120,544,000
Extraordinary	2,585,800,000
State Enterprises:—	
Revenue	8,127,701,000
Expenditure	6,500,046,000
Capital Investments:—	
Expenditure	1,319,083,000

Debt:—	
Internal Debt	Kc.19,286,913,525
External Debt	5,375,773,952
Peace Treaty Debts	4,300,000,000
Total Debt	28,962,687,477

	1924.
Total Imports	Kc. 15,862,297,629
Total Exports	17,022,251,035
Imports from U.K.	447,898,223
Exports to U.K.	1,586,155,445

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak *Crown* or *Koruna* (Kč.), replacing the former *Austrian* crown.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Ultava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 221,758); Plzen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,189); and Kosice (Kaschau) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovska ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4,500
1st Secretary, C. E. S. Dodd.
2nd Secretary, J. D. Greenway.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), A. A. Adams.
Mil. Attaché, Maj. R. W. Oldfield, D.S.O. M.C.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.
Translator, Dr. R. Vanicek.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—Vice-Consul, J. W. Taylor.
" *Pro-Consul*, F. A. E. M. Lonergan.
Bratislava—Consul, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Dowden.
Liberec (*Reichenberg*)—*Vice-Consul*, S. P. Elliott.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czechoslovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemburg, and Yugo-Slavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemburg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*; created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in *Rumania*; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in *Bulgaria*; Belgrade, the capital of *Yugo-Slavia*; Buda-Pest, the capital of *Hungary*; Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in *Czechoslovakia*; Vienna, the capital, and Linz, in *Austria*; Passau and Regensberg, in *Bavaria*; and Ulm, in *Württemburg*.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B., Min. Plen. (*Delegate*); R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Bratislava (*Asst. Delegate*).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegate, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary.

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 356,000) was cut off from Germany in favour of the Allies who undertook to set up a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are timber and sugar, and the imports herrings, coal, machinery, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1924 was 1,647,329 tons, and of those cleared 1,648,025 tons.

Danzig — High Commissioner of League of Nations, Mervyn Sorley Macdonnell, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—Consul, B. H. Fry.
" *Vice-Consul*, D. W. Keane (*acting*).

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., *born* Sept. 26, 1870; *suc.* May 14, 1912; *married*, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), *b.* March 11, 1899.

CABINET (April, 1924).

Premier and Minister of Industry, Navigation and Commerce, Th. A. M. Stauning.
Foreign Affairs, Count Carl Moltke.
Agriculture, K. M. Bording.
Interior, C. N. Hauge.
Defence, L. Rasmussen.
Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.
Education, Madame Nina Bang.
Justice, K. K. V. Steincke.
Finance, C. V. Bramsnaes.
Public Works, I. F. N. Friis-Skotte.
Social Affairs, F. H. J. Borgbjerg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben F. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1, Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. V. U. Malthe Bruun.
Secretary of Legation, M. M. A. Wassard.
Hon. Legation Sec., M. Torben Bille.
Agricultural Adviser, M. Harald Faber.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Asgaard.
Consul-Gen. in London, M. Th. M. Rothöll, 7 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, M. J. A. Vestbirk.

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leith.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zeeland, Fünen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34′—57° 44′ N. lat. and 8° 5′—12° 40′ E. long., with an area of 15,042 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 3,283,000, an increase of 210,000 since 1920 (164,500 being due to the inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1924, 1,254,536 hectares were under corn crops, 473,789 sugar and other beets, and 878,413 hay crop. In July, 1924, the live stock numbered 547,937 horses, 2,666,584 cattle, 302,366 sheep, and 2,858,139 swine. The crops in 1924 included 9,174,650 hkg. (hkg. = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 7,450,290 of barley, 2,650,210 rye, 4,790,300 mixed corn, and 1,595,810 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a seagoing mercantile marine of 623 steamers, with a tonnage of 452,413. There are (1924) 4,969 kilometres of railway and 15,059 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1923-24 amounting to Kr. 33,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 2,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1923-24, Kr. 17,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	Kr. 426,925,082	Kr. 389,708,611
Expenditure	423,503,108	402,284,902

	1922.	1923.
Public debt	Kr. 1,202,427,574	Kr. 1,201,869,779
Imports	£1,552,930,000	2,030,506,000
Exports	1,175,963,000	1,538,608,000
Imports from U.K.	340,842,000	407,073,000
Export to U.K.	757,048,000	1,056,897,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921), 561,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256; Aalborg 41,613; Odense 49,469; Horsens 27,588; and Randers 26,495.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1921) £4,500
and Secretary, O. A. Scott. D.S.O.
Commercial Sec. (2nd Grade), R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.
Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, W. C. Randolph Rose.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Capt. T. T. Somerville *(acting)*.
Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, H. von der Hude.
Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.
Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. Mortensen.
Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
Korsör—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, V. Jensen.
Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
Sonderborg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm, M.B.E.
Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
Thisted—Vice-Consul, Sören M. Zacho
Faröe (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FARÖE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1921, 21,400); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
(República Dominicana.)

President (1924-1928), Horacio Vasquez, *elected* July 12, 1924.
Interior and Police, War and Marine, Luis Pelletier.
Foreign Affairs, Angel M. Soler.
Finance and Commerce, Dr. J. D. Alfonseca.
Justice & Public Instruction, Pedro A. Lluberes.
Public Works and Communications, Andrés Pastoriza.
Agriculture and Immigration, Rafaela Espaillat.
Health and Welfare, F. A. Ricart.

Consul-General in London, P. M. Rubirosa, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.
Consul, Octavio Ventura.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic

of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On Nov. 29, 1916, American Military Forces landed in Santo Domingo and a military Government was proclaimed. From Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional Dominican government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of the Foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, tortleshell, hides, maize, lignum vitæ and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (2 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curaçao, Porto Rico and Cuba. The programme of highway construction is being actively pursued, and in addition to the highway (already completed) across the Island, a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, is well advanced. Up to Oct. 31, 1924, there were 343 miles of first-class road constructed and opened.

Of the import trade in 1924, 68 per cent. came from U.S. and 5 per cent from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants, lack of British industrial undertakings in the Republic, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1923. (U.S. $)	1924. (U.S. $)
Receipts	$10,118,910	$11,201,731
Payments	5,265,206	10,979,223
Imports	18,245,082	21,580,571
Exports	26,042,821	30,262,856
Debt (Dec. 31)	13,412,210	13,534,276
Imports from U.K.	917,749	1,128,523
Exports to U.K.	4,578,476	11,990,838

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) 31,000; other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Calle Mercedes, No. 4, Santo Domingo).

British Chargé d'Affaires, John Bowering.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, John Bowering.
" *Vice-Consul*, H. H. Gosling.
Sánchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.
San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.
La Romana—Consular-Agent, D'A. A. Wetherall.
Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, S. Hamilton.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

ECUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President (1924-1928), Dr Gonzalo S. Cordova, *assumed office* Sept. 1, 1924.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Jo-é Rafael Bustamante.
Interior, Señor Alberto Larrea Chiriboga.
Finance, Señor Miguel Angel Albornoz.
Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Camilo O. Andrade.
War and Marine, Señor Leonardo Sotomayor.

Minister in London, Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Ernesto Chacon, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

Consuls at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow*, and *Cardiff*.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38′ N. to 5° 5′ S., and between 60° 20′ and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century *Pizarro's* conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Iliniza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincholagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quicksilver, lead, iron, and copper; emeralds and rubies are occasionally met with, and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands* (2,870 square miles) belong to Ecuador.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1923. *Sucres*
Revenue	19,668,009
Expenditure	26,843,105
*External Debt (Dec. 31)	75,616,132
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	36,032,920
Imports	39,463,778
Exports	45,698,785
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£800,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	£432,000

* The actual External Debt at parity of exchange is only *Sucres* 38,275,487, but at the official rates ruling Sept. 1924, it amounted to the sum mentioned above.

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, 80,000; Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000; and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (*see* Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, R. C. Michell.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Alfonso Teran.
Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Wm. S. Urquhart.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John D. Rennie.
Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.
Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); *born* March 26, 1868; *succeeded his brother as Sultan*, October 9, 1917; *proclaimed King of Egypt*, March 16, 1922; *married*, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri *Pasha*.
Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, *born* Feb. 11, 1920.

Ministry (March 13, 1925).
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ziwar *Pasha*.
Interior, Hilmy Issa *Pasha*.
Communications, Tewfik Rifaat *Pasha*.
Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar *Pasha*.
Finance, Yehia Ibrahim *Pasha*.
Agriculture, Nakhla El Motii *Pasha*.
War and Marine, Moussa Fuad *Pasha*.
Public Instruction, Ali Maher *Pasha*.
Public Works, Ismail Sirry *Pasha*.

Financial Adviser, R. S. Patterson, C.B.E.
Financial Under Secretary, Mohammed Zaki El Abrashi *Pasha*.
Foreign Under Secretary, Ibrahim Wagih *Pasha*.
Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sheriff Sabri *Bey*.

Egyptian Minister in London, Aziz Izzet *Pasha*.
Offices of Legation, 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Sesostris Sidarouss *Bey*.
1st Sec., Faid Sabit *Bey*.
2nd Sec., Abdel Rahman Fikry *Bey*.
3rd Sec., Aly Badawy.

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24°–37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is conterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollûm (long 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34 15′ E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1917) of 12,718,255, estimated (1923) at 13,885,000.

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouths. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the *Oases*, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Dahkla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tîh. South of El Tîh the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the *wadis*, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semite race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahîn* (*fellâh*=ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *fellahîn* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouins*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and

107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedouins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. *Ismail* (1863-1879), was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of KHEDIVE, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. The wild extravagance of Ismail drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced Ismail to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879–1892) to succeed him. A series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâbi *Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 Tewfik was succeeded by his elder son *Abbâs II.*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914, Hussein Kamil *Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom. The Constitutional *régime* was elaborated on April 19, 1923, by Royal rescript and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which assembled March 15, 1924.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhâfzas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudirias*), which are subdivided into districts (*markaz*), each under a *mamûr*, who controls the head man (*omda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 9 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £E20, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 992 officers and 20,762 men in 1923.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 369 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghafirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1922–3 there were 151 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils; there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works,

a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,008,900 persons, representing only 30·5 per cent. of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,029,919 *feddâns* by 1,923,396 native owners, and as to 565,788 *feddâns* by 8,021 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. The agricultural year is divided into three seasons or periods. *Saïf* (summer) commences about March and ends about October, the exact dates of sowing and harvesting varying according to the crops and to the localities. The principal crops grown during this period are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nili* (flood), part of the preceding one, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helbs. In 1923 there were 1,588,000 feddans under cotton, the crop being estimated at 6,531,000 kantars. In 1923 the cotton exports were 7,472,611 kantars, valued at £E49,516,369.

Live Stock.—In 1923 the cattle numbered 634,459, buffaloes 656,288, horses 36,573, mules 22,235, donkeys 603,389, and pigs 15,768.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs, pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollûm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1924, was 1,923 miles. 27,585,000 passengers and 5,780,491 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1923-4, the net receipts being £E1,810,487. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fûr and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL *see* pp. 791-2 and p. 85.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollûm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga, Qoseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depôt at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,766 vessels (3,729,446 tons) entered and 1,772 vessels (3,734,332 tons) cleared in 1923. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1922 to 565 vessels entered and 584 cleared.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were in 1923 3,030 post offices and stations, dealing with 57,166,000 letters and post-cards, and 22,742,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 38,000,000. There were on March 31, 1923, 125,080 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarráf* (village tax-collector).

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£E36,252,939	£E34,400,000
Expenditure	31,466,479	34,275,483
	1923.	1924.
Total Imports ...	£E45,276,941	£E90,736,918
Total Exports ...	58,387,327	65,733,935
Imports from U.K.	14,771,823	15,122,000
Exports to U.K.	28,354,293	38,268,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1923 and 1924:—

Debt.	1923	1924
	£	£
Guaranteed Debt, 3% per cent.	5,465,300	5,271,200
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	92,565,040	92,370,940

The *Cost* of the Debt (in the Budget for 1924-25) inclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £E4,614,692.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khân-el-Khalîli, the Hamzâwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 480,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (*see* p. 85). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,192) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, Cairo.

FLAG: Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
(The Residency, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (*Mandub es Sami*), Right Hon. Sir George Lloyd (a Peer), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (1925) £12,000
Minister Plenipotentiary, N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, A. F. H. Wiggin.
2nd Secretaries, C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp; P. S. Scrivener.
Commercial Secretary (*1st Grade, with rank of 1st Secretary*), E. H. Mulock.
Oriental Secretary, R. A. Furness (*acting*).
Assistant Oriental Secretary (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), L. B. Grafftey-Smith.
Egyptian Govt. Official (*seconded*), H. H. Gardiner, M.C.
Archivist and Accountant (*with local rank of 2nd Secretary*), A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. S. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. H. Summerhayes.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, V. J. H. Laferla, M.B.E.; P. Cassar, M.B.E.
Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.
Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, C.M.G., M.D.
Cairo—Consul, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, D. F. H. Brickell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Gabriel Farwagi, M.B.E.
,, *Medical Adviser*, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.
Kafr el Zeyet—Cons. Agent, J. Barr.
Mansourah—Cons. Agent, K. Hargreaves.
Minieh—Cons. Agent, F. W. Shirley, D.S.C.
Port Said—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Stanley R. Jordon; S. D. Stowe (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Joseph W. Caruana.
Suez—Vice-Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Abbas Barry.
Zagazig—Consular Agent, G. C. Bryan.

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT
(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).

Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard R. Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT, 6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit *vid* Trieste, 5 days; *vid* Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.
(Eesti Wabariik.)

Head of the State, M. Juri Jaakson.
Foreign Affairs, M. A. Birk.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary and Consul-Gen., R. A. Möllerson.
and Sec., E. Kirotar.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and *Soviet* Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with *Soviet* Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,002,000 (91 per cent. Estonians, 5·3 per cent. Russians, 1·3 per cent. Germans, and 2·4 per cent. Jews and others). A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1924) 677 miles of broad gauge and 462 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State.

	1925.
Revenue	*Estonian Marks* 7,103,000,000
Expenditure	7,293,000,000
External Debt:—	
To Great Britain	£917,200
To U.S.A.	$18,370,704
To Denmark	*Dan. Kr.* 463,930
To Sweden	*Swe. Kr.* 425,875
	1924.
Exports	*E.M.* 7,865,800,000
Imports	8,050,300,000

Of the Imports 36 per cent. came from Germany, 14 from U.K., 13 from U.S.A. (grain), and 13 from S.S.S.R. (grain); of the Exports, 33·5 per cent. were taken by Great Britain (flax and butter), and 22·5 per cent. by Germany (butter).

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn, pop. 1922, 125,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Dorpat (50,000), the seat of the University; Narva (35,000), the chief manufacturing centre; and Parnu (25,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Lai Tanar 17 Tallinn, Reval.)

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922)
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reval—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. Montgomery-Grove.
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Lauri Kristian Relander, *born* 1883, *assumed office* April 1925.....Marks 700,000
Premier, Antti Tulenheimo.
Foreign Affairs, K. G. Idman.

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5.
1st Sec., M. Elias Erkko.
2nd Sec., M. Eero Järnefelt, jr.
Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent, sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country sustained severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,989 square miles, with a population (1920) of 3,105,103, of whom 2,574,228 are Finns, 340,963 Swedes, and 1,603 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Aland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 210 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640) has 3,000 students, of whom 800 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1924 being 1,888,559 standards (chief customer U.K., 759,599 standards); dairy produce is also exported, the butter exports (1924) being 8,248 tons (U.K. 6,883 tons). There are (1924) 2,821 miles of railroad and about 3,550 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and Russia and telephone connection with Estonia, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The merchant fleet (1924) consists of 4,865 vessels (mostly small), of which 637 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 36,600 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	*Marks* 3,913,527,000	3,217,044,000
Expenditure	3,497,447,000	3,149,441,000
Debt	2,415,166,000	2,298,411,000
Treasury Fund	1,099,347,661	1,156,951,000
Imports	4,600,302,000	4,715,467,000
Exports	4,392,494,000	4,990,603,000
Imports from U.K.	848,095,000	884,319,000
Exports to U.K.	1,816,006,000	2,000,700,000

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1922) 201,435; other towns are Turku (Åbo) 60,000, Tampere (Tammerfors) 50,000, Viipuri (Viborg) 32,000, Vaasa 24,000, and Oulu (Uleaborg) 22,000.

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Norra Kajen 4, Helsinki.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)
1st Secretary, D. MacKillop. [£3,250
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.
Chaplain (vacant).

* *Finnish Mark.*—The *mark* is the same nominal value as the *franc*; for the average exchange, see p. 419.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie.
" —*Vice-Cons.*, G. E. Hilton (*tempy.*);
" H. L. Carr.
Hameenlinna—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.
Hankö—Vice-Cons., Uno Cairenius.
Jakobstad—Vice-Consul, John Tornberg.
" *Pro-Consul*, K. J. Riska.
Kajana—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Kokkola—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.
Kotka—Vice-Cons., H. G. Godfrey.
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.
Lovisa—Vice-Cons. G. R. E. Nordström.
Oulu—Vice-Cons., B. F. Hagg.
Pori—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.
Raahe—Vice-Cons., Alvar Wilén.
Tampere—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.
Turku—Vice-Cons, W. J. B. Wilson.
Vaasa—Vice-Cons., K. Kurten.
Viipari—Vice-Cons., A. Laapas.

FRANCE.

(République Francaise.)

President of the Republic (1924–1931), Gaston Doumergue, *born* 1863, *assumed office* June 13, 1924.....(£1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY (October 29, 1925).
[Resigned Nov. 21, 1925.]

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Painlevé.
Minister for the Budget, M. Georges Bonnet.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. A. Briand.
Minister of Justice, M. Chautemps.
Minister of War, M. Daladier.
Minister of Marine, M. E. Borel.
Minister of Interior, M. Schrameck.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Delbos.
Minister of Colonies, M. Léon Perrier.
Minister of Military Pensions, M. Anterion.
Minister of Public Works, M. de Monzie.
Minister of Labour, M. Durafour.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Durand.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.
1st Sec., M. Adrien Thierry.
2nd Sec., M. de Lagoneane.
3rd Secretaries, M. Jean Vergé; M. F. Knobel.
Attachés, M. J. Dumaine; Comte de Limur.
Military Attaché, Gen. Despres.
Asst. do., Lt.-Col. Fagalde, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Capt. de Frégate Comte de Ruffi de Pontavèo-Gevaudan, D.S.O.
Asst. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché, Capt. Bor.
Commercial Attaché, Vicomte du Halgouët.
Financial Attaché, M. Pouyanne.
Consul-General (attached to the Embassy), M. J. Knecht.
Secretary Archivist, Comte La Combe.
Consulate General, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.
Consul-General, M. Campana.
Consul at Liverpool, M. de Ledoulx.

There are also Consuls at Southampton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20′ to 51° 5′ N. lat., and from 7° 43′ E. to 4° 45′ W. long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1914) at 207,076 square miles, divided into 87 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871) amounted to 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles, making the present area of France (exclusive of Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1923 there were 761,861 births, 356,501 marriages, 23,600 divorces, and 666,990 deaths; in 1920 the excess of women over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there, including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians, 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians, and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the First Republic endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the Second Republic of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up. The head of the Republic is the President, elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate* of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years) and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members of the legislature receive 27,000 francs a year and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and 1923 is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	Production. 1913. Quintals.	1921. Quintals.	1923. Quintals
Wheat.....	86,919,050	88,034,290	75,000,000
Rye	12,714,750	11 276,110	9,280,000
Barley.....	10,437,600	8,342,850	9,800,000
Oats	51,826,010	35,482,950	48,910,000
Potatoes...	125,859,652	83,096,550	99,190,000

The extent of land completely devastated by artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares, comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct. 10, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed. Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the

FRENCH PRESIDENTS.—M. Doumergue is the eleventh President of the Third Republic: (1) Marshal M. Mahon (May 24, 1873–Resigned Jan. 30, 1879); (2) M. Jules Grevy, 1879, resigned Dec. 2, 1887); (3) M. Sadi Carnot (Dec. 3, 1887, assassinated at Lyons, June 25, 1894); (4) M. Casimir-Perier June 27, 1894, resigned Jan. 15, 1895); (5) M. Félix Faure (Jan. 17, 1895, died Feb. 16, 1899); (6) M. Emile Loubet (Feb. 18, 1899, until Feb. 18, 1906); (7) M. Armand Fallieres (Feb. 18, 1906, until Feb. 18, 1913); (8) M. Raymond Poincare (Feb. 18, 1913, until Feb. 18, 1920); (9) M. Paul Deschanel (Feb. 18, 1920, resigned Sept. 29, 1920); (10) M. Alexandre Millerand (Sept. 20, 1920, resigned June 11, 1924).

cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,257,611,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1923), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1923 amounted to 353,782,000 gallons. The live stock (1923) included 13,749,290 cattle, 9,925,310 sheep, and 5,405,840 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1911 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 37,682,000 metric tons in 1923. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces have a total strength on a peace footing (in 1923) of 356,600 all ranks (exclusive of the Armies of Occupation in the Ruhr, the Sarre and in Syria, which absorbed 132,000 all ranks). In the War of 1914–1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1929, the French Army consists of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by Maréchal Foch, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir.*

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (*a*) Ministry of Public Instruction; (*b*) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (*c*) Consultative Committee (advisory); (*d*) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (*a*) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (*b*) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with *primary* education. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregationist institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp.* and *free.* Age 6–13. Schools include (*a*) infants; (*b*) lower primary; (*c*) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (*a*) purely classical; (*b*) purely modern; (*c*) Latin and sciences; or (*d*) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5–6 yrs. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne Association well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpelier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1921 was 23,838 miles in France, and 728 miles in Alsace-Lorraine. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the navigable waterways having a length of (1922) 4,512 miles, with 3,031 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concédés*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1924, was 25,808 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being 86,521,574 francs. In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured; in 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured; and in 1920, 142 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured. The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 123,000 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1924 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 42,575,400 tons, of which 12,411,000 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 32,644,000 tons, of which 8,806,000 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (*Francs*), 1925.

Revenue :—	
Taxes	25,620,743,000
Monopolies, etc.	2,727,477,000
State Lands	325,584,000
Miscellaneous	1,442,276,000
Extraordinary	1,450,000,000
Algeria	11,545,000
Reparations	1,275,470,000
Total	32,853,095,000
Expenditure :—	
Debt Service	17,804,519,000
Army and Navy	5,168,923,000
Finance Min.	2,949,655,000
Education	1,850,007,000
Foreign Office	131,946,000
Labour Min.	670,075,000
Agriculture	198,356,000
Public Works	1,523,813,000
Colonies	242,832,000
Total	32,814,926,000

French Debt (Dec. 31, 1923).

Internal *francs*	270,708,000,000
External Funded	21,581,000,000
External Floating	17,213,000,000
Total	309,502,000,000

French Foreign Trade (1924).

Imports :—	*Francs.*
Food and Drink	8,905,791,000
Raw Materials	26,138,351,000
Manufactures	5,088,432,000
Total	40,132,574,000

Exports :—	
Food and Drink	3,996,370,000
Raw Materials	10,532,625,000
Manufactures	24,861,158,000
Parcel Post	2,063,984,000
Total	41,454,137,000

Imports and Exports, 1924.
(*In millions of Francs.*)

To France from		From France to
4,962	Great Britain	7,818
1,814	Argentine	696
2,656	Belgium	7,114
1,061	Brazil	368
2,015	Germany	3,773
1,510	Italy	1,479
837	Spain	1,158
665	Switzerland	2,613
5,750	U.S.A.	3,144

Alsace-Lorraine. — *High Commissioner*, M. Mirman (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the *Treaty of Frankfort* (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914–1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919). They embrace the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 166,767), Mülhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36′ W. to 6° 16′ E. longitude, 37° 6′ N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090, of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1925 was estimated at *francs* 519,800,824, and the expenditure at *francs* 519,788,955. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1924 to *francs* 1,475,130,000 (total exports *fr.* 1,990,494,000), and the imports from France to *fr.* 2,224,056,000 (total imports *fr.* 2,793,744,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1923 there were 2,480 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1924 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 3,848 of a net tonnage of 5,851 698 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemuce. *Governor-General*, M. Théodore Steeg (1921).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000 — Marseilles 586,341, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St. Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123 712, Roubaix 113,265, Nancy 113,226, and Toulon 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency The Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, P.C., K.G. (1922) £16,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., O. G. Sargent, C.M.G.
" H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.
" R. F. Wigram.
3rd Secretary, F. R. Hoyer-Millar.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget, M.C.; Mansfield Markham.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Calhill.
Commercial Sec. (*2nd Grade*), A. H. S. Yeames.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Major R. L. Sherbrooke, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. J. R. W. Smyth-Piggott, D.S.O.
Secretary to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. G. Chichester.
Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
" (*Assistant*), E. J. Moignard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, E. A. Cleugh; C. O. Harrey.
Paris—Pro-Consuls, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; F. H. Wyborn.
Reims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Olliver.
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, D. G. Rydings; B. G. Chamberlain.
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.-Cons., J. Madden.
Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C Bowker.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. L. C. Reed.
Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajeunesse.
Oran—Vice-Consul, C. L. Routledge.
Philippeville—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. G. Riddell.
Majunga—Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang.
Bordeaux—Consul, F. Gordon Rule.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Albert E. W. Murphy.
Arcachon—Vice-Consul (vacant).
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred Audap.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Paget.
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
Limoges—Vice-Consul, G.S. Boddy (*acting*).
Pau & Tarbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. C. Thompson.
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Maillard.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins.
Brest—Consul, J. E. M. Carvell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mignon.
Cayenne—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. (*Paramaribo*).
Congo—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.
Libreville—V.-Cons., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maugham.
,, *Vice-Consul*, John Martin.
Duala—Pro-Consul, (vacant).
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale.
Lome—Vice-Consuls, Fred Lewis; Herbert H. Edis.
Guadaloupe—Consul, J. E. Devanse.
Havre—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, John P. Beecher; A. T. Iredale.
Cherbourg—V.-C., Capt. C. D. Beresford, M.B.E.
Jibuti (*French Somaliland*)—*Vice-Consul*, Glen Billing.
Lille—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Lees.
Amiens—Vice-Consul, H. Hartley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Eli Sutcliffe.
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, H. S. Bradbrook.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Mentet.
Calais—Vice-Consul, P. M. Oxley.
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.
,, *Pro-Cons.*, J. Gemmell; N. H. Crothers.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, R. D. Macrae.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, H. W. F. Whiting; Gawin Wild.
Lyons—Consul, H. Charles Dick, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Capt. E. G. King.
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swanwell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. C. Routh; Norman Smith (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. Miller.
Ajaccio—Consul Maj. W. Follett Routley.
,, *Pro-Consul*, (vacant).
Bastia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezert.
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook.
,, *Pro-Consul*, L. J. Pascotto.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. T. Acfield.
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Meagher.
Nantes—Consul, F. E. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Frank P. Bush.
Angers—Vice-Consul, R. Richou.
,, *Pro-Con-ul*, G. Deninal.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert.
St. Malo—V.-Con., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Sankey.
St. Nazaire—V.-Con., S. A. McIntosh.
New Caledonia—Consul, T. Johnston.
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Chas. Beale.
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.
Mentone—V.-Cons., John C. Churchman.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. Dona.
Pondicherry (*India*) — *Consul*, Maj. H. G. Tranchell, I.A.
,, *Pro-Consul*, K. Natarajier.
Réunion—Consul, John T. Piat.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Maj. W. Andon.
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. C. Stark.
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Alexander Denholm.
Haiphong—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Giqueaux.
Strasburg—Cons.-Gen., Sir J. O. Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. K. V. Dible.
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. H. Lygo.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, I. E. Walker.
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
,, *V.-Cons.*, J. J. Drumm.
,, *Hon. Physician*, P. Joseph Valletta.
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox.
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini.
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante.
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Con., Harry Engerer.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Jules Engerer.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. *President*, H. C. Welman.

There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area.	Population.
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA.—*French India* includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanaon, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on

the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. *French Indo-China* comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

In ASIA MINOR.—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria, Cilicia* and *Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (*see* also pp. 794–5).

In AFRICA.—*Algeria* (*see* above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (*see* p. 766–7) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (*Bey of Tunis*, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, *acceded* 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 60c,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). *French West Africa* extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (74,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. *French Equatorial Africa* consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). *French East Africa* consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,253,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital, Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tamatave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andevoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

In AMERICA.—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadaloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

In OCEANIA.—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hivasa, &c.) 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahiné, Raiatéa, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raivavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, *born* Oct. 2, 1847, *assumed office*, May 12, 1925.

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Dr. Luther.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, (vacant).
Labour, Dr. Brauns.
Justice, Dr. Frenken.
Finance, (vacant).
Food, Count von Kanitz.
Communications, Dr. Krohne.
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts, Dr. Stingl.
Industry, (vacant).

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.
Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 21A Bedford Place, W.C. 1 (removing to 9 Carlton House Terrace in March or April, 1926).

The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925 of 62,474,872 (without Saar district), of whom 30,169,973 were males and 32,304,899 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1923 numbered 1,340,154 and deaths 900,603, births being 21·7 per 1,000 of population, deaths 14·6 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910:—Protestants 38,117,501, Roman Catholics 19,326,396, Jews 538,912, others 472,132.

There are 43 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemburg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, "Ger-

many" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German Versammlung was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

Production and Industry.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32·6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11·5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec. 1, 1922) included 3,650,804 horses, 16,316,725 cattle, and 14,679,030 pigs; Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produce was valued in 1913 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore, pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. By laws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, Industry flourished almost uninterruptedly between 1919 and late 1923, after which (in connection with currency stabilisation) business suffered temporary depression. As compared with 1919 production of all industrial goods has recovered, and in many cases has reached that of 1913. Bankruptcies for a time almost disappeared, but increased again rapidly in 1924, and at present average slightly less than the pre-war number.

Old Age and Infirmity Insurance.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmity Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employés and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers and employees (not farm labourers or domestic servants) is before the Reichstag

Defence.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German *Military Forces*, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German *Naval Forces* must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High

Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval *Air Forces*, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1922 was 55,350 kilometres, of which all except 3,658 kilometres belonged to the Republic. Under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* all state railways are transferred to a joint-stock company. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1924) was 132,179, and motor cycles 97,965, and motor lorries 60,629. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* (1923) 362,000 kilometres (length of wires, 11,294,000 kilometres); telegrams transmitted, 59,336,000; post offices, 32,623; telegraph offices, 42,207; wireless stations, 588; telephone subscribers, 2,242,000; letters carried, 3,233,000,000; cash on delivery orders, 40,493,000; money orders, 41,064,000. The number of employés in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 334,756. The postal services have been financially separated from the general administration. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914–1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17·65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1920 241,985 tons, 1921 509,064 tons, 1922 575,264 tons, 1923 358,000 tons, 1924 249,788 tons. On June 30, 1925, shipping had increased to 2,993,000 tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were: 1913, 14,195,496 net tons; 1924, 15,622,000 net tons. Bremen shipping traffic also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248–263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank) from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German–Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921–1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929–1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for standard annual payments of 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. The total capital Reparations liability was not refixed.

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. These values have since been maintained, but both currencies are being gradually exchanged for new gold-mark notes, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement. Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received. For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the last financial year 1924–25 a complete budget balance was attained, and surpluses remained for extinction of debts arising out of the Ruhr occupation. The *Budget Estimates* for 1925–26 (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were:—

General Administration Budget:—

	1,000,000 Gold Marks.
Ordinary revenue	5,513
,, expenditure	5,513
Extraordinary revenue	433
,, expenditure	433

Budget for War Burdens:—

Revenue	1,400
Expenditure	1,400

The German Debt.

The *Debt* of the Republic contracted in stable currencies since 1923, and including the Reparation Loan of 800,000 marks, totalled (on Dec. 31, 1924) 2,894,000,000 gold marks. The *Old Debt*, consisting of pre-War and War borrowings (and including Debts taken over from the States in connexion with the expropriation of the State railways) totals 70 milliard marks. All this Old Debt was regarded in law as a *paper-*

mark liability, and had therefore no value. Under a law of July 16, 1925, this Debt is valorised in such way that bondholders who acquired before July 1, 1920, will ultimately receive 12½ per cent. in gold marks of the nominal value of their holdings with interest. Bondholders who acquired later will receive 2½ per cent., but this will bear no interest until Reparations are paid.

German Trade.

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	6,081 mill. gold marks.	9,317 mill. gold marks
Total Exports	6,079 mill. gold marks.	6,568 mill. gold marks.
Imports from U.K....	£53,836,000	£71,557,000
Exports to U.K.	35,001,000	36,897,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April, 1925).

President, Herr Braun.
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, Herr Höpker-Aschoff.
Agriculture, Herr Steiger.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Schreiber.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Becker.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoff.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1924, of 38,801,000 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1923 was 819,815, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1923 was 549,779, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 364,104, against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1923 was 270,036.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

	Gold Marks.
Revenue (Estimate) 1923-24	2,761,444,100
Expenditure do.	2,761,444,100

The whole of the old *Funded* Debt of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways. It will be valorised on the same conditions as those laid down for the Federal Debt under the law of July 16, 1925.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1924, of 3,968,388.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (690,114), Breslau, on the Oder (551,200), Essen, on the Ruhr (462,428), Frankfort, on the Main (457831,), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (429,516), Hannover, on the Leine (414,392), and Dortmund on the Emscher (313,245).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16′—50° 34′ N. lat. and 9° 01′—13° 50′ E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1924, 7,493,000. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thüringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

	Gold Marks.
Budget, 1924-25	562,167,400

CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 671,548. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (384,272), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (162,135).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1924, of 4,970,301. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 660,140), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925

matriculated students in 1912–13); Plauen (pop. 109,953), and Chemnitz (pop. 323,153), the Manchester of Saxony.

Gold Marks.

Budget, 1924–25 461,398,500

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1925), 608,025.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,591,340, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

Gold Marks.

Budget, 1924–25 180,511,800

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925) 337,199.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,319,581. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1925) 144,700. Other large towns are Mannheim (242,236), Friburg (87,946), Pforzheim (73,839), and Heidelberg (69,806).

Land Thüringen. The Thüringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,624,675, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Capital, Weimar (37,233).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,350,986, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 82,367. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (107,930), Offenbach (75,580), Worms (44,285), and Giessen (33,402).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 685,123. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 45,645.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenburg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 551,805. The ch ef industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1919) 32,540.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,322; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1919) 139,539.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 351,471, is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1919) 57,658.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 165,621. Capital, Detmold (15,301).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 111,831. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop. (1919) 11,246.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1925) 58,641. Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

Schaumburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,661. Capital, Buckburge (6,745).

The *Free Hanse Towns* comprise the three cities of *Lübeck*, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,460), *Bremen*, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 321,381), and *Hamburg*, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,134,112). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920) £8,250

Counsellor, Joseph Addison, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, G. G. Knox.

2nd Secretary, R. I. Baird.

2nd Secretary, W. H. B. Mack.

Honorary Attachés, A. P. Graves; Hon. Angus W. E. Holden.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade), Lt.-Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade), Major C. J. Kavanagh.

Commercial Secretary (3rd Grade), H. N. Sturrock.

British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhineland Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert S. Ryan, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.

Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue.

Asst. Archivists, G. W. Vincent; A. J. Johnson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
,, *Vice-Consul*, W. S. H. Bernard.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Henry E. Pomeroy.
Königsberg—Vice-Consul, S. O. K. Christie.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Harold Wade.
Stettin—Vice-Consul, J. M. Vibert.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. T. H. Evans.
Bremen—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Harry Bullock (*acting*).
Bremerhaven—Pro-Consul, Thomas H. Frame.
Cologne—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, S. C. Lawrence (*acting*); A. G. Fallowfield.
Aix-la-Chapelle — Vice-Consul, Major H. C. Fein.
Dusseldorf—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Elberfeld—Vice-Consul, N. K. S. Agnew (*actg.*).
Essen—Vice-Consul, R. P. F. Edwards.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank.
Frankfort-on-Main—Consul-General, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, Robert Ross; J. A. P. Butler.
Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, R. G. Goldie; S. Bracher; Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.
Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Arthur C. C. Azémar.
Hanover—Vice-Consul, William Anderson.
Leipzig—Consul, H. H. Cassells.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. Fuller.
Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
Mayence—Consul, J. B. Magowan.
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. H. Frame.
Munich—Consul-General, H. W. Gaisford.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. C. Hughes-Hallett.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Alfred G. Tyler.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 100 Hohestrasse, Cologne.

GREECE.
(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, *assumed office* March 25, 1924.

THE MINISTRY (June 26, 1925).

Prime Minister & Minister of War, General Th. Pangalos.
Justice, M. Coundouros.
Interior (*ad. int.*), Gen. Pangalos.
Marine and National Economy, Admiral A. A. Hadjikyriakos.
Finance (*ad. int.*), Gen. Pangalos.
Foreign Affairs, M. L. Roufos.
Education, M. Livathynopoulos.
National Economy, M. Sechiotis.
Communications, M. Tavoularis.
Health and Social Assistance and Refugees, M. Filandros.
Agriculture, M. Stamoulis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caclamanos. *Legation*, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.
Counsellor (vacant)
Secretaries, M. G. V. Melas; M. Jean Romanos.
Consul-General, M. S. Constantinidis, 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugo-Slavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 49,036 sq. miles and an estimated population (1922) of 6,386,000 (or, including Greeks expelled from Turkey, 7,000,000).

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of *Macedonia* and *Epirus*, *Crete* (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain *Aegean Islands* increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of *Thrace* (including the monastic republic of *Mount Athos*), and the islands of *Imbros* and *Tenedos*. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the *Treaty of Sevres*, the *Dodecanese* (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of *Rhodes*, for which a special arrangement was made: this arrangement was, however, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the island is in abeyance. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of *Smyrna*, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the *Treaty of Lausanne* (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Ægean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *boulé*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 *drachmæ* annually.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 320 million drachmæ; U.S.A. 287 million; Italy 125 million; France 109 million; and other countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A., 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 26 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 178 million.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The

Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 *drachmæ*, and the Balkan Wars of 1912–13 added 354,960,000 *drachmæ*, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 *drachmæ*, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 *drachmæ*.

Communications.—There were (1920) 1,470 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1924–25.	*Drachmæ.*
Ordinary revenue	3,458,757,000
Extraordinary do.	499,824,000
Ordinary expenditure	2,906,075,000
Extraordinary do.	1,569,223,000
Public Debt (March 31, 1924)	*9,288,000,000
1923.	
Total imports *Dr.*	6,035,346,000
Total exports	2,545,110,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	862,601,185
Exports to U.K. (1924)	703,315,512

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1923 (including the Piræus), 550,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(8 Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,000

1st Secretary, E. A. Keeling.
2nd Secretary, R. Dunbar, M.C.
Hon. Attaché, L. Bower.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. L. H. Giles, O.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Translator (*with local rank of 1st Secretary*), Shirley C. Atchley, O.B.E.
British Delegate on International Financial Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.
Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.
Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Wigram, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.
" *Vice-Consuls*, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.; E. H. L. Hawden (*acting*).
Patras—Vice-Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert Sargint.
Piræus—Vice-Consul, John Joannidis.
Canea—Vice-Consul, S. Petychakis.
Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.
Corfu—Vice-Consul, E. C. Hole.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. Papadachi.
Zante—Vice-Consul, P. H. Sargint.
Salonica—Consul-General, F. E. Crow, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. H. King.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. N. Halkias.
Syra—Consul, W. E. Ricketts.
" *Pro-Consul*, Edward L. Lander.
Mudros—Cons. Agent, Capt. E. A. N. Palmer.
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc.
" *Santorin Consular Agent*, Andrea Baseggio.
Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters; for parcels, several months.

* The War Expenditure on the disastrous Asia Minor Campaign from 1920-21 to 1923-24 amounted to 7,731,000,000 *drachmæ*.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1922–1928), José Maria Orellana, *assumed office* Dec. 9, 1921.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto Lowenthal.
Minister in London, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour.
Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45′ to 17° 49′, and in W. Long. from 88° 12′ 40″ to 92° 13′, 43′ and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, *chicle* (chewing gum), hides and beans. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1924–25.
Revenue (Budget) *Pesos*	370,675,000
Expenditure (do.)	358,405,920
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	£1,908,563
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1922) Gold *Pesos*	1,531,200
Paper do.	199,389,000
Imports (1923)	£2,492,110
Exports (1923)	3,385,109
Imports from U.K. (1924)	586,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	114,000

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(11A Calle Poniente 24, Guatemala.)
Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, A. J. K. Clark Kerr (1925).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Guatemala—Vice-Consul, H. Apfel (*acting*).
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, Edward Reed.
Quezaltenanyo—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.

Transit to New York *viâ* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAITI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, *assumed office* May 15, 1922 ..... £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Léon Dejean.

Minister in London, M. Auguste Magloire.
Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 76, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espagnola*, the native name being *Haïti* (mountainous) or *Quisquica* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France, and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French, and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 17, 1920, some prominent Haytians met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left, the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the island (Nov.–Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1918, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years, and governs with the advice of a Council of State of 21 members appointed by him. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921-22 were piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1923–24.
Revenue, gold	*$6,580,464
Expenditure, gold	6,843,099
External debt (July 31, 1924)	18,280,242
Internal debt " "	5,929,458
Total imports	14,696,128
Total exports	14,176,322
Imports from U.K.	984,603
Exports to U.K.	1,707,290

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.
FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
(133 Rue Verneot, Port-au-Prince.)
Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, John Eric Maclean Carvell (1923).
" *Vice-Consuls*, Edmund D. Watt (*Acting Consul*); G. A. Payne.
Transit, 15 days.

The HEJAZ. *See* Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. M. Paz Baraona.

Consul-General in London, Dr. Juan M. Fiallos.
Consul, Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10′ and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10′ and 88° 40′; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5-6 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Lake Yojoa, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile. The lake is crossed by gasoline launch in 1½ hours. From there to the head of the railway

* U.S. $. Gourde on gold basis = 5 gourdes $1.

at Portrerillos the road is still in very poor condition, but cars travel thereon in the dry season, taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and an express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Avonmouth from the latter. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1924 there were 1,300 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£1,537,974	£1,361,785
Expenditure	1,435,680	1,355,872
*Foreign Debt	...	5,398,570
†Internal Debt	...	2,000,000
Exports	2,003,254	1,579,403
Imports	2,868,447	2,227,582
Imports from U.K. (1924)		725,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)		631,000

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, W. E. O'Reilly.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—Acting Consul-General and Consul, A. H. W. King.
" *Vice-Consul*, Joseph Walter.
Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. Casanova.
Omao and Puerto Cortez—Consul, John Hepburn.
Truxillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatum.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *vid* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *vid* Panama Canal, 19 days; *vid* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, *born*, 1867; *appd.* March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Count Bethlen.
Foreign Affairs, M. L. Walko (*acting*).
Interior, I. Rakovszky.
Finance, M. Bud.
Commerce, M. L. Walko.
National Defence, General Count C. Csáky.
Justice, Dr. Pesthy.
Agriculture, M. John Mayer.
Public Worship and Education, Count K. Klebelsberg.
Public Works and People's Welfare, T. Vass.

Minister in London, Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 27 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7.
Offices of Legation and Passport Office, 53 Chester Square, S.W. 1.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czecho-Slovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) of 8,160,000 (Dec. 1924). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21 1920, Admiral Nicholaus von Horthy of Nagybánya was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Karolyi régime has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is in process of execution.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, part of which may be considered as among the most

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1924, to nearly £26,000,000.

† Bearing no interest. No reliable figures are available, but it is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of £2,000,000.

fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Finance and Trade.—During the period following the War the Hungarian currency rapidly depreciated and touched its lowest point in August, 1923, when it was quoted at 380,000 crowns to the £, as against 24 before the War. In 1924 an international loan of £10,000,000 sterling was granted to Hungary, its use being subject to a Reconstruction Plan elaborated by the League of Nations, under which State finances must be stabilised in 30 months. A Hungarian National Bank was also set up with the sole right of issuing banknotes. According to special arrangements made with the Bank of England, the Hungarian currency was stabilised upon the £, at 345,000 crowns = £1 sterling, and it now automatically follows the latter's fluctuations. The carrying out of the reconstruction scheme is being supervised by a Commissioner-General on behalf of the League. The results of the first year of reconstruction were very satisfactory, and the financial situation in July, 1925, was far in advance of the Reconstruction Plan, which contemplated a budget deficit for this period of 100 million gold crowns (about £4,000,000), whereas the accounts show a surplus of 63 million gold crowns.

The total imports of the country amounted in 1924 to £30,500,000, of which £665,000 were from the United Kingdom, and the total exports amounted to £25,000,000, of which £400,000 were taken by the U.K. There is an increasing opening for British textiles and other British goods.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 1,184,616 (1921). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Verbőczy I., Budapest I.).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Colville Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1924).....£4,000
1st Secretary, R. C. Parr.
2nd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*1st Grade*), E. C. D. Rawlins.
Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Budapest—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London; transit, 2 days.

ICELAND.
(Island.)

King, Christian X. (*see* Denmark).
Presidents of Al-thing, H. Steinsen; Benedikt Sveinsson; Johannes Johannesson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23′ to 66° 33′ N. lat., and from 13° 22′ to 24° 35′ W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessaries of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1923): estimated, £2,816,190; exports, £3,194,548. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 20,000.
Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydisfjord.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.
Do., Pro-Consul, Jon. Thorvaldsson.
Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson.
Isafjord—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Joakimsson.
Seydisfjord—V.-Consul, Kristian Kristiansson.
Westmann Islands—V.-Con., Gisli J. Johnsen.
Transit, 5 days.

IRAQ.
(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Faisal, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, *acceded* Aug. 23, 1921.
Prime Minister (July, 1925), Abdul Muhsin Beg al Sa'dun.

Iraq, or *Mesopotamia*, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilites of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated; by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for

the summoning of an electoral assembly. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and an elective Assembly chosen by the people. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under :—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dulaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,015 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religions.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 464lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918–19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The Iraq Government granted in July, 1924, an important agricultural and irrigation concession which includes a scheme for putting many thousands of acres under cultivation for cotton in the Diyala river valley. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company in March, 1925. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The approximate total revenue in the financial year 1923–24 was £3,841,100, and the expenditure £3,624,000. The following table shows the approximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation :—

1915–16	£114,839	1920–21	£1,426,288
1916–17	358,573	1921–22	1,622,232
1917–18	410,510	1922–23	1,412,035
1918–19	388,333	1923–24	1,213,130
1919–20	1,388,233		

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzeroum in the Dumlu Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlisconjoin.

The Baghdad Railway.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *viâ* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey; since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul, and should be completed by the end of 1926.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Com.-in-Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. V. Holt.
Counsellor, B. H. Bourdillon, C.M.G.
Political Secretary, R. S. M. Sturges.
Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
Consular Under-Secretary, C. Empson.
President, Court of Appeal, G. Alexander.
Director of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. R. Taiash, C.B.E., V.D.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal (*temp.* Maj.-Gen.) Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Brigade Commander, Col.-Comdt. J. G. Chaplin, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commandant, Iraq Levies, Col. H. T. Dobbin, C.B.E., D.S.O.
CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service *vid* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadi, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service. A motor service runs twice weekly between Damascus and Baghdad.

ITALY.
(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, *born* November 11, 1869; *married*, Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, *born* Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30, 1924: reconstructed 1925).
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine, *Signor Benito Mussolini.
Colonies, Prince Lanza di Scalea.
Justice, Signor Rocco.
Finance and Treasury, Count Volpi.
Education, Signor Fedele.
Public Works, Signor Guirali.
Interior, Dr. Luigi Federzoni.
National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Signor Belluzzo.
Communications, Signor Costanzo Ciano

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Nov. 1922).
Counsellor, Signor Agusto Rosso.
1st Secretary, Signor Ugo Sola.
2nd Sec., Don Filippo dei Duchi Caffarelli.
3rd Sec., Conte di Rosenda Vittorio.
Hon. Attaché, Signor De Facci Negrati Gaetano.
Air Attaché, Generale Alessandro Guidoni.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Raineri Biscia.
Military Attaché, Colonello Amerigo Coppi.
Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Ceccato.
Special Attaché, Signor G. Palliccia.
Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.
Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.
Consul, Signor G. A. Pirelli, 144 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugo-Slavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugo-Slavia the Thaon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT. — Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848–1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (*born* 1805, *died* 1872) and *Garibaldi* (*born* 1807, *died* 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION. — Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silveris found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woollen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk,

* Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fasciati* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (*cf.* the *fasces* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The *Army* consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 millards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The *Navy* includes 5 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 5 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace *personnel* of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1924, there were 10,210 miles of railway open for traffic, 858 being electrified; the post-offices (1919) numbered 11,376. and there were 34,518 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1922) consisted of 1,016 steamers (2,698,722 tons) and 397 sailing vessels (167,613 tons). In 1921 (including coasting traffic) 34,406,285 tons entered and 33,696,401 tons cleared at Italian ports.

	1924-25.
Revenue (Budget)	*Lire*20,001,881,000
Expenditure (do.)	19,949,567,000
Public debt (March 31, 1923)	116,975,000,000
	1923.
Imports	*Lire*17,225,000,000
Exports	11,059,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£17,674,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	18,237,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1921), 691,314. Other towns are Naples (780,220), Milan (718,304), Turin (502,274), Palermo (400,348), Genoa (300,784), Catania (255,394), Trieste (238,655), Florence (253,565), Bologna (210,969), Messina (176,794), Venice (171,665), Bari (131,143), Leghorn (114,813), Padua (112,021), and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(84 Via Venti Settembre, Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £8,000
Counsellor, E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O.
1st Sec., H. J. Seymour.
2nd Secs., A. Holman, M.C.; J. H. F. McEwen.
Hon. Attachés, H. D. Creek; Visc. Castlereagh.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.
Do. (*3rd Grade*), H. C. A. Carpenter.
Naval Attaché, Commd. R. T. Down, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Com. J. N. Fletcher, A.F.C.
Archivist, G. R. Ranken.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. R. A. de Garston.
Civita Vecchia—V.-Cons., J. B. Ingle (*acting*).
Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson.
" *Pro-Consul*, Pasquale Lorusso.
Brindisi—Vice-Consul, D. Dionisi.
Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.
Benqasi—Consul, L. H. Hurst.
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
Sassari—Vice-Consul, Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
" *Vice-Consul*, Gennaro Piacci.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
Genoa—Consul-General, Robert Erskine.
" *Vice-Consuls*, C. F. W. Andrews; L. S. Leadley (*acting*).
Bologna—Vice-Consul, Thomas Hickling.
" *Pro-Consul*, (vacant).
Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.
San Remo—Vice-Consul, Meysey Turton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Itala Scotto.
Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. A. G. Stafford (*acting*).
" *Pro-Consul*, H. Alinghieri.
Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—Vice-Consul, Humbert Kane.
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost.
Milan—Consul-Gen., G. B. Michell, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consuls*, E. C. Cartwright; W. E. Cornish.
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.
Naples (*S. Italy*)—*Consul-General*, P. A. Somers-Cocks, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. H. Oxley.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. E. Watkins.
Castellamare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Vincenzo Fiorentino.
Palermo (*Sicily*)—*Consul*, F. J. Patron, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Robert E. Franck.
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.
Messina—Vice-Consul, A. E. Barrett.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. W. Garbutt.
Porto Empedocle—V.-Consul, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta.
Terranova—Vice-Consul, Francesco Bresmes.
Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Ali.
Rhodes—Consul, Edward Perkins.
Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
" *Vice-Consul*, N. Salvari, M.B.E.
Fiume—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson.
Tripoli—Consul, Major Hugh Dodds, C.M.G.
" *Pro-Consul*, John Ghirlando.
" *Hon. Physician*, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Turin—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy.
" *Pro-Consul*, Vittorio Gallo.
Venice—Consul, Alan Napier.
" *Pro-Consul*, Count Luigi A. F. P. Mozzini.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY, 25 Via Lomellini, *Genoa* (Branches 75 Via delle

Terme, *Rome;* 12 Via Silvio Pellico, *Milan;* Scali d'Azeglio, *Leghorn;* Via A. Depretis, *Naples*).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911–12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutessarifilik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and, the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, *i.e.*, at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Mombelli.
Governor of Tripolitana, General de Bono.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2′ N., to Ras Demoira, 10° 42′ N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian-Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massowa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 320,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Cesare de Vecchi.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

The Dodecanese.—These 12 islands (occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey) are Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Liro, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipso. The total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G.; *born* Aug. 31, 1879; *succeeded* July 30, 1912; *accession ceremony*, Nov. 10, 1915; *mar.* Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.
Heir Apparent and Regent, Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *born* April 29, 1901; *married* (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni; (*appointed Regent*, Nov. 25, 1921).

CABINET (Aug., 1925).

Prime Minister, Viscount Takaaki Kato, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, K.B.E.
Minister for Home Affairs, Reijiro Wakatsuki.
Minister of Finance, Yuko Hamaguchi.
Marine, Admiral Hyo Takarabe.
War, General Kazushige Ugaki.
Justice, Yoku Yegi.
Education, Ryohei Okada.
Commerce and Industry, Chokuon Kataoka.
Agriculture and Forestry, Seiji Hayami.
Communications, Kenzo Adachi.
Railways, Mitsugu Sengoku.

Ambassador in London, Baron Keishiro Matsui, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.
Counsellor, Isaburo Yoshida, C.B., C.V.O.
1st Secretary, Takezo Okamato.
2nd Secretaries, Kuramatsu Murai; Shu Tomii.
3rd Secretaries, Kikuji Yonezawa; Takemi Miura.
Attachés, Shoichi Kanki; Itsuo Goti; Nobuo Fujimura; Nogao Kita.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Teijiro Toyoda.
Asst. Naval Attaché, Comdr. Seiichi Iwamura.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Harushige Ninomiya.
Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Tasuku Okada.
Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.
Commercial Secretary, Shinjiro Matsuyama, 1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Asst. do., Torao Wakamatsu.
Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Sokichi Sakurai; Kunikata Ishisuka; Motokichi Hasegawa; Tsuneo Hattori; Kuichi Yoshihara.
Consul General (*London*), C. Mogaki (*acting*), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.
Consul (*Liverpool*), K. Tamaki.
" (*Glasgow*), A. Scott Younger.
" (*Middlesbrough*), Wayman Dixon.
" (*Cardiff*), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shu, Hokkaidô or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an uncivilised but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile Islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Rin-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 260,783 square miles, with a population (Dec. 1923) of 80,704,800. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujino-yama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,370 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkowa Keaki; the Paulownia imperialis is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, 346,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1924 the home grown crop amounted to 283,565,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-braids, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while shipbuilding is an important industry in the yards; the cotton-spinning factories increased from 152 in 1913 to 177 in 1923. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 9,155 miles of railroad open in Dec., 1923, in addition to 1,777 miles open in Korea, 810 miles in Formosa and 138 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1925 of steamers and motor vessels of 3,741,000 tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1923 was 142,686,963 (89,736 vessels). The three great ports are Kobé, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1923, there were 9,492 post offices dealing with 4,469,038,980 postal packets, and 179,833 miles of telegraph line carrying 79,475,299 messages outwards.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1925 to 200,000 all ranks, organized in 17 Divisions, of which 2 are stationed in Korea, and 1 in the Manchurian leased territory. The *Navy* includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 11 coast defence, 23 light cruisers, 88 destroyers and 77 submarines (Sept., 1925). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914. Her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Estimated Revenue:—		
Ordinary.....	*Yen*1,252,926,359	*Yen*1,265,283,448
Extraordinary.	123,246,610	350,122,803
Estimated Expenditure:—		
Ordinary	*Yen*991,585,197	*Yen*1,055,108,543
Extraordinary..	384,587,672	560,297,708

Debt (June 30, 1924):—

Internal	*Yen*2,632,969,800
External	1,865,468,071
Total.....	4,498,437,817

Trade:—

	1923.	1924.
Imports.....	*Yen*1,982,230,570	*Yen*2,453,402,256
Exports.....	1,447,750,720	1,807,034,837
Imports from U.K.	...	£27,102,000
Exports to U.K. ...	...	7,452,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,904,692 inhabitants (1922). Imports, *Yen* 36,921,874; exports, *Yen* 30,563,489, in 1922. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated

rev. and exp. (1923–24), *Yen* 99,883,648. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1922), 180,362.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1922) of 133,900. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1923–24) *Yen* 18,098,256.

The *Kwantung Peninsula* (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population (1923) 978,766. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1924), £15,025,500; exports, £26,156,500. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1924–25), £16,385,866. Capital, Dairen; pop. (1922), 142,156.

The *Pescadores* (Bokoto) consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1922) of 59,384.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Quelpart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 18,313,800 (Dec. 1922); there are 386,493 (Dec. 1922) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1923) 1,777 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1924–25), *Yen* 140,823,701. Capital, Seoul (Keijo-fu); pop. (1922) 271,414.

Imports into Korea, 1924 ..... *Yen* 309,593,336
Exports from Korea, 1924 ..... „ 329,039,094

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 47,713 natives and 3,310 Japanese (1922).

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population estimated at 2,265,300 (Sept. 1923). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,384,700; Kiōto, the ancient capital, 657,800; Nagoya, 655,200; Kobé, 594,900; Yokohama, 446,600; Hiroshima, 168,700; Nagasaki, 185,000; Hakodate, 167,500; Kanazawa, 145,200; Kure, 150,000; Sendā, 128,400; Otaru, 123,900; Kagoshima, 117,300; Sapporo, 117,300; and Yahata, 151,600.

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 1, Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokio.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925) £6,300
Counsellor of Embassy, (vacant).
1st Secretary, M. D. Peterson.
2nd Secretaries, J. H. Le Rougetel; H. L. Baggallay.
Japanese Counsellor (with local Diplomatic rank of Counsellor), Sir H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), G. B. Sansom.
Commercial Secretary, R. Boulter, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.
Military do., Maj. L. R. Hill, O.B.E.
Asst. Japanese Secretary, W. J. Davies.
Archivist, H. E. R. Warton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, Oswald White.
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, H. A. Macrae, M.B.S.
Kobé—Consul-General, W. M. Royds.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Alexander R. Ovens.
Nagasaki—Consul, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E.
Karatsu—Consular-Agent, M. C. Adams (*acting*).
Shimonoseki—Consular-Agent, R. McKenzie.
Osaka—Consul, W. B. Cunningham.
Seoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G.
„ *Vice-Consul*, Paul Dalrymple Butler.
Chemulpo—Consular-Agent, W. G. Bennett.
Tamsui: Formosa—Consul, E. H. de Bousen (*acting*).
Taihoku—Pro-Consul, P. C. Nicholls.
Tokio—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O.
Yokohama—Cons.-Gen., E. H. Holmes.
„ *Vice-Consul*, F. C. Greatrex.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (*vid* Vancouver, 23 days; *vid* Siberia, in prewar days, 14 days).

KERAK, OR TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, H.H. Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, *appointed* April, 1921.

Kerak (or Transjordania) is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has access to the Red Sea a few miles south of Akaba. The Emirate has an Arab population of about 240,000, of whom almost all are Muhammadans. The area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastural industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Mudowara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina.

CAPITAL, Amman.
Chief British Representative, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.

KHIVA. *See* Russia.

KURDISTAN.

Sultan, Selim Effendi, *proclaimed* Feb. 1925.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. *Lake Van* (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; *Lake Urmia* (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste.
Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hugo Celmins.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur F. Vesmans, 87 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.
Sec. of Legation, Karlis Students.
Consul-General, Ed. Brins, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area being about 41,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1924 was 1,488,523 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1924 there were 1,807 miles of railway in operation.

	1925-26.
Revenue	*Lats* 160,949,256
Expenditure	160,949,256
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1925):—	
U.S. dollars	$5,132,288
Sterling	£1,403,000
Estonian	*Marks* 24,000,000
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1925)	*Lats* 77,206,480
	1924.
Imports	*Lats* 256,364,734
Exports	170,523,762
Imports from U.K.	£1,672,000
Exports to U.K.	2,865,400

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and Windau (Ventspils) 16,384.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(71 Valdemara iela, Riga.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Lithuania and Estonia) Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).
2nd Secretary, E. H. Carr, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, E. H. G. Shepherd.
" Pro-Consul, T. E. Ellis.
Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924–1928), C. D. B. King, *assumed office* Jan. 1, 1920, *re-elected* for 1924–28.
Vice-President, H. T. Wesley.
Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.
Treasury, J. Harris.
Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.
Postmaster-General, A. Karnga.
War, J. F. Cooper.
Interior, J. L. Morris.
Education, Benjamin W. Payne, M.D.
Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt. of U.S.A.), Sidney de la Rue.

Minister Resident in London, Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W.2.
Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury Buildings, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.
Vice-Con., Frank Peltor, 25 Water St., Liverpool.
Commercial Attaché and Consul-General, J. T. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Vice-Cons., L. J. H. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.
Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas.
Consul, Cardiff, A. J. Bovey.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a dis-

tance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia; of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

	1923-4.
Revenue, Customs .....U.S.	$380,078
Expenditure	371,652
External Debt	1,700,000
Imports (1923).....	1,361,700
Exports (1923).....	1,166,735
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£140,170
Exports to U.K. (1924).....	61,200

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General, Francis O'Meara.
" *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Stevenson.
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, R. L. Statham.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., *b.* Oct. 5, 1840; *suc.* Nov. 12, 1858.
Administrator, Gustav Schädler (*appointed* June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59·61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1924), 471,323 *Swiss francs*; expenditure 458,018 *Swiss francs*; debt 1,349,875 *Swiss francs*.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).
Premier, L. Bistras.
Foreign Affairs, M. Reinys.

Minister in London, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.
Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.
Secretary, V. K. Rackauskas.
Consul, K. Gineitis.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16, 1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status took place between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors. An agreement was not arrived at and the Conference referred the question to the League of Nations. A committee appointed by the League drew up a Convention which has been signed by the four Great Powers and by Lithuania. Lithuania ratified the Convention in Aug. 1924, and similar action by the other signatories is expected.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*) of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German *mark*. 1 *Lit* of 100 *cents* = one tenth U.S. gold $. Rate of exchange (Sept. 1925) *lits* 49·10 = £1.

Memel.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

	1924.
Revenue.....*Lits*	240,969,400
Expenditure	232,324,700
Imports	206,533,800
Exports	266,583,600
Imports from U.K.	£16,747,900
Exports to U.K.	74,465,700

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 91,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipeka) on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavli (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Commissioner to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O, (1922).
1*st Secretary*, E. H. Carr.
2nd do. (vacant).
Military Attaché, Major H.W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Kovno—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
Memel—Vice-Consul, Raleigh Le May.
Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, *born* Jan. 23, 1896, *succeeded* (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; *married*, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*, Prince Jean, *born* Jan. 5, 1921.
Minister of State, P. Prüm.

Chargé d'Affaires in London, M. A. B. Pescatore.
Consulate-General in London, 37 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815–66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918, U.S troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at 102,674,000 francs, expenditure 104,345,700 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

British Envoy, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922) (*Brussels*).
Consul-General, Arthur L. Rowley (*Antwerp*).
Luxemburg—Consul, N. le Gallais.
" *Pro-Consul*, Victor Etienne.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President (1924–28), General P. E. Calles, elected July 6, 1924, assumed office Dec. 1, 1924.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Gilberto Valenzuela.
Foreign Affairs, Aaron Saenz.
Finance, Alberto J. Pani.
Communications, Adalberto Tejeda.
Industry Commerce and Labour, Luis Morones.
Agriculture, Luis G. León.
War, General Joaquin Amaro.
Education, Dr. J. M. Puig Casaurano.

Minister in London, Señor Don Gilberto Valenzuela, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Consul-General in London, (Closed).
Liverpool—Consul, (Closed).
Glasgow—Consul, (Closed).

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30′ N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1910) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltepete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala*, some 50 miles in length, and *Patzcuaro* and *Xochimilco*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*.* Spanish rule was established at *Tenochtitlan*, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810–1821. From 1837–1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is *Porfirio Diaz*, who ruled (except during 1880–4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose *coup d'état* had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The

* The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold *peso*=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold *pesos* in 1923, rising by 5 million gold *pesos* annually to 50 million gold *pesos* in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1922, was stated at 508,830,300 gold *pesos* (= $254,415,150 U.S.) of which about one-half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue .....(1922)	$216,000,000
Estimated expenditure.....	327,000,000
Total Exports ..... (1922-3)	$306,700,000
Total Imports .... (1922-3)	852,800,000

	1923.	1924.
Imports from U.K.....	£2,749,752	£2,443,500
Exports to U.K.	6,344,782	5,935,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659. Other towns are Guadalajara (120,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle Lerma No. 71, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925).
Translator, G. F. Rohrweger (*acting*).
Clerk, C. J. Biorklund.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, J. B. Brown.
" *Vice-Consuls*, L. Pearl Cross; C. G. Rickards; F. J. Wilson (*acting*).
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Gomez Palacio and Torreon — Vice-Consul, A. B. Hawley.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. G. Holms.
Guanajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop.
Merida—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.
" *Pro-Consul*, James M. L. Mackay.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, Manuel E. Reyes.
Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul, Charles S. Searl (*acting*).
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey.
Tapachula—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Zacatecas—Cons.-Agent, G. C. Palmer.
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
" *Pro-Consul*, Gerald E. Ward.
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Tampico—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.
" *Vice-Consul*, Robert G. Pulford.
Vera Cruz—Consul, A. R. Hogg.
" *Vice-Consul*, Warren K. Vickery.
Orizaba—Vice-Consul, H. R. Riley.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.
" *Pro-Consul*, Arthur Roddick.

Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, *born* July 12, 1870, *acc.* June 25, 1922.
Heiress Apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), *born* Sept. 30, 1898; *mar.* March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a daughter, Princess Antoinette, *born* Dec. 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, *born* May, 1923.
Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Piette.
Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.
Vice-Consul, C. N. Foreman.
Chancellor, Edwin C. Isbell.
Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco. La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and ½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, O.B.E. (Nice).
" *Vice-Consul*, G. W. Hogg.

MONTENEGRO. *See* **YUGO SLAVIA.**

MOROCCO.

(Maghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., *proclaimed* Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27°-36° N. lat. and 1°-11° 40′ W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911-1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone (which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence southwards to the French zone, near Alcazar el Kebir. In 1925 Abd-el Krim, the Sultan and leader of the Riff tribes, attacked certain French posts, and a considerable force was despatched from Algeria and France to strengthen the French army in Morocco. A general advance, in which French and Spanish forces co-operated, established a line of military posts from which further operations against the Riffians may be undertaken; but the outcome of the operations was favourable to Abd-el Krim, as a Maréchal de France was recalled by Paris, and a French army of 160,000 was forced into winter quarters. *Ceuta* (on the Mediterranean Coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54′ N. lat. and 5° 18′ W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international *régime* was designed for *Tangier* before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this *régime* from being put into operation. A new Convention has been agreed upon by the 3 Governments, but pending its application the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal *Harbours* are Tetuan, Tangier, El Araish, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mehedia, and Mogador. In 1922 the number of vessels entered at Tangier was 1,834 (995,724 tons).

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports.....	*frs.* 966,990,151	908,350,000
Total Exports.....	256,263,497	286,750,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)		£2,393,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)		1,200,000

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, 70,539.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,662), Rabat (30,953), Sallee (24,202), Tangier (45,000), Casa-

Blanca (101,690), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (21,495), and Saffi (26,396).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with rank of Diplomatic Counsellor), R. H. Clive, C.M.G.
Interpreter and Dragoman (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), Alfred Irwin, C.M.G.
Vice-Consuls, W. L. Bond; S. Simmonds (*acting*).
Arzilar—Consular-Agent,
Laraiche—Vice-Consul, L. Forde (*acting*).
Tetuan—Consul, C. G. Hope-Gill.
Pro-Consul, Albert F. Morillo.
Casa-Blanca—Consul, G. H. Selous, M.B.E.
Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome.
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C. A. W. Were.
Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney (*acting*).
Mogador—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. C. Allchin, M.C.
Rabat—Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Fez—Vice-Consul, G. Mackereth, M.C.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO, Tangier. *Sec.*, L. J. Brown.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, *born* August 31, 1880, *succeeded* her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; *mar.*, Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.
Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *born* April 30, 1909.
Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, *born* August 2, 1858; *married* the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890–1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 1925).

Minister of Finance, M. H. Colijn.
Interior and of Agriculture, Jonkheer D. J. de Geer.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek.
Colonies, Ch. J. J. M. Welter.
Justice, J. Schokking.
War and Marine, Maj. J. M. J. H. Lambooy.
Ways and Communications, M. C. E. Bongaerts.
Education, M. V. H. Rutgers.
Labour, Commerce and Industry, M. D. A. P. N. Koolen.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.
Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.
Counsellor, R. C. T. Roosmale-Nepveu.
Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.
Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.
Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.
Consul-Gen., Dr. J. Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.
Vice-Consul, Dr. H. G. von Oven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46′—53° 34′ N. and long. 3° 22′—7° 14′ E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1923, of 7,212,739. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,117 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1925, consisted of 575 steam and motor vessels and 173 sailing vessels, &c. In 1923, 16,659 vessels (54,699,700 cubic metres) entered, and 16,728 vessels (54,431,864 cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1925, of 84 ships (4 of them ironclads, and 2 protected cruisers).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

1926.

Revenue (Budget)	fl. 595,568,945
Expenditure (Budget)	644,411,264
Public Debt (1924):—	
Interest-bearing Funded	fl. 2,929,433,000
Non-interest-bearing Floating	344,000,000
Total	fl. 3,273,433,000

* fl. 12·106 = £1 (normal).

	1923.	1924.
Imports	fl.2,024,808,485	fl.2,378,100,800
Exports	1,315,484,414	1,802,233,700
Imports from U.K	317,386,351	317,707,138
Exports to U.K....	368,268,021	427,768,726

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1923), 366,336.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, population (1923), 696,484; and Rotterdam, population (1923), 531,896. Utrecht had over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westeinde 12, The Hague).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Charles M. Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £6,250

2nd Secretary, W. E. Houstoun-Boswall, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (*1st Grade*) (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.

Asst. Archivist, H. Speck.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Albert G. Fenn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. Milburn.

Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.

Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman.

Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, J. H. Balfoort.

Batavia (*Java*)—*Cons.-Gen.*, J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.
,, *Commercial Agent and Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.

Aruba—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rogers.

Macassar (*Celèbes*)—*Vice-Consul*, Lazarus S. Arathoon, M.B.E.

Padang—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.

Samarang (*Java*)—*Vice-Consul*, J. Dalton, M.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, C. C. Knight.

Sourabaya (*Java*)—*Vice-Consul*, H. F. C. Walsh.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John C. Bennett.

Willemstad (*Curacao*)—*Vice-Consul*, F. D. Westcott.

Medan (*Sumatra*)—*Consul*, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. L. Simon.

Rotterdam—Cons.-Gen., E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.G.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, D. St. C. Gainer; S. A. Erskine (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consuls*, C. S. Demange; F. W. Cresswell.

Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.

Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.

The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. E. Ransom.

Paramaibo (*Surinam*)—*Consul*, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.

Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 831,473 square miles.

POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop., 1920, 253,818) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and MOLUCCAS: *Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celèbes Island* (72,000 sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. JAVA and MADURA have a population (1920) of 34,984,171, and furnish sugar (29,272,103 piculs produced in 1922), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation (customs receipts, 1922, 43,367,388 fl.). The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1923) a colonial army of 1,260 officers and 32,129 men. The colonial revenue for 1926 was estimated at fl. 661,362,000 and the expenditure at fl. 713,222,000. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1922, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 1,142,415,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 696,272,000 florins.

In South America the colony of SURINAM, or Netherlands Guiana (imports, 1923, 7,885,161 guilders; exports, 8,388,338 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1924) 112,818 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, CURAÇAO (imports, 1923, 28,203,903 guilders; exports, 18,138,659 guilders; population, 35,083) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,288 (imports, 1,343,815 florins; exports, 508,792 florins).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1921.	1922.
Exports to U.K. .....fl.	51,800,000	59,700,000
Imports from U.K.....	144,400,000	101,900,000

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President, Señor Dr. Carlos Solorzano.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Daniel Gutierrez Navas.

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo Perez-Triana, 90 Holland Park, W.11.

Consul in London, Señor Dr. Noel E. Pallais, 16 Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45′—15° N. lat. and 83° 40′—87° 38′ W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians, including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of

telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	*C$2,659,689	C$3,797,684
Public expenditure ...	2,638 346	3,784,970
External debt (Feb. 1)	5,431,581	4,308,160
Internal debt (do.)...	3,383,200	3,250,900
Exports	7,903,446	11,028,309
Imports	5,123,505	7,268,432
Exports to U.K. (1924)		£349,200
Imports from U.K. (1924)		112,300

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., W. E. O'Reilly.

Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Rees.

Vice-Consul, H. I. Thompson.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. Ll. Griffith.

Granada—Cons.-Agent, T. Cranshaw.

León—Vice-Consul, Charles F. Harding.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. C. Potter.

Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., *born* Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, *married* 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (*b.* Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, *b.* July 2, 1903.

CABINET (July 25, 1924).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, J. L. Mowinckel.

Finance, A. Holmboe.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, A. Meling.

Social Affairs, L. Oftedal.

Defence, R. Jacobsen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, I. P. Tveiten.

Agriculture, H. Five.

Justice, P. Berg.

Public Works, O. M. Mjelde.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Boltons, S.W. 10.

Offices of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, P. H. Birkeland.

Naval Attaché, Commdr. K. Prestrud, R.N.N.

---

* C$ = Córdoba, worth $1 U.S.

Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.

Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.

Vice-Consul, Th. V. Aass.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storthing," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,649,775. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 to 11 per cent. are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone, ice, calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 60,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 360,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 27 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1922 by 2,300 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1923 was 2,148 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1923, was 17,210 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1924, consisted of 3,668 vessels, of 1,573,530 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1923 to about 483,000,000 *kroner*.

Budget, 1924–25.	*Kroner.*
Ordinary Revenue	530,500,000
Extraordinary do.	44,381,000
Ordinary Expenditure	530,500,000
Extraordinary do.	44,381,000
Public Debt (June 30, 1923).....	1,419,407,578

Total imports (1923)	*Kroner* 1,343,000,000
Total exports (1923)	831,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£8,726,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	11,573,000

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,483. Other large towns are Bergen (91,443), Trondhjem (55,030), and Stavanger (43,778).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E. (1923) £4,500
1st Secretary, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.
Commercial Sec, (and Grade), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.B.E., M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul, E. G. Cable.
" *Vice-Consul*, N. Vorley.
" *Pro-Consul*, J. C. Aird.
Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.
Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Carl Reinhardt.
Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas.
Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.
Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thiis, M.B.E.
Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, H. Nissen.
Larvik—Vice-Consul, O Johannsen.
" *Pro-Consul*, R. C. Nielsen.
Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.
Porsgrund—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.
Risör—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne.
Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.
Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stousland.
" *Pro-Consul*, C. P. Winsnes.
Tönsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.
Bergen—Consul, Henry Kelsall.
" *Vice-Consuls*, Einar Gran; B. L. Browne (*acting*).
Aalesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.
Bodö—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.
Christiansund—V.-C., J. C. Loennechen.
Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor.
Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg.
Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll.
Namsos—V.-C., Theodor Sommerschield.
Narvik—Vice-Consul, J.N. Aagaard, M.B.E.
Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. L. Nielsen.
Tromsö—Vice-Consul, C. Saether.
Trondhjem—Vice-Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E., M.V.O.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Christensen.
Vardö—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

SPITSBERGEN AND BEAR ISLAND.

(*Svalburd.*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen Archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 26′-80° 50′ N. lat. and between 10° 20′-32° 40′ E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land, closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The principal mineral is coal. In 1924 the coal export was about 440,000 tons. The wintering force in 1923–24 was about 1,200 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

OMAN. *See* Arabia.

PANAMA.

(Republica de Panama.)

President (1924-1928), Rodolfo Chiari, *assumed office*, Oct. 1, 1924.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1, 1924.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Carlos L. Lopez.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Horacio F. Alfaro.
Finance, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales.
Public Instruction, Señor Octavio Mendez Pereira.
Public Works (Fomento), Señor Tomas Gabriel Duque.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras.
Consul in London, Don Demetrio Porras, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, Senor C. J. Dunbar MacConnell.
Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor J. Luis Hernández.
Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is unoccupied. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£1,100,783	£2,039,842
Expenditure	1,257,426	1,513,635
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£2,534,875	£2,497,384
Exports	477,946	493,283
Imports from U.K.	274,051	292,537
Exports to U.K.	19,993	20,687

The total value of supplies purchased for the *Canal Zone Commissaries* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was $5,159,529 (U.S. $.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1924), 59,635. Colon had a population in 1924 of 31,285.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £3,000

Archivist, D. L. Humber.
Naval Attaché, &c. *See* United States.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, R. Keith Jopson; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Dudley L. Humber.
Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.
" *Pro-Consul*, Rev. E. C. Notman.
Colon—Consul, Hugh A. Ford.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. A. de Comeau.
" *Pro-Consul*, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (*vid* Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; *vid* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), *born* at Desio, March 31, 1857, *elected* Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1922). (Via San Nicola de Tolentino 67, Rome 5.)

1st Secretary, C. J. F. Dormer, M.V.O.
Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1924-28), Dr. Eligio Ayala.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique Bordenave.
Finance, Dr. Manuel Benitez.
Justice and Instruction, Dr. Adolfo Aponte.
War and Marine, Dr. Luiz A. Riart.
Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola.

Minister in London, (vacant).
Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, 14 Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°—6° 30′ S. lat. and 54°—62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population of about 700,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the *Battle of Cerro Corá*, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population, which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugar-cane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of *Yerba* (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1923-4.	1925-6.
Revenue (Estimate)	£665,426	£1,067,414
Expenditure (do.)	665,390	1,067,180
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1925)		1,099,424
Internal Debt (do.)		*597,460
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£1,714,244	£2,473,059
Exports	2,494,311	2,488,106
Imports from U.K.	391,672	468,640
Exports to U.K.	30,207	22,714

Exchange (Aug., 1925), for cheques on London, about $235 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 70,000.

* This does not include Paper Currency in circulation ($176,756,000—about £830,000), which is guaranteed by a gold backing of nearly 50 per cent.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G. (1922). (*Resident at Buenos Aires.*)

Asuncion—Consul (with local rank of First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister), F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrousseh-i-irân.)

**Sovereign*, H.H. Reza Khan Pahlevi, *appointed* Oct. 31, 1925.

CABINET (Nov., 1925).

Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mirza Mohammed Ali Froughi.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hassan Khan Mushar.
Interior, Mirza Chukrullah Khan Sadri.
Justice, Prince Firouz.
Education and Health, Hajji Hikmat.
Posts and Telegraphs, Jafar Quli Assad.
Public Works, Taimur Tash.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftahes-Saltaneh, K.C.M.G. (*absent*).
Legation, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.
Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), Prince Nader-Mirza Arasteh (*Counsellor of Legation*).
1st Sec., Gholam Ali Khan Ardalani.
Attaché, Mirza Abdol Hossein Khan Meftah.
Financial Adviser, Mirza Eissa Khan.
Consul-General in London (vacant).
Consul, Morteza Gazvini, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Persia—called by the natives Irán—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are 98 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals, but motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Enzeli), and to a lesser extent Tehran-Bushire, has made great progress during the past few years, while the German Junker Company has recently secured a contract for the carriage of mails and passengers by aeroplane between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Euzeli) and Tehran-Bushire. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *vid* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Enzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal, copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoises. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Babiism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government has been re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars.

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913–14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies, while the recently enacted law concerning a surtax on sugar and tea is calculated to bring in over £1,000,000 annually, and this sum is being earmarked for the construction of railways. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 80 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *vid* Baghdad and Duzdap. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade.

(In thousands of krans.)

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913–14	647,165	455,840	1,103,005
1914–15	499,323	396,058	895,381
1921–22	609,775	502,044	1,111,820
1922–23	613,009	726,643	1,339,652
1923–24	672,164	740,758	1,412,923

The value of the kran has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 krans to £1 sterling; in 1924–25 the exchange value was about 6*d*.

In 1921–22 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol and fruits.

Imports from U.K. (1924) £1,881,000
Exports to U.K. (1924) 8,100,000

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in

* On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah of Persia (Sultan Ahmed Mirza), who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister (Reza Khan Pahlevi). The Crown Prince (Mohammed Hassan Mirza), left the country on Nov. 1.

which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian *Soviet* Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzeh and Ashurada, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills Paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Ispahan (80,000) Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yezd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., K.C.M.G. (1921) £4,750
Counsellor,
2nd Secretary, C. F. A. Warner.
3rd Secretary, H. M. G. Jebb.
Oriental Secretary, G. T. Havard, C.M.G.
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.
Asst. do., Capt. J. Wickham.
Physician, Anthony R. Neligan, M.D.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Consul-General (*see* above).
" *Vice-Consuls*, T. V. Brenan, O.B.E.; A. W. Davis (*acting*); E. R. Lingeman (*acting*); J. C. O'Dwyer (*prob.*); J. D. Finch (*prob.*).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, A. C. Calvert.
Resht—Vice-Consul, A. W. Davis.
Sari—Cons. Agent, Sheikh Suleiman Kurrami.
Ahwaz—Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
" *Vice-Consul*, Capt. C. C. L. Ryan.
Mohammerah—V.-Cons., C. H. Lincoln (*acting*).
Bushire—Cons.-Gen., Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.
" *Consul*, Maj. G. T. W. Anson, O.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Gardiner.
" *Consular Agent*, Dr. S. G. Jackson.
Bunder Abbas—Consul, G. A. G. Mungavin.
Lingah—Consular Agent, E. M. Curzen.
Ispahan—Cons.-Gen., E. Bristow.
" *Vice-Consul*, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, E. P. Hutton.
Yezd—Vice-Consul, C. E. Treadwell (*acting*).
Kerman—Consul, H. D. G. Law.
" *Vice-Consul*, (*Hon.*) Nasrullah Khan.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan.
Meshed—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. L. H. B. Haworth.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. A. Hopcroft.
Seistan & Kain—Consul, Maj. Gerald T. Fisher.
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (*acting*).
Duzdap—Vice-Consul, Capt. D. R. Smith.
Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, O.I.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, Wazirsaded Abeul Ahah Khan.
Tabriz—Consul, B. J. Gilliat Smith.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. A. Gray.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at *Tehran*, *Bushire* and *Mohammerah*.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *viâ* Caucasus; *viâ* Baghdad about 42 days; *viâ* Beirut-Baghdad (Eastern Transport Co.) about 20 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 605).

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1924–1929). Señor Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., *assumed office* Aug. 9, 1919; re-elected July, 1924.

MINISTRY (1925).

Premier and Minister of Justice and Instruction, Dr. Don Alejandrino Maguiña.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don César Elguera.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Jesus Salazar.
Public Works, Señor Don Pedro José Rada.
Finance & Commerce, Señor Don Manuel G. Masias.
War, Señor Don Fermín Málaga Santolalla.
Marine, Señor Don Celestino Manchego Muñoz.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Agustin G. Ganoza, 28 Holland Park, W. 11.
1st Sec., Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.
2nd Sec., Señor Dr. Don F. Lizarzaburu.
Naval Attaché, Commander Manuel D. Faura.
Mil. Attaché, Coronel don Cesar Enrique Pardo.
Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenie.
Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.
Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.
Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Varges.
Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguia.
Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don J. B. Goyburn.
Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Aliaga.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31′ 29″ and 19 13′ S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 29′ W. The territory between 17° 47′ S. and 19° 13′ S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879–1882; in 1922 this "Tacna-Arica" question was submitted to arbitration by treaty, and in 1924 it was agreed that Chile should restore the two provinces to Peru in return for a payment of $10,000,000. The area of the Republic is estimated at 352,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A

revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascaran* (22,050 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or Misti) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirima*, *Tocora*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions, the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458, and in 1920 at £265,972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In 1924 the U.S.A. sent 40 per cent. of the imports and took 33 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 19 per cent. and took 38 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1924) was about 2,067 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 2 submarines under construction in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	*£6,164,750	*£9,125,534
Public expenditure	6,033,740	8,493,974
Internal Debt (June 30, 1923)	...	7,030,342
External ,, ,,	...	4,371,049
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	*£14,132,307	*£14,090,779
Total exports	23,950,987	25,114,377
Imports from U.K.	2,675,690	3,121,275
Exports to U.K.	7,772,877	9,333,911

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (1923) £3,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, W. F. Redmond.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Callao—Consul, J. P. Trant.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. E. Young (*acting*).
,, *Vice-Consul*, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N. (*temporary*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, H. E. Young.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
,, *Pro-Consul*, T. E. Henson.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Donald Sinclair.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.
,, *Vice-Consul*,

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *viâ* New York & Colon, 19–22 days; *viâ* Liverpool & Colon, 26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

President, M. Wojciechowski, *born* 1865, *elected* Dec. 20, 1922.

MINISTRY (1924).

Premier and Minister of Finance, W. Grabski.
Foreign Affairs, A. Skrzynski.
Interior, W. Raczkiewicz.
Agriculture, S. Janicki.
Education, S. Grabski.
Commerce, C. Klarner.
Railways, K. Tyszka.
Justice, A. Zychlinski.
Public Works, M. Rybczynski.
War, W. Sikorski.
Labour, F. Sokal.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.
Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation, Paul Jurjewicz.
1st Secretary, Count Edward Raczynski.
2nd do., M. Boleslas Biega.
Mil. Attaché, Major Roman Michalowski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziell.
Vice-Consul, D. A. Kruczkiewicz.

* Peruvian £100 = (Sept. 1922) £100.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 110,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Borysław) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1924) was 750,000 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

	1924.
Revenue	*Zlotys 1,385,369,000
Expenditure	,, 1,375,818,000
Imports	,, 1,480,198,000
Exports	,, 1,263,442,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£3,500,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	£8,400,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by three magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000); Poznan, or Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000); Wilno (129,000); Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir William Grenfell Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921) £4,750
and Secretaries, P. M. Roberts; K. T. Gurney.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter.
Commercial Sec. (*1st Grade*), R. E. Kinens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.
Archivist, W. Edmund Massey.
,, H. E. Dixon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleje Jerosolimskie)—*Consul*, F. Savery, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. T. F. Leggett.
Borysław—Vice-Consul, H. R. Wright.
Katowice—Vice-Consul, R. M. Buchan.
Lwow—V.-C., Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, O.B.E.
Lodz—Vice-Consul, E. Gilbert.
Poznan—Vice-Consul, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President, Manoel Texeira Gomez, G.B.E., *assumed office* Oct. 6, 1925.

CABINET (1925).

Prime Minister and Interior, Dr. Domingos Leite Pereira.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vasco Borges.
War, General Ernesto Maria Vieira da Rocha.
Justice, Dr. Augusto Casimiro Alves Monteiro.
Finance, Dr. Antonio Alberto Torres Garcia.
Colonies, Commander Pereira Leite.
Instruction, Dr. João Camoezas.
Commerce, Dr. Nuno Simões.
Marine, Capt. Fernando Augusto Pereira da Silva.
Labour, Dr. Costa Cabral.
Agriculture, Dr. Manuel Gaspar de Lemos.
Ambassador in London, His Excellency General José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12 GloucesterPlace, Portman Square, W. 1.

* The *Zloty* is of the value of one 3,100th of a kilogram of gold and is equal to a gold florin.

Minister Counsellor, Dr. Antonio Patricio.
1st Secretary, Senhor José Jorge dos Santos.
2nd Secretary, Senhor H. G. da Silva.
Attaché, Lieut. J. R. Alves da Cruz.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Senhor O. G. Potier, 40, Woburn Sq., W.C. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8′ N. lat. and 6° 15′—9° 30′ W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 33,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 122,726. In 1920, 9,909 steam and sailing vessels, of 16,101,695 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lyceums. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1925-26.
Revenue (estimate)	*$1,306,193,611
Expenditure (estimate)	*$1,369,758,749
External debt (1925)	gold $146,953,530
Internal debt (1925)	gold $2,229,044,626
	1924.
Imports	*$3,178,905,000
Exports	2,459,987,000
Imports from U.K.	£3,263,940
Exports to U.K.	2,419,568

* The $ (*escudo*) is valued at par at 4s 5½d.; the present Exchange value (Sept. 15, 1925) is $96 50 = £1 sterling.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 486,372; Oporto had a population (1920) of 203,091.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £5,000
Counsellor, H. A. Grant-Watson.
1st Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Major W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.
Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul and Honorary Commercial Secretary, S. G. Irving.
" *Vice-Consul*, Charles Broughton (*acting*).
Belem—Vice-Consul, Charles J. Ffrench Duff.
Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.
Portimão—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.
Setubal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.
Villa Real de Sante Antonio—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.
Chinde—Vice-Consul, A. W. Duguid (*acting*).
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, G. K. Ledger.
" *Vice-Consul*, B. England.
Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.
" *Vice-Consul*, G. Leather.
Lobito—Vice-Consul, Ely Manham (*acting*).
Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, T. Minto.
Sao Thome—Vice-Consul, Robert C. Short.
Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Harry Elford Dickie.
" *Consul*, A. T. Long, C.B.E.
" *Pro-Consul*, P. J. Moloney.
Angoche—Vice-Consul, Capt. Lionel Cohen, D.S.O., M.C.
Beira—Vice-Consul, R. J. Fowler.
Mozambique—Vice-Cons., Peter Mertin (*acting*)
Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, W.S. Hogg (*acting*).
Quilimane—William M. Markham (*acting*).
Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Correa.
Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-General at Canton, China.
Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, E. W. H. Hallum.
Oporto—Consul, C. A. Edmond.
" *Vice-Consul*, Harold E. Jones.
Figueira—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
" *Pro-Consul*, M. dos Santos Alves.
Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel P. M. de Lemos.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. M. de Castro.
Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham.
" *Vice-Consul*, John Martin.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.
" *Vice-Consul*, Bernard C. Morley (*temp.*).
Fayal—Vice-Consul, Andrew R. Allan.
St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo.
St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. Wyndham.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at 15 Rua Costa Santos, *Oporto*, and 81 Rua dos Netos, *Funchal, Madeira*).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1924–25, $1,846,470.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1924–25, $5,473,927.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1921–22, $378,125; expenditure, $695,750.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1924–25, $9,114,900.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1924–25, $17,519,538; expenditure, $17,505,454.

SAO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue and expenditure, 1923–24, $5,920,865.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1924–25, $108,020,000; expenditure, $158,000,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, $52,459,048; expenditure, $51,678,757; total trade, 1917–8, (imports and exports), £8,600,000. A scheme for a transcontinental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Buluwayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1923)..... £3,916,000
Exports to U.K. (1923)..... 2,269,000

RUMANIA,
(România.)

King, Ferdinand, *born* August 24, 1865; *succeeded his uncle* Oct. 10, 1914; *mar.* Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.
Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, *born* Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (Oct. 29, 1923).

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Ion C. Bratianu.
Foreign Affairs, Ion G. Duca.
War, Gen. Mardarescu.
Public Instruction, Dr. C. Angelescu.
Public Health and Social Welfare, M. Saveanu.
Labour, M. Chirculescu.
Public Worship and Arts, M. Lepadatu.
Finance, Vintila Bratianu.
Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinescu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.
Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.
Counsellor, M. Constantin Laptew.
2nd Secretary, M. Gregoire Constantinescu.
3rd Secretary, M. D. Hiott.
Military Attaché, Col. T. Antonescu.
Consul-General, M. Marcu Beza.
Vice-Consul (Hon.), M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.
Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaescu.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia (Muntenia and Oltenia), Moldavia, Dobrudja, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruja* (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912–13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914–1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 159,269 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to nearly 18,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Walachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1923 was 2,779,000 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense

winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,795,353 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, and 1,860,471 tons in 1924. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumano-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small *Navy* on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

	1924.
Budget revenue .....*lei	24,000,000,000
Budget expenditure	23,492,188,000
Public debt (April 1, 1921)	20,311,293,000
Total imports (1923)	19,516,026,000
Total exports (1923)	24,594,129,000

	1923.	1924.
Imports from U.K.	£2,776,720	£2,860,000
Exports to U.K.	2,361,584	2,203,000

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisioara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000
1st Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.
2nd Secretary, D. F. Howard, M.C.
Commercial Sec. (*2nd Grade*), R. J. E. Humphreys (Strada Episcopiei, 6).
Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.
Vice-Consul, E. R. Seccombe.
Bucharest—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst.
Braila—Vice-Consul, H. W. Border.
Constanza—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.
Cluj—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.
Timisoara—Vice-Consul, S. Szana.

Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissaries (*Soviet Narodnykh Commissarov* or *Sovnarkom*), Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff.
Vice-Presidents, L. B. Kameneff; A. D. Tsuriupa; M. D. Orskhelashvili; V. J. Tchubar.

People's Commissaries.

War and Marine, K. E. Voroshiloff.
Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherin.
Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.
Transport, J. E. Rudzutak.
Posts and Telegraphs, T. N. Smirnoff.
Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, F. E. Dzershinski.
Finance, G. Y. Sokolnikoff.
Internal Trade, A. L. Sheinman.
Labour, V. V. Schmidt.
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, V. V. Kuibysheff.

Official Agent of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, L. B. Krassin. Chesham House, S.W. 1.

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, 49 Moorgate, E.C. 2.

BRITISH MISSION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

(Ulitsa Vorovskovo 46, Moscow.)

Chargé d'Affaires, Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
3rd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.
Commercial Secretary (*1st* Grade), W. Peters.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Moscow—Vice-Consuls, J. A. Waite; C. B. Jerram; E. Charnock.
Leningrad—Consul, Thomas H. Preston.
Vladivostock—Consul, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 7,519,315 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1923 of 138,000,000, the rural population forming 80 per cent. and the urban 20 per cent. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the *Russian Empire* of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

* At par 25·225 *lei* = £1 (for 1923 values *see* p. 419).

The constituent Republics of the Union are :—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R.	7,238,533	103,000,000
II. Ukraine	183,655	28,000,000
III. Transcaucasia	74,105	5,769,400
IV. White Russia	23,022	1,650,000
	7,519,315	138,419,400

The **R.S.F.S.R.** consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces, constituted on the principle of national autonomy. *Autonomous Republics* are : Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces* are : Chuvash, Kalmuick, Mari, Votiak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetchen.

The **Transcaucasian Federation** consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics, namely :

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,097,000
Armenia	15,065	1,300,000
Georgia	25,470	2,372,400
	74,105	5,769,400

The Socialist Soviet Republic of **Georgia** includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and Adjaria), and one Autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on the 31st of December, 1922, and did not embody within its scope the **Khiva** (Khorezm) and **Bokhara** republics. The independence of the National Khorezm Soviet Republic has been recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of September 30, 1920, and the independence of the Bokhara National Soviet Republic was recognised by treaty of March 4, 1921.

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee (*"Tsik"*) of the Union once a year. *The Council of the Union* consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. *The Council of Nationalities* is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative thereof. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the *Tsik* meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the *Tsik* of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council Presidium and the Presidium of the Council of Nationalities. The Tsik of the Union elects, in accordance with the number of republics, 4 Chairmen of the Tsik of the Union from members of its Presidium

Chairman of Presidium, M. T. Kalinin, G. T. Petrovsky, A. G. Tcherviakoff, and N. N. Narimanoff.

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidze.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village *Soviet* sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the *Tsik* of the Union are : The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal* People's Commissariats for the entire Union, and (2) *Joint* People's Commissariats of the Union. *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are : (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The *Joint People's Commissariats* are : (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries : (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinated to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, *i.e.*, of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The *Council of Labour and Defence* (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or *S.T.O.*) is attached and subordinated to the *Sovnarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts. The Chairman of the *S.T.O.* is L. B. Kameneff.

The *Supreme Court of the Union* is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinionnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoje Upravlenie*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. (*Tcheka*) is F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of the People's Commissaries of R.S.F.S.R., A. I. Rykoff.
Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, P. A. Bogdanoff.
Finance, N. A. Miloutin.
Agriculture, A. P. Smirnoff.
Internal Trade, T. S. Zolacheff.
Labour, A. M. Bakhutoff.
Internal Affairs, A. G. Beloborodoff.
Justice, D. J. Kurskhi.
Education, A. V. Lunacharski.
Health, N. A. Semashko.
Social Welfare, V. G. Yakovenko.
Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, N. M. Shvernik.

Area and Population.—The area is 7,238,533 square miles, with a population (1923) of about 103,000,000, representing 87 per cent. of the total area of the Union and 80 per cent. of its population. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basins of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

The R.S.F.S.R. arose out of the "November Revolution." The discontent of all strata of the Russian people had already found vent in the revolution of 1905, but was then put down by military force. The Tsar Nicholas II. proclaimed a new governmental and state order, on a constitutional basis, by his manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, but the promises therein contained were not entirely kept, and although the period 1905-1917 is marked by an obvious development of industrial life, it may at the same time be characterised as very turbulent, with a systematic struggle of the Liberal *Duma* against the autocratic tendencies of irresponsible Cabinets and agrarian agitations among the peasantry, while strikes of workers did not cease up to the outbreak of the Great War. Involved in the war from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, a second revolution was followed by the abdication of Nicholas. The Grand Duke Michael, nominated by him to be his successor, was not admitted to power, and a Provisional Government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May, 1917, this administration was taken over by the Cabinet of Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled Government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd Soviet seized the authority of Government and transferred it to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Tsar Nicholas II., with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir-apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them) were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They subsequently fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were shot in cold blood in Ekaterinburg.

The Russian peasantry had never reconciled itself to the serfdom established as a system at the end of the 16th century. Some of the malcontents preferred to take to the prairies of Southern and East-Southern Russia (the basins of the Dniepr, Don and lower part of Volga), and here they established half-independent military Cossack republics. Among those who remained, agrarian tumults were unceasing, now and then bursting out into formidable risings, which threatened the very existence of the Russian State, the most turbulent periods being the years 1610–13, before the accession of the Romanoffs to the throne; the riot of Stephen Razin in the middle of the 17th century, and the Pugatcheff riot of Cossacks and peasants during the reign of Catherine II. (1770–74). From the end of the 18th century, especially after the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, and during the 19th century, Liberal and Socialist ideas began to penetrate the Russian educated classes. Free masonic lodges and secret military organisations spread all over the Empire, and on Dec. 26, 1825, they even tried to seize the supreme power. Nicholas I. succeeded in putting down the mutiny (Movement of the Decabristy), but the sullen under-current of unrest continued. The abolition of serfdom by Alexander II. and an agrarian reform (1861) did not soothe the ferment among the peasantry, who had to pay by instalments high prices for their allotments, the distribution of which developed into a hidden form of economic serfdom; while the educated classes demanded constitutional guarantees against arbitrary administration. In consequence of the irreconcilable position of the reactionary Government and the Emperor himself, on one hand, and the inhuman methods with which the antagonists of the Government were treated, the party *Narodnaya Volya* (=Liberty of the People), representing the bulk of the original *Zemlya i Volya* (Land and Freedom) party, resolved to have recourse to terrorism and assassination, and on March 14, 1881, Alexander II. was murdered by terrorists (the term *Nihilists*, set in circulation by I. S. Turgeneff in quite another sense, was afterwards wrongly applied as a nickname for Russian revolutionaries, who were credited in Western Europe with a desire to reduce rule to anarchism and substitute for existing authorities "nothing"). During the reign of Alexander III. the activity of the *Narodovoltsy* was almost destroyed by the secret Imperial police (*okhranka*), and political movements did not revive until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the year 1898, under the influence of the Socialist theories of Karl Marx, was established the Russian Social-Democratic 'Workers' Party,

which at the Conference of 1903 split into two factions—*Bolsheviks* and *Mensheviks* (from the words *bolshe*=more, and *menshe*=less; the nicknames originating in the precarious majority of Lenin's adherents at that conference). The *Bolsheviks* are of the opinion that the proletariat must seize and retain the supreme political power and that no collaboration with other classes may be admitted; they demand from their party comrades absolute obedience up to the annulling of their individuality. The *Mensheviks* admit of compromises with the *bourgeoisie* on the basis of preserving control over the trade unions' and workers' movement, and are against autocratic tendencies within the party itself. The Russian party of "Socialists-Revolutionaries," successors of "Narodovoltsy," aimed chiefly at nationalisation of all land estates for distribution in allotments among the peasants without any compensation; in their political tendencies they were embittered antagonists of the autocratic system, and all terrorist acts in the period 1898–1912 were executed by their *Boyevaya Druzhina* (military detachment), including the assassination of the ministers Bogolyepoff, Sipiaghin, Plehve, the Grand Duke Sergius, &c. Until 1917 all these parties played a clandestine part and were but little known to the masses, though it is quite certain that they contributed largely to the organisation of industrial strikes. In the wake of the March revolution they appeared in the open and overwhelmed the more moderate political parties. The Duma Cabinet of Prince Lvov was soon replaced by the Cabinet of the Socialist Revolutionary Kerensky, who in his turn was accused by the *Bolsheviks* of betraying the proletariat. In July, 1917, the *Bolsheviks* made their first attempt to obtain the supreme power by means of revolt, but the attempt was abortive. In the autumn of 1917 they succeeded in gaining a majority in the *Soviets* (Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies) of Petrograd, Moscow, and some other places, and on Nov. 8, 1917, after severe street fighting in Petrograd and Moscow, they achieved their aim. In Jan. 1918, they dispersed the Constituent Assembly, where the Social Revolutionaries enjoyed an absolute majority.

The *Bolsheviks* claimed to act in the name not only of the Russian people, but of the "Proletariat of the World," and formed plans for a world revolution.* The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débacle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and, after granting an armistice, they imposed on the *Soviet* Government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk* (March 3, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The Bolshevik *régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Koltchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky), mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against Governments which were held by them to be representative of *Menshevik* rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the allied nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the north, from Odessa in the south, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (*Bolshevik*) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the *Soviet* armies, in conjunction with operations under General Vranghel, the successor of Denikin in the south. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back, and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government.—The *Central Government* of the former Russian Empire developed out of a primarily autocratic system, in virtue of which the country was regarded as the patrimony of the autocrat and the State's revenues as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. In the 19th century the property and revenues of the State were separated from the private property and incomes of the Tsar. Other reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constitute 80 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. The unsuccessful war with Japan offended all classes, and the Government was accused of responsibility for the military disasters. Partial strikes in the capital and in the country culminated in a general strike of railwaymen, which paralysed the life in the Empire and compelled the Tsar Nicholas II. and the Camarilla to issue a manifesto promising the establishment of a parliament and constitutional guarantees. But the new parliament, called *Gossudarstvenaya Duma*, opened in 1906, never played any authoritative rôle, and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The Goverment in force at the outbreak of the war of 1914 was "constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy at the will of the autocrat.

The *Soviet* Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power; and although the rural population (*i.e.*, 80 per cent. of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (=*Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under *Soviet* rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

* Bolshevik propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, chiefly through the Third International (*Comintern*), but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the *Soviet* Government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald* but was refused by the directorate.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Gymnasia, commercial colleges, technical and "real" schools (with not less than 300,000 pupils) existed in all provincial capitals and a great number of district (*uyezd*) towns. The eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (*i.e.*, 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* (mayor) who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the co-operative society by the village school-mistress, or by the priest. Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the *Soviet* Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities; exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. According to the data of 1923 there existed in the R.S.F.S.R. alone more than 1,200 Communist party schools, beginning from primary institutions and including the universities. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools; while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow and one in each of twenty other large cities.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the *Bolsheviks* and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. Communism declared war on religion, which it described as "opium for the people," and endeavoured to provoke discord in the Orthodox Church. "The Living Church," "The Renewed Church," and other dissenting bodies, have little hold upon the people, and contribute to the chaotic state of the Orthodox Church. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance.—The *Bolsheviks* had at their disposal after the November Revolution (1) a gold reserve in the State Bank of about 1,000,000,000 roubles, (2) paper currency left over by the previous Imperial and Provisional Governments, (3) cash, foreign securities, and jewels confiscated in banking-houses, (4) all the nationalised industries, and (5) immense stocks of raw materials and supplies inherited from the old *régime*. But the nationalisation of industrial plant has almost paralysed industry. According to official figures their exploitation caused (in 1920) a commercial loss of about 63,000,000 gold roubles. At the same time, the income from customs and from the State liquor operations (*i.e.*, 30 per cent. of the Tsarist budget) disappeared. Normal taxes could not be collected at all. The revenues of the Bolshevist Treasury in 1920 were reduced to about 32,000,000 gold roubles, against expenditures extending to 303,000,000 gold roubles. The finances of Soviet Russia culminated in chaos, and since Communism had declared war on capital, and the possibility of getting credits abroad was totally excluded, the Government was compelled to have recourse to printing presses for the production of paper money. These presses also provided payment for the Army and Government officials, until the paper rouble, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any value after reaching grotesque quotations of 500 billions to £1 in the spring of 1924.

At the liquidation of the civil war a *new economic policy* (known as N.E.P.) was inaugurated early in 1921. Private enterprises were allowed to enter the lists as competitors in the open market, and the restrictions on hoarding of money by individuals and co-operative societies were abolished. The State retained the means of transport and all essential enterprises, and put them on the basis of economic management, *i.e.*, they were removed from the State budget as items of expenditure and had to be "self-supporting." The system of taxes in

cash, both direct and indirect, was also restored under the new policy. In October, 1921, the State Bank was re-established with a capital of 25,000,000 gold roubles. It obtained a monopoly of transactions in precious metals and foreign currency. All this contributed to the need for a stabilised currency, and the State Bank was authorised by a decree to issue (in 1922) banknotes known as the *Chervonetz*, representing the value of the Tsarist 10-rouble gold coin. The decree provides that 25 per cent. of the face value of the banknotes shall be secured by precious metals and stable foreign currency, and the rest by commercial short-term bills of exchange and other securities. The exchange of *chervontzy* for their gold equivalent is to be inaugurated later on. According to the official figures of October, 1924, the State Bank issued 51,886,650 *chervontzy* secured to the extent of over 50 per cent. by precious metals, English pounds, American dollars, and Swedish crowns. The value of this monetary unit has hitherto fluctuated only insignificantly, and the *chervontzy* are current throughout the Union. In February, 1924, the Government decided to discontinue the further printing of depreciated Soviet paper currency, and to issue Treasury notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 roubles to an amount not exceeding one-half of the total amount of *chervontzy* in circulation. Since May 18, 1924, the money market disposes of three sorts of money: *chervontzy*, Treasury notes, and silver and copper coins in circulation since the summer of 1924. It was announced that this new currency was to be issued solely in order to furnish a sufficiency of money for credit and circulation and not for covering the items of State expenditure, which was to be covered by regular revenues.

Budget 1924-25	*Gold Roubles*
Revenue	2,091,000,000
Expenditure	2,091,000,000

The revenue from direct taxation is estimated at 432 million gold roubles, and from indirect taxation at 458 million. The estimated expenditure includes 407 million for Navy and Army.

In October, 1922, was issued a 6 per cent. State Lottery Loan for a total amount of 100,000,000 gold roubles in bonds of 57. each, redeemable within 10 years. The loan was taken up among the population after some measures of compulsion. A second 8 per cent. State Lottery Loan for 100,000,000 gold roubles, and a special Peasantry Lottery Loan to the amount of 50,000,000 gold roubles were issued in 1924, and met with only a small measure of voluntary support.

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for Interest, may be stated as under:—

	Debt.	Interest.
To Great Britain..	£629,674,406	£34,000,000
To France.....	*Francs* 3,950,000,000	*Francs* 328,000,000
To U.S.A.	$282,000,000	$10,000,000
To Japan	*Yen* 256,000,000	*Yen* 20,700,000
To Italy.....	*Lira* 36,123,836	....
To Netherlands..	*Guilders* ..	*Guilders* 59,200,000

All internal and external obligations have been (in 1918) proclaimed null and void, but the Soviet Government is inclined to acknowledge some part of the Tsarist debts in return for further credits abroad.

Defence.—The *Red Army* consisted in 1923 of about 720,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000 sailors serving on land. The *Red Air Fleet* is reported to consist of about 250 aeroplanes, but it is stated that an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes was aimed at for the year 1924. The *Red Navy* is believed to consist of 4 capital ships and about 30 destroyers and small fighting craft. The Budget item for Army and Navy expenditures made up (in 1923) 313,000,000 gold roubles. The number of the standing army was recently stated officially to be 562,000.

Agriculture.—The average land allotments given to the peasantry in 1861 were about 4·8 *dessiatins* (1 *dessiatina* = 2·7 acres) per capita of male population; they failed to provide for the natural increment of the population and dropped to 2·6 in 1900, reaching in 1916-17 somewhere between 1·5 and 1·8. The situation was aggravated by the poor quality of the land allotted, inconveniences of scattered fields, overlapping strips, remote pastures, high instalments of payment, and the system of communal ownership. These drawbacks hampered the development of tillage, which continued to remain on an almost primitive level. In 1898 in 50 provinces of European Russia alone, about 8 million passports had been issued to individual peasants who were quitting their native villages in search of employment. The *Duma's* scheme of agrarian reform was repudiated by Nicholas II., and the *Duma* itself twice dismissed (1906 and 1907). The census of 1917 revealed the fact that out of 27,000,000 able-bodied male population 15,000,000 had been called to the colours, and during the first three years of war over 2,000,000 horses were requisitioned. These facts contributed to a further decay of agriculture. After the November Revolution the Bolsheviks abolished land-ownership. Land was to be taken by the local peasants for "seasonal tillage," and under no circumstances was the land so taken to become their property. The civil war called forth new mobilisations of men and new requisitions of horses and cattle, while the Government took charge of feeding large numbers of the civil working population, so that at one time, besides providing for 5,000,000 soldiers, it was supporting more than 25,000,000 people in the towns. Under these circumstances the Bolsheviks decreed a State monopoly of food-stuffs (grain, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes), so that it became compulsory for the peasants to deliver the whole of their surplus produce to the State without any compensation. This resulted in risings of the peasantry and in a reduction of cultivated area by about 32 per cent. The unparalleled famine of 1921, together with a complete exhaustion of food supplies, brought the Communist system to the verge of complete collapse. In the spring of 1921 the "New Economic Policy" (*N.E.P.*) was proclaimed. This opened the markets and allowed the peasants to dispose freely of their produce, while a decree of March, 1921, ensured regular and continuous land-tenure, preserving the prohibition of selling, buying, mortgaging and alienation of their allotments, and cancelling the law in virtue of which no more land was leased than could be tilled by the tenant and his family without the aid of hired labour. There was an increase of cultivated area in 1923 to 60,000,000 *dessiatins* against 49,000,000 in 1922. The irksome and multifarious taxes were replaced in the summer of 1923 by the "Unified Agricultural Tax," and by the end of 1923 80 per cent. of this tax was paid in money and only 20 per cent in kind.

Since January 1, 1924, the Unified Agricultural Tax is to be collected only in cash. The total amount of the revenue from this direct tax was in 1923 about 400,000,000 gold roubles. The enormous rise in prices for manufactured articles is substantially equivalent to overwhelming indirect taxes, but the difference between the low prices for agricultural produce and the high prices for manufactures ("the scissors" problem), coupled with weakened paying capacity, discourages the peasantry and may result in a new reduction in the cultivated area. In 1924 a new famine gripped the hitherto fertile provinces of the Volga and of Southern Russia. The total harvest of cereals in 1924 amounted to (official figures) 2,600,000,000 poods against 4,000,000,000 before the war, 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 2,800,000,000 in 1923.

Agriculture outweighs in Russia all other industries in importance, the principal crop being rye, the food of the people; wheat, the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities, and export has been revived during the last two years, though quantities have been comparatively small; barley, oats, millet, and maize are also important food crops, and potatoes are largely grown. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton.

Production of	Average 1911-15. Per annum.	1923.	1924.
	Poods	Poods.	Poods.
Flax	26,000,000	11,000,000	...
Hemp	22,000,000	9,000,000	...
Cotton	30,200,000	2,500,000	5,000,000

The livestock included (1923) 22,800,000 cattle, 30,400,000 sheep, 9,100,000 pigs, and 16,500,000 horses.

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naptha, and so on, are enormous. Russia represents a wide field for investing capital in industry, and in the last two decades before the war already attracted considerable internal and foreign capital. The November Revolution nationalised all enterprises, and during the civil war only an insignificant number of factories continued to work (chiefly for the Army). The census in the autumn of 1921 gave the figure of 1,120,000 industrial workers against 2,700,000 in 1913. Under the New Economic Policy groups of homogeneous enterprises were united into trusts and syndicates, with a good deal of independence in regard to their management, and were removed from the State Budget and had to be "self-supporting." This resulted in an increase in the number of workers (1,600,000 in July, 1923) and in production. The average productivity of a worker in 1923 is estimated at 1,365 *gold roubles* per annum, against 628 *gold roubles* in 1920-21, and 2,163 *gold roubles* in 1913. The table below shows the development of large-scale State industry:—

Groups of Industry.	Output in millions of gold roubles. 1922-23.	Percentage of the Output of 1922-23 to that of 1912.	Percentage of the Output of 1922-23 to that of 1921-22.
Mining	207·7	36·4	113·4
Metal	212·3	29·3	143·0
Textile	339·9	41·0	189·7
Food	96·2	13·5	145·3
Other	470·2	51·3	250·8
	1,097·3	33·2	148·9

The quoted figures show an indubitable increase in production in 1922-23 in comparison with 1921-22, though it amounts to but one-third of the pre-war production. But this industrial progress is not on a sound basis; contributions from the State Treasury in support of industry are still being made, in transgression of the "self-supporting" principle; in 1923 such contributions made up 20 per cent. of the total value of the produce.

The chief mineral is petroleum, the total in 1922-23 being nearly 5,000,000 tons, and in 1924 6,250,000 tons. The chief metals produced in 1922 were gold—318 poods (against an average output of 3,553 poods in pre-war days), and platinum—12 poods (against 352 poods in 1912). The output of coal was in 1924 540,000,000 poods.

External Trade.—The external trade of 1923 across the European frontier and the Caucasian border, but exclusive of the trade of the Trans-Caucasian Republics, is stated as under in *gold roubles*:—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
11,267,000	Estonia	5,217,000
7,989,000	Finland	5,962,000
61,139,000	Germany	49,707,000
16,541,000	Gibraltar	...
33,511,000	Great Britain	36,597,000
6,364,000	Italy	679,000
23,890,000	Latvia	2,514,000
11,829,000	Netherlands	...
1,434,000	Norway	3,274,000
491,000	Persia	2,304,000
2,431,000	Poland	7,749,000
...	Sweden	5,772,000
10,222,000	Turkey	593,000
...	U.S.A.	18,695,000
205,818,000	Total	144,056,000

Trade in 1924-25.—Provisional figures for Oct. 1, 1924–Sept. 30, 1925, give 557,000,000 *gold roubles* as the value of the exports (507 m. over the European, and 50 m. over the Asiatic frontiers), and 693,300,000 *gold roubles* for imports, (633·3 m. over the European and 60 m. over the Asiatic frontiers).

British Trade with Russia (1923).—According to *Russian* official figures, the trade between Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under:—

Classification.	Imports from Great Britain.	Exports to Great Britain.
	Gold Roubles.	*Gold Roubles.*
Foodstuffs	1,576,000	5,114,000
Raw Materials	25,826,000	28,282,000
Manufactures	9,914,000	115,000

The chief import from Great Britain was coal; the principal export was timber.

According to *British* official (Board of Trade) figures, the trade of Great Britain and Russia in 1924 was as under:—

Imports consigned *from* Russia	£19,994,000
Exports *to* Russia	3,820,000

Communications.—There were (1923) 45,957 miles of railway in use, and 9,070 post offices and radio stations, with 24,003 post boxes and 349,309 miles of telegraph wire. Under *Soviet* administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1921-22 the deficit exceeded 150,000,000 *gold roubles*, in 1922-23 it was 274,000,000 *gold roubles*, against an average credit balance of 270,000,000 *gold roubles* for the years 1914-16.

	1913.	1922 23.
No. of Locomotives :		
In full order	19,866	8,500
Disabled	840	11,000
No. of Wagons :		
In full order	480,000	20,000
Disabled	290,000	129,000
Total haul (miles) ...	254,364,000	90,618,000
Freight (poods)	16,135,300,000	2,800,000,000

In 1923 there were about 830,000 employés on the railways, but the number was reduced in 1924 to 650,000. The principal railway lines are the main *European* network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *vid* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus ; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the Trans-Siberian line thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Andijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the Trans-Caspian system. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *vid* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *vid* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet* Union (1923) 164,793 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which 103,935 miles are within European Russia, and 60,858 in Asiatic Russia ; of the total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-half by rafts. In 1923 the ships and rafts carried over 10,000,000 tons of goods and 8,218,356 passengers. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmansk), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamtchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1923 of about 1,600,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1923 of about 800,000. Other centres are Saratov (288,000), Rostov (177,000), Tula (124,000), Nijni-Novgorod (135,000), Voronezn (100,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (143,000), Astrakhan (123,000), Orenburg (109,000), Ekaterinburg (96,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (144,000), Nikoliesk (109,000), Tashkent (200,000), Kokand (112,000), Samarkand (87,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

II.—THE UKRAINE.

(Ukraina.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.
Vice-President, M. J. Vladimirsky.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, G. J. Petrovski.
Ukrainian Representative in Moscow, A. T. Prikhodjko.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volkynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917–18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between *Soviet* Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 183,655 sq. miles, with a population of about 28,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods ; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922–3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1914–15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. The Budget of 1922 showed a deficit of 124,800,000 *gold roubles* ; in 1913 there was a surplus of 316 million *gold roubles*.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1923), 312,000.

III.—WHITE RUSSIA.

(Byelorussiya.)

President (*and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee*), A. G. Tchervyakoff.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by *Soviet* Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler, and its area may be estimated at 23,022 sq. miles, with a population of about 1,650,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland, on the west, and the Ukraine, on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 150,000), where there is a University founded by the *Soviet* Government.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 150,000.

IV.—TRANSCAUCASIA.

(Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars, M. D. Orakhelashvili.
Chairmen of Central Executive Committee, MM. Zkhakaya and Agamaly-Ogly.
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, S. M. Ter-Gabrielyan.

The total area of the Transcaucasian Federative Socialist Soviet Republic is 74,105 sq. miles, with a population of 5,769,400.

Armenia, or Hyastan.

President of the Council, M. Lukashin.

Armenia (area 15,065 sq. miles, population 1,300,000) occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tchorokh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from *Soviet* Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 *gold roubles*. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915–17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvêlo.

(Gruziya.)

President, M. Eliava.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Zkhakaya.

Georgia, a Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the autonomous republics of Abkhasia and Ajaria and the autonomous area of Ossetia; the total area being about 25,470 square miles, with a population (1923) of 2,372,400. There are 970 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plants (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population (1923) 400,000; the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (60,000), and of Ajaria, Batum (pop. 70,000); other large centres being Kutais (93,000) and Poti (30,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

Azerbaijan.

(A.S.S.R.)

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M. Agamaly-Ogly.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia, with a total area of 33,570 square miles and a population (1916) of 2,097,000, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), and the districts of Zakathal and Nakhitchevan. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922–3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 255,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (65,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha.

V.—BOKHARA.

President, Khodjayef Feyzulla.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Parsa Khodjayef.
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Yusuf Zade.

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbegs. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 100,000, and a branch line (8 miles) connects with the new capital (Kahan). The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A *Soviet* Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by *Soviet* Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921; and on Sept. 20, 1924, the Bokhara *Kurultai* (Congress of *Soviets*) declared a *Socialist Soviet Republic*, which may be understood as a first step towards entering the *Soviet Union*. CAPITAL, Kahan.

VI.—KHIVA.

(Khorezm.)

President, Bektchan-Nazaroff.
Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Sultan Kary.
Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Atadshanoff.

The *National Soviet Republic of Khorezm*, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and Kirghiz, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 850,000, of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp). The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with *Soviet* Russia (Sept. 30, 1920). CAPITAL, Khiva (population about 10,000).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

República de El Salvador.

President (1923–1927), Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, *assumed office* March 1, 1923.
Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.
Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi.
Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo Schonenberg.
Finance, Señor Don Gustavo Vides.
War and Marine, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt. Britain, Señor Dr. Don Arturo Arguello-Loucel (*resident in Brussels*).
Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,525,926. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1921 there were 55,539 births (37 per 1,000) and 30,613 deaths (20 per 1,000), 10 per cent. of the deaths being due to malaria.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asalguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guija, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown, as well as indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on an extensive scale was commenced in 1924. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), indigo, tobacco, sugar and gold. The chief imports are textiles, hardware and machinery, chemicals and drugs. About 69 per cent. of the imports are from the U.S. and 15 per cent. from the U.K.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles; a British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and a line from the port of La Union to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union. There is a good motor road between La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1924-25.
Revenue	£1,852,000
Expenditure	1,823,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1923)	*$14,500,000
External debt (do.)	£1,050,000

	1922.	1923.
Imports	£1,984,736	£2,061,000
Exports	3,639,506	2,346,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	...	502,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	...	38,000

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. *circ.* 80,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (*see* Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (*ad interim*), Gerald Harrington.

Acajutla—Vice-Consul, Capt. L. R. J. C. Dale, M.C. (*acting*).

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit (passenger), *viâ* New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad; or *viâ* New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), or by various direct lines from England to Panama Canal and thence by steamer (about once every 10 days) to La Libertad; time 3 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO. *See* **Dominican Republic.**

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. *See* **Yugo-Slavia.**

SIAM.

(Muang T'ai.)

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., *born* January 1, 1880; *succeeded* October 23, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Traidos.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Prabha Karavong, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

Consul-General (Vacant: *Temporary Offices*, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7).

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang T'ai (area about 195,000 square miles; population, 1923, 9,513,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality) and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,800 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalankarana University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1924-25 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 4 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,500 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), with an extension (13 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiengmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Petriu (40 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay

* The interest and amortization are secured by a lien on 70 per cent. of the Customs receipts. $ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency.

Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petriv to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Ordinary Revenue	£8,174,484	£8,260,000
Ordinary Expenditure	8,152,004	8,510,000
Public debt (1924)		9,723,933

	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£12,604,000	£14,000,000
Total exports	15,976,000	15,234,000
Imports from Brit. Emp.	8,508,000	9,367,677
Exports to Brit. Emp.	13,038,000	11,819,200

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1924), 452,010.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Robert Hyde Greg (1922) £3,000

Archivist, A. Hartland.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., Sir T. H. Lyle, K.B.E.
" *Vice-Consul*, W. W. Coultas.
Chiengmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.
Nakawn - Lampang — Vice - Consul, John Bailey.
Senggora—Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, *born (and acceded to the throne)* May 17, 1886; *married* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (*born* Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, *born* May 10, 1907.

MILITARY DIRECTORATE (Sept. 1923).

President, General Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella.

Members, Generals Adolfo Vallespinosa, Luis Hermosa, Luis Navarro, Dalmiro Rodriguez, Antonio Mayandia, Francisco Gomez Jordana, Francisco Ruiz del Portal, Mario Muslera, Marquess de Magáz.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Marqués de Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, (vacant)
1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel Inclan.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mambias.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Roberto de Satorres.
Attachés, Señores Don P. J. de Zulueta, Don E. M. Peña, Marques de Murrieta.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don F. Rich.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Com. Señor Don Fernando Navarro.
Agricultural do., Señor Don Jesus Navarro de Palencia.
Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 47 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.
Vice-Cons., Señor Don Pedro Lecuona; Señor Don Fernando Illera.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°—43° 45′ N. lat. and 4° 25′ E.—9° 20′ W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000 —110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges —the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated June 30, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 1,198 steamers (1,008,890 tons) and 591 sailing vessels (97,491). In 1923, 19,500 vessels of 24,584,581 tons (displacement) entered and 16,913 vessels of 20,773,523 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1923, 19,827 officers and 284,212 men; in 1924 these forces were increased by 100,000 men, and the army of occupation in North Africa reached the figure of 150,000 all ranks. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. *Secondary* High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. *Universities* at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1925–26. † *Pesetas.*
Revenue (Budget)	2,755,288,568
Expenditure (Budget)	3,092,538,991
National Debt (1925)	12,267,613,000
Floating Debt (1925)	4,325,499,000
Total imports (1924)	2,944,886,434
Total experts (1924)	1,747,585,295
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£11,389,894
Exports to U.K. (1924)	£19,703,661

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,932), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthagena (96,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.
(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924) £6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hugh Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
1st Sec., Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.
2nd Sec., Harold L. Farquhar.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade) (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Capt. N. E. Weatherall, O.B.E.
Secretary-Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.
Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson.
Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), David John Rodgers.
Vice-Consul, Reginald A. Calvert.
Pro-Consul, L. Busato.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., P. C. Sarell.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, G. L. Rogers; George R. Smither; J. W. Witty.
Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons., José Tato.
,, *Pro-Consul*, E. G. Stait-Gardner.
Burriana and Castellon—Vice-Consul, A. J. Stubbs.
Denia—Vice-Consul, J. R. Morand.
Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.
Iviza (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell (*acting*).
Palamos—Vice-Cons., M. Montaner.
Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., Ivan Lake.
Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels.
Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.
Torrevieja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.
Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Arthur F. Baines.
Bilbao—Consul, Harold Patteson.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, A. Murray Simpson; James Innes, O.B.E.; H. Patteson.
Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Consul, A. Ybañez.
San Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. H. M. Hart.
Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates.
Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Edward R. Thornton.
Malaga—Pro-Consul, Gustavo Bolin.
Aguilas—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas Blazquez.
Almeria and Adra—V.-Cons. M. R. Harrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, G. Harrison.
Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Herbert C. Goddard.
Garrucha—Vice-Consul, A. W. Harrison.
Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenhill.
,, *Pro-Consul*, W. R. G. Francis.
Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.
Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarron—Vice-Consul, C. E. Pearse.
Porman—Vice-Consul, Juan Rubio de la Torre.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Robert Szivessy.
Teneriffe—Consul, P. Helyar.
,, *Vice-Consul*, R. C. Griffiths.
,, *Pro-Consul*, James Willis.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul, Peter Swanston.
,, *Vice-Consul*, Ernest Wootton.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Manuel Moniz.
Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.
Seville—Consul, G. B. Beak.
,, *Vice-Consul*, E. G. H. Formby.
Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison, O.B.E.
Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Sanderson.
Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Dr. Ian Macdonald.
,, ,, Francis K. Haselden.
Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Thomas E. Spencer.
La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, J. Scaniglia.
San Lucar—Vice-Consul, J. Diaz, O.B.E.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Francisco Berenguer.
Vigo—Consul, G. Lyall.
,, *Vice-Consul*, H. A. Owen.
Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, H. Williamson.
Corcubion—V.-Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (*acting*).
Coruña—Vice-Consul, H. Guyatt.
Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.
Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.
Rivadesella—Vice-Consul, W. D. MacKenzie.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN, 8 Ramble de los Estudios, *Barcelona* (Branch, 9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, *Madrid*).
Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

† At par *Pesetas* 25·225 = £1.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements

in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fenando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12′ N. lat. and 8° 48′ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are :—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24′ S. lat. and 5° 35′ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bata, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between 21° 20′–26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10′ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO. — Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco, where her armies of about 150,000 are engaged in a continuous struggle with the Riffians (*see* pp. 766-7), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco — Ifni, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chaffarinas (or Zaffarines) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost 844,704,029 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9·75 metres (32 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 23 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, The Lord Inchcape, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bart.; Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C.; T. Harrison Hughes; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyldbore-Smith.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Austruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels :—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,409,495	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62·8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59·7

The tonnage of the *merchandise* carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; and 25,529,000 tons in 1924. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1924 are appended :—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent. (Tonnage).
British	2,973	14,994,681	59·7
Netherlands	489	2,488,389	9·9
German	350	1,646,872	6·6
French	304	1,497,487	6·0
Italian	378	1,483,408	5·9
Japanese	149	871,529	3·5
United States	137	795,021	3·2
Norwegian	105	367,418	1·5
Danish	78	344,868	1·4
Swedish	61	270,197	1·1
Greek	35	131,351	0·5
Russian	15	62,060	0·3
Spanish	18	52,443	0·2
Yugo-Slav	11	42,344	0·2
Egyptian	6	15,902	0·06
Panama	2	17,624	0·07
Danzig	2	11,856	0·05
Finnish	3	8,527	0.03
Rumanian	4	7,258	0·03
Siamese	1	588	0·002
Hedjaz	1	259	0·001
Totals	5,122	25,109,882	100

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1924, 186,488,740 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from April 1, 1925, is 7 fr. 25c. per ton, and 4 fr. 75c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 265 fr. on the ordinary 250 fr. shares, and 255·638 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The 2,973 British vessels included in the total for 1924 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels	2,028	10,010,812
Mail steamers	345	2,407,704
Warships and transports	167	736,780
Government chartered vessels	33	190,496
Vessels in ballast	400	1,648,889
	2,973	14,994,618

SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., *born* June 16, 1858; *suc.* December 8, 1907; *mar.*, Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, *born* August 7, 1862 (and has issue 2 sons).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, *born* Nov. 11, 1882; *married* (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (*died* May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, *born* July 13, 1889.

CABINET (Jan. 24, 1925).

Prime Minister, R. J. Sandler.
Foreign Affairs, Osten Undén.
Justice, T. K. V. Nothin.
Finance, E. J. Wigforss.
Commerce, C. E. Svensson.
Communications, Victor Larsson.
Defence, P. A. Hansson.
Social, Gustaf Möller.
Public Worship & Instruction, O. Olsson.
Agriculture, S. Linders.
Ministers without Portfolio, K. S. Levinson; K. J. Schlyter.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, G.C.V.O.
Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor of Legation, Count Claes Bonde.
Secretary, T. H. W. Wistrand.
Attachés, B. H. B. de Ribbing; G. O. Broms.
Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr, C.V.O.
Press Representative, E. Sundström.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.
Chaplain, Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström.
Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.
Vice-Consuls, E. J. S. Wisén; Harry Eriksson.
Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,105 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1924, of 6,036,118, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vänern, and Vättern. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 60,000 being owners and 70,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts—the northern, forest; central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, rye, barley, wheat, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1924 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,797,000 tons.

Railroads 9,820 miles in length (of which 3,556 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1925; and 51,432 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,294 railroad telegraph wires), 145 control stations, and 1,916 railroad and 1,505 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 410,567 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the *Army* is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 95,000 trained men, which can be raised to war strength of about 380,000. The *Navy* consists of 57 fighting vessels (330 guns), 13 being ironclads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* Lund, Uppsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1923–4.	1925–6.
Revenue (Bgt.)*Kr.	674,437,500	Kr. 728,818,700
Expenditure (Bgt.)	674,437,500	728,818,700
Debt (Sept. 1924)	1,525,972,000	1,732,855,000
	1923.	1924.
Imports *Kr.	1,294,571,000	Kr. 1,424,487,000
Exports	1,142,095,000	1,260,631,000
Imports from U.K.		307,690,000
Exports to U.K.		359,311,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1924), 438,896. Other large towns are Gothenburg (229,638), Malmö (116,144), and Norrköping (59,917).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Arthur C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,500

1st Secretary, J. L. Dodds.

* At par, the Crown=1s. 1¼d. (18·159 *Kronor*=£1).

Commercial Secretary (*and Grade*), Herbert Kershaw, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N. (Helsingfors, Finland).
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove.
Chaplain (*hon.*), Rev. H. M. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—Consul, D. F. S. Filliter.
,, *Vice-Consul*, F. V. Zetterlund.
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Gävle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Gotland—Vice-Consul, Carl G. Björkander.
Hudiksvall—Vice-Con., C. J. Henric Anméus.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, E. H. Falkland.
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., G. K. L. Beckman
Örnsköldsvik—Vice-Consul, Henric Ohngren.
Söderhamn—Vice-Consul, Christoffer Myhre.
,, *Pro-Consul and acting Vice-Consul*, Nils A. Brolin.
Sundsvall—V.-Con., H. A. Carrick.
Västervik—Vice-Con., J. Emil Hagglblad.
Gothenburg—Consul,
Borås—Vice-Consul, Richmond Riley.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, Th. Schèle.
Hälsingborg—Vice-Con., C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.
Karlscrona—Vice-Consul, August Andrék.
Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Einar Petersson
Malmö—Consul, Harry Castleton.
Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles Thorburn.
Warberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson.
Ystad and Åhus—Vice-Consul, Emil A. Borg.

Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President* (1925), Dr. J. M. Musy.
Vice-President (1925), M. H. Häberlin.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council (1925), Dr. A. Maechlar.
Pres. of Council of States (1925), M. J. Andermatt.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Kaeslin.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President* (1925), Dr. Th. Weiss.
Director, International Posts, M. Garbani-Nerini.
Direc., International Telegraphs, M. Etienne.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Dr. E. Röthlisberger.
Direc., Internat. Railway Offices, M. H. Dinkelmann.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. Zingg.

Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
Secretaries of Legation, M. Francis J. Borsinger; M. Walter de Bourg; M. Emile Stutz.
Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and Consul-General, M. Henri Martin.
Adjoint Commercial Attaché, M. Clement Rezzonico.
Chancellor, M. Paul Hilfiker.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50′—47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′—10° 30′ E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, strawplait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel. In 1923 there were 3,593 miles of railway in working order, 25,338 miles of telegraph line, 426,460 miles of telephone line, and 3,929 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council of 198 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; *then* Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismtd. branches only; *then* [Landsturm to age 48]. *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary:* Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary:* Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities:* Bâle, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

* The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is *generally* succeeded by the Vice-President.

	1925.	
Public revenue	*Francs.	309,660,000
Public expenditure	,,	344,070,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1925).....	,,	2,200,500,000
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£92.133,000	£99.305,000
Total exports	73,077,000	82,083,000
Imports from U.K.	7,216,000	7,294,726
Exports to U.K.	14,408,000	15,677,002

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 104,626. Other large towns are Zürich (207,161), Bâle (135,976), Geneva (135,059), St. Gallen (70,437), and Lausanne (68,533).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berne).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (1924) £3,750
2nd Secretary, G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.
Mil. Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, Miss Howden,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. Küpfer.
Neuchatel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury.
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. A. Fallet.
Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haag.
,, *Pro-Consuls*, Alfred Fluhmann; A. R. Cackett.
Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.
,, *Vice-Consul*, L. A. Cazalet.
,, *Pro-Consul*, John O'Donnell.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, M. Galland.
Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod, M.B.E.
Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), L. E. Keyser.
,, *Vice-Consul*, C. G. Kemball (*acting*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, F. J. Smith.
Davos—Consul, W. G. Lockett.
Lucerne—Vice-Consul, A. S. Hamner.
Lugano—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.S.I.
St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, *Basle*. (Branch at *Lausanne*.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers, and General Gourand occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (*q.v.*). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State (the details of the amalgamation have not yet been worked out), and the *State of the Alaouites* again becomes independent. The actual form of government differs in each of the States, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and Asiatic Turkey was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh-ibn-Omar remaining in Kemalist territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezrieh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shiites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60 000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Ommayedes (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of

* Estimated.

Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *vid* Homs, was re-opened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mameltein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, and with Transjordania (Kerak) and The Hedjas, *vid* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *vid* Damascus, have been recently developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Beyrout.

In the Autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18th, and the city was bombarded by French artillery. It was afterwards reported that the Azm Palace had been destroyed by shell fire, and the Street Called Straight reduced to ruins. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the Governor-General (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet.

Beyrout is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Great Lebanon. Damascus was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new Unified State.

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *Etat du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of Syria, M. Henri de Jouvenel.
Governor of the Great Lebanon, M. Léon Cayla.
Beyrout—British Cons.-Gen., H. E. Satow, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, N. Mayers (*actg.*).
,, *Pro-Consul*, M. Arab.
Aleppo—Consul, W. Hough.
,, *Pro-Consul*, A. Akras.
Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.
Damascus—Consul, W. A. Smart.
,, *Vice-Consul*, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.
,, *Pro-Consul*, Yusuf Teen.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsular, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 42,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semiryechensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khokhand (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Adijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY.

President of the Turkish Republic, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal *Pasha*.
President of the Council of Ministers, Ismet *Pasha*.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Rushdi *Bey*.
National Defence, Rejeb *Bey*.
Interior, Jemil *Bey*.
Justice, Mahmoud Essad *Bey*.
Finance, Hassan *Bey*.
Public Instruction, Hamdullah Subhi *Bey*.
Public Works, Suleiman Sirri *Bey*.
Public Health, Refik *Bey*.
Commerce, Ali Jenani *Bey*.
Agriculture, Sabri *Bey*.
Marine, Ihsan *Bey*.

President of the National Assembly, General Kiazim *Pasha*.
1st Vice-President, Ismet *Bey*.
2nd ,, Ali Surouri *Bey*.
3rd ,, Refet *Bey*.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ahmed Férid *Bey*, 69 Portland Place, W. 1.
1st Secretaries, Kemal *Bey*; Chevky *Pasha*.
2nd Sec., Orhan Halid *Bey*.
3rd Sec., Védad *Bey*.
Archivist, Izzeddine *Bey*.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299–1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great

part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876–1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sèvres*, which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August–September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sèvres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and came into force as between Great Britain and Turkey on Aug. 6, 1924. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese, and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq. miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosporus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (200,000 sq. miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. Alexandretta or Iskanderun, the chief port and an important strategical centre, secures the command of the Beilan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now part of the Turkish Republic, and is under the control of the National Assembly at Angora.

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI. Vehiduddin fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. Abdul Mejid was a direct descendant from Othman, and bore the "sword of Allah" girded upon Sultan Selim in 1517. On October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal *Pasha* President of the Republic; on March 3, 1924, the Grand Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering the Caliph and the other members of the dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Caliph and his family, from which for over four centuries the "Commander of the Faithful" had been drawn, were expelled from Turkey on March 4, 1924, and the

remaining members of the dynasty within the next few weeks. The *Grand National Assembly* is a single chamber legislature, which delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to the Assembly for their actions.

Religion.—The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aidin, Adana, and Messina. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, nuts, olives valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, raisin and figs, and to a less extent, coffee. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Broussa and Ismidt. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £T25,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £T45,000,000 (£T1 = £10). In 1913–14 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was approximately 20 per cent., in 1923 it had fallen to 17·3 per cent., and for the first half year of 1924 to 17·3 per cent.

Communications.—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor there are 1,860 miles, consisting of the Anatolian Railway (645 miles), Baghdad Railway (393 miles), Smyrna-Aidin (376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba (420 miles), and Mudania-Brussa (26 miles). There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—The Budget estimates in their final form for the financial year 1925–26 showed expenditure amounting to £170,245,932 as against revenue estimated at £153,046,854, thus leaving a deficit of £17,199,078. The National Debt of Turkey at the commencement of the financial year 1923-24 amounted to £441,503,196, as against £127,561,342 at the same date in 1913, both amounts being exclusive of the kilometric guarantees for railways and pensions; but the amount stated for 1923–24 is subject to considerable modification, as the final repartition of the pre-war public debt of Turkey will eventually be distributed between Turkey and her detached territories. The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (*Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders*); M. F. de Closières (*French*), M. B. Nogara (*Italian*), Djavid Bey (*Turkish*), A. H. Reid (*Imperial Ottoman Bank*). *Imperial Commissary*, Zekiai Bey; *General Manager*, M. Grasset. Sir Adam Block and M. de Closières preside alternately.

	1923.
Total Imports	£T145,000,000
Total Exports	85,040,000
Imports from U.K.	£4,213,000
Exports to U.K.	3,158,000

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Republican Government, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. CONSTANTINOPLE, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364; population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (50,000), Scutari in Anatolia (50,000), Cæserea (50,000), Marash (50,000), Sivas or Sebasteia (45,000), Adana (45,000), Trebizond (30,000), and Alexandretta (10,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna; the preceding figures are estimates of Oct., 1923.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

Ambassador. *Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary*, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1924) £7,000
Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Hoare.
1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.
2nd Secretaries, R. H. Hadow, M.C., P. M. Broadmead, M.C.
1st Secretary (local rank), W. S. Edmunds, O.B.E.
2nd ,, ,, W. D. W. Mathews.
3rd ,, ,, A. K. Helm, O.B.E.
Commercial Secretary (and Grade) Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.
Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc.
Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Cunningham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.
,, *Consul*, J. Morgan.
,, *Vice-Consuls*, L. B. Grafftey-Smith; C. J. Cumberbatch; R. E. Ellison (*acting*).
Adana—Consul, L. H. Hurst.
Adrianople—Consul, J. M. Dawkins.
Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.
,, *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Watkinson.
Trebizond—Consul, W. L. C. Knight.
Asst. Clerk and Registrar, Edgar E. D. Gout.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, W. D. Middleton Edwards.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna.

UKRAINE. *See* Russia.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1923–1927), Señor Dr. Jose Serrato, *assumed office* March, 1923.
President, Administrative Council, Señor Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.
Interior, Señor Rufino Dominguez.
War and Marine, Gen. Segundo Bazzano.
Public Works, Señor J. A. Alvarez Cortes.
Finance, Señor Ricardo Cosio.
Industries, Señor César Mayo Gutierrez.
Public Instruction, Dr. Carlos Marion Prando.

Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.
Legation, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S.W. 7.
1st Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Consul-General, Señor Abelardo Rey O'Shanahan, Temple House, Temple, Avenue, E.C. 4.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°—35° S. and long. 53° 25′—57° 42′ W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1923, of 1,662,116.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726–1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (8,431,613 in 1924) and sheep (14,443,341 in 1924), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapiru. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and bloodstock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1925), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,039 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1923–24.	1924–25.
Revenue	$43,086,702	$45,182,207
Expenditure	43,004,991	45,120,051
Total Debt (July 31, 1925)		$191,100,339

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	$50,510,218	$62,228,753
Total Exports	87,530,583	107,537,141
Imports from U.K.	11,592,449	11,392,159
Exports to U.K.	25,536,667	24,253,643

CAPITAL, Montevidéo. Pop. (1924), 450,000. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Calle Trienta y Tres 1282, Monte Video).
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925)..... £3,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. V. Bettington, O.M.G.
Sec. to H. M. Minister, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.
Chaplain, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.
Montevidéo—Vice-Consul, H. W. Reid Brown.
" (*do.*)—Lieut.-Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—Vice-Consul, L. A. Gepp.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. H. Poulton.
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett, M.B.E.
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, A. M. Dick.
Salto—Vice-Consul, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY, Calle Rincon 508, Montevidéo.

Montevidéo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922–29), Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez.
Vice-President, José Vicente Gomez.
Interior, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya.
Foreign Affairs, Pedro Itriago Chacin.
Hacienda (Treasury), M. Centeno Graü.
Fomento (Public Development), Dr. A. Alamo.
Obras Públicas (Public Works), Tomas Bueno.
Education, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez.
War and Navy, C. Giménez Rebolledo.

Envoy Extraordinary in London, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.
Secretary, Julio F. Méndez.
Commercial Agent, E. Arroyo Lameda.
Consul, London, Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104 High Holborn, W.C. 1. (*V.-Cons.*, C. Heyden.)
Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.

Consulates at *Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport*, and *Southampton*.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between 1°40′ S. lat. and 12° 26′ N. lat. and 59° 52′—73° 15′ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2,411,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonzo de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lastoguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincote and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The costal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulia (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (46,433 metric tons in 1923); cacao (22,420 metric tons in 1923); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£3,228,231	£3,781,855
Expenditure	3,437,784	3,430,301
Debt (June 30, 1924)	...	4,307,173
Total Imports	4,642,226	7,179,327
Total Exports	5,722,733	7,263,546
Imports from U.K.	1,112,574	1,426,084
Exports to U.K.	275,860	303,913

The exchange at par = 25·25 Bs. = £ sterling.

CAPITAL, Carácas. Population (1920), 92,212; other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706), Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prosperi, El Paraiso, Caracas).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, W. Seeds (1925) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, Raymond J. Kirwin.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Caracas—Consul, Henry Arthur Hobson.
Aruba (West Indies)—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rodger.
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, A. V. Burn.
Carupano—Consul Agent, Albert Franceschi.
La Guaira—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, R. J. McDonald.
Puerto Cabello—Vice-Consul, H. F. Worth.
Willemstad (Curacao)—Vice-Consul, Thomas D. Wescott.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

(Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, *born*, Dec. 17, 1888, *acceded*, Aug. 16, 1921, *married*, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.
Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, *born* Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

Premier, M. Pashitch.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Nincitch.
Education, M. Voukitchevitch.
Communications, M. A. Radoyevitch.
Health, M. Slavko Miletitch.
Public Works, M. Uzunovitch.
Agriculture, M. Krsta Miletitch.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. B. Superina.
Public Worship, M. Trifunovitch.
Commerce and Industry, M. Ivan Krajatch.
Mines and Forests, M. Nicola Nikitch.
Finance, M. Stojadinovitch.
Justice, M. Marko Djuritchitch.
Interior, M. Boza Maksimovitch.
War, General Dushan Trifunovitch.
Unification of the Laws, M. M. Irshkitch.
Agrarian Reform, M. P. Raditch.

Minister in London, Monsieur Georges Diouritch.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. G. V. Todorovitch.
Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.
Secretary, M. N. Voulovitch.
Attachés, M. S. Koyitch; M. V. Andjeikovitch.
Military Attaché, Col. G. Ostoyitch, K.C.V.O., C.B.

The area and population of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are approximately as under:—

District.	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Banat (part)	6,000	800,000
Bosnia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,527	270,000
Carniola (part)	2,500	350,000
Styria (part)	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

Montenegro (*Tzrna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. On Nov. 29, 1918, the National Skupshtina deposed King Nicholas, and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cettinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia, and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in 1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S.C.S. Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used by river steamers. In January, 1923, a French company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Paris and Belgrade. The Army on a peace footing consists of 130,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and nominally compulsory, but the attendance does not exceed 25 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture, and the crops of 1922 were of average quality, enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 660,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 28 per cent. and Austria 23 per cent.

Revenue, 1924-25	*Dinars* 10,405,000,000
Expenditure do.	10,405,000,000
National Debt (Jan. 1, 1924):—	
Serbian Foreign Debt	*Francs* 780,030,000
S.C.S. Foreign Debt	$65,414,997
S.C.S. Internal Debt	*Dinars* 629,150,000
War Debt to France	*Francs* 1,486,581,250
War Debt to Gt. Britain	£29,905,110
Relief Credits	£2,387,717
Total Exports (1924)	*Dinars* 9,538,774,003
Total Imports (1924)	„ 8,221,744,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	£494,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£1,122,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel; population about 120,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000; Liubliana 60,000; Sarejevo 50,000; Novi Sad 40,000; Split 30,000; Nish 25,000; Cettinje 5,000.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.
(Gracanicka Ulica 22, Belgrade).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, H. W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1925) £3,000
2nd Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.
3rd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Commercial Secretary, (*and Grade*), Capt. E. M. Harvey, M.C., O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. L. H. Giles, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Archivist, C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—Vice-Consul, Charles L. Blakeney.
Cettinje—Vice-Consul, Capt. Ralph H. T. Smith.
Sarajevo—Consul, C. A. Greig.
Gravoso—Vice-Consul, R. K. Leeper.
Uskub—Vice-Consul, D. J. Footman.
Lissa—Consular Agent, S. Topic.
Zagreb—Consul, G. T. Maclean.
Spalato—Consular Agent, N. Peric.

Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Transit, 2½ days.

THE International Institute of Agriculture was originally founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention has now risen to 71, and not only may the Institute fairly be regarded as, in a sense, the pioneer of official international institutions, but it is in fact to-day the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent 80 per cent. of the territorial area, and over 90 per cent. of the population, of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds:—

Abyssinia.
Argentina.
Austria.
Belgium.
  Belgian Congo.
Brazil.
Bulgaria
Chile.
China.
Colombia.
Costa-Rica
Cuba.
Czechoslovakia.
Denmark.
Ecuador.
Egypt.
Estonia.
Finland.
France.
  Algeria.
  French West Africa.
  Indo-China.
  Madagascar.
  Morocco.
  Tunis.
Germany.
Great Britain and
    Northern Ireland.
  Australia.
  British India.
  Canada.
  Irish Free State.
  New Zealand.
  Union of South
    Africa.
Greece.
Guatemala.
Haiti.
Hungary.
Italy.
  Eritrea.
  Cyrenaica.
  Italian Somaliland.
  Tripoli.
Japan.
Latvia.
Lithuania.
Luxemburg
Mexico.
Netherlands.
  Dutch East Indies.
Nicaragua
Norway.
Panama.
Paraguay
Persia.
Peru.
Poland.
Portugal.
Rumania.
Russia.
San Marino.
Spain.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
Turkey.
United States.
  Hawaii.
  Philippine Islands
  Porto Rico.
  Virgin Islands.
Uruguay.
Yugo-Slavia.

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the original Convention as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

(*a*) Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

(*b*) Communicate all such information to persons interested as soon as possible;

(*c*) Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

(*d*) Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

(*e*) Study questions concerning agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

(*f*) Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions, after the preliminary study of all requisite sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other agricultural Congresses and Societies, or by scientific and learned bodies, &c.

All questions affecting the economic interests, the legislation or the administration of any particular State are outside the competence of the Institute.

In accordance with the terms of the Treaty, the Institute has its seat in Rome, and is established in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H.M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, resident in Rome, acting as the executive of a larger body of national representatives, known as the General Assembly, which normally holds biennial meetings at the Institute. The detailed work is distributed between the following offices: (1) the General Secretariat or administrative department, with which is also particularly connected the Section of Agricultural Legislation; (2) the General Statistical Bureau; (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Science; (4) the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence.

The life of the Institute as an advisory international institution covers a period during the greater part of which, owing to the almost universal state of war, it was a matter of practical impossibility for definite action to be undertaken for the promotion of international understandings in regard to agricultural questions, such action being among the chief duties of the Institute. It has, however, exercised considerable influence upon the organisation of agricultural statistics in the various countries, and has taken the initiative in promoting international conferences on plant diseases, olive-fly and locust control, and agricultural meteorology, which have resulted either in the drafting of conventions, or the establishment of permanent organisations.

As occasion demands, the Institute collaborates with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, and sent experts in 1922 on equal terms with those bodies to the Economic Congress at Genoa. A joint Standing Committee, including three representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and three representatives of the Permanent Committee of the Institute, with power to invite expert members from either institution and others to attend meetings, was established in 1922. The Institute is also taking steps to extend its relations with non-official international institutions dealing with agricultural questions, and is represented at the most important international agricultural congresses.

The general diffusion of information on agricultural questions is mainly carried out by means of periodical publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in Spanish, Italian and German.

The Institute publishes two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural*

Statistics and the *International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation*, a monthly bulletin entitled the *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics*, and two quarterly reviews, the *International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture* and the *International Review of Agricultural Economics*. These periodical publications are from time to time supplemented by monographs based on special research or specially acquired information.

The Library of the Institute, which contains nearly 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 70,000 unbound volumes of periodicals from all parts of the world, offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and may be freely consulted by all properly accredited persons. Some 3,500 periodicals are regularly received by the Institute Library.

Among special features in the work of the current year (1925) may be mentioned the initiation of a scheme for a World Agricultural Census, which it is hoped may take place in 1930–31, and the preparation for a World Forestry Congress to be held at the Institute in May, 1926, immediately before the eighth meeting of the General Assembly.

President: His Exc. Prof. G. De Michelis, Delegate of Italy.
Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop, Delegate of France.
British Delegate: Sir Thomas Elliott, Bt., K.C.B.
United States Delegate: Prof. Asher Hobson.
General Secretary: Prof. Carlo Dragoni.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1907–1925.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry, (*c*) Medicine or Physiology, (*d*) Literature, and (*e*) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. *The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death*, Dec. 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below *see* former issues of WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(*a*) Physics, (*b*) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(*c*) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(*d*) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storthing—(*e*) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year	(*a*) Physics	(*b*) Chemistry.	(*c*) Medicine or Physiology.	(*d*) Literature.	(*e*) Peace.
1907	A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	E. T. Moneta. L. Renault.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff	R. Eucken	K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer.
1909	G. Marconi F. Braun	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlöf	Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert.
1910	J. D. van der Waals	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	V. Grignard P. Sabatier	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	H. Kamerlingh Onnes	A. Werner	C. Richet	Rabindranath Tagore	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	*No award*	*No award.*
1915	W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg	R. Willstätter	*No award*	Romain Rolland	*No award.*
1916	*No award*	*No award*	*No award*	V. von Heidenstam	*No award.*
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	*No award*	*No award*	K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan	Comité International de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	F. Haber	*No award*	*No award*	*No award.*
1919	J. Stark	*No award*	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	*No award*	Anatole France	K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof	J. Benavente	F. Nansen
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod	W. B. Yeats.	*No award.*
1924	*Reserved*	*Reserved*	W. Einthoven	W. Reymont	*Reserved.*
1925	The decisions regarding the Nobel Prizes 1925 will be taken later in 1925.				

AFFORESTATION.

THE Forestry Act of 1919, under which the Forestry Commission was established, was passed with the following objects:—(1) to increase the supplies of home grown timber in view of the anxiety and waste caused by reliance on imported timber during the war: (2) to provide a reserve against the time when the exhaustion of the virgin forests of the world begins to be acutely felt; (3) to secure the increased employment and increased production which follow the conversion of waste land or poor pasture into forest. The area actually planted by the Commission in the five years, 1919-1924, was 39,469 acres, of which 37,790 acres were planted with conifers and 1,679 acres with hardwoods. A part only of this area can be deemed to have been "afforested." The Commissioners had to decide whether they would confine their efforts to the afforestation of new areas, or include the planting of felled woodlands. They decided to include the latter where there was no hope of their being replanted otherwise; 27,817 acres have, in fact, been afforested, and 11,652 acres, acquired in a derelict condition, replanted. The proportion of hardwoods has fallen short of the area which the Commissioners desired to plant. Grants made to public bodies and private individuals have resulted in the planting (or preparation, with undertaking to plant) of 42,082 acres. The total area planted under the auspices of the Commission was thus 81,551 acres.

The area of plantable land acquired is 141,470 acres, of which approximately 100,000 acres represents an addition to the existing forest area, the remainder being felled or devastated woodlands. It has been the policy of the Commissioners to restrict acquisitions so far as possible to land of little value for any other purpose. Considerable areas of such land have been obtained—in some cases almost derelict but suitable for timber growing—in Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Dorset, Hampshire, and in Scotland. The average cost of plantable land acquired by purchase in the years 1919-1924 was approximately £3 8s. per acre. This includes (a) the cost of any unplantable land inseparable from the plantable; (b) buildings which in many cases the Commissioners have been able to adapt to their purposes, thus saving considerable expenditure, and (c) in some cases the value of the standing timber. Excluding these items, the planting land itself has probably not cost more than £1 15s. 4d. per acre on the average. The cost of land acquired by lease and feu is approximately 2s. 3d. per acre.

In addition to the Crown lands, there are now 34 planting centres in process of planting in England and Wales, and 28 in Scotland. The largest continuous stretch of planting land which has been acquired is in the Thetford district of East Anglia. Here a forest of 20,000 acres is in the making, and is thus comparable in size with the New Forest. The actual work of planting, weeding and beating up, including the cost of plants, preparation and fencing, but not overhead charges, is stated by the Commissioners to cost now on an average about £7 10s. an acre.

AMUNDSEN'S FLIGHT.

THE heroic story of Arctic exploration has been further enriched by the remarkable attempt of Captain Amundsen during the past year to reach the North Pole by sea-plane. On May 21, two planes carrying Amundsen and his five comrades started from Spitzbergen on their 700 mile flight to the Pole, which it was estimated might be reached in eight hours. After covering over 600 miles in this time, however, the machines were compelled to descend, partly for the purpose of getting their bearings, on a water lane cutting through the ice, no more suitable landing place being available. Observations during the flight northwards had shown an area of about 100,000 square kilometres, reaching to about 88·30 degrees north, without any indication of land, and the explorers came to the conclusion that it is improbable that any land is likely to be found further north on this side of the Norwegian Arctic Ocean. In view of the impossibility of landing at the Pole with an opportunity to take observations and soundings, it was decided to lay a return course further east in order to cross hitherto undiscovered tracts. But very shortly the planes were frozen in, and for the following 24 days the explorers had to work, in the face of tremendous difficulties, to get one of the planes clear. Eventually one plane was freed, and on June 14 an unsuccessful attempt to start was made. All stores and equipment which could be discarded were then thrown overboard, and another start tried. This, too, was a failure owing to the state of the snow and the absence of wind. The following day—June 15—had been fixed earlier as the latest day on which the explorers must decide whether or not they were to give up the idea of trying to escape by air, and instead, to attempt to return on foot. Happily the last desperate effort to get the plane under way was successful, and a course was set for North Cape, North East Land. This point was reached after an exciting flight, partly through fog, in 8¼ hours. Owing to the fog, the area observed on the return journey amounted to only 60,000 square kilometres. Altogether the expedition observed a total of 10,000 square kilometres of hitherto unexplored area. Although the main object of the great enterprise was not achieved, the practicability of carrying out polar exploration work from the air has been proved, and further aerial expeditions will doubtless, in the near future, add to our knowledge of the unexplored polar regions.

BRITISH LEGION.

THE Fourth Annual Conference of the British Legion opened on May 31, 1925, at Queen's Hall, London, at which Earl Haig, Earl Jellicoe and Prince Arthur of Connaught addressed nearly 500 delegates from branches all over the country. The British Legion now possesses a Royal Charter, and has organised two British Legions in Ireland. During the past year the net gain has been 103 new branches, whilst in the women's section 101 new branches have been opened. The Poppy Day Collection of the anniversary of the Armistice, 1924, resulted in £347,403 gross, an increase of £83,000 on the previous year. A tubercular settlement at Maidstone, Kent, was taken over in April, 1925, for the treatment of ex-service men. A training scheme exists for preparing ex-service men and their families for overseas settlement. Unfortunately, a large number of ex-service men are still numbered amongst the almost permanently unemployed.

The British Legion was represented at the Rome Conference of the F.I.D.A.C.—the International Ex-Service Men's Organisation—in September. (See also paragraph headed F.I.D.A.C.)

BROADCASTING.

CONSIDERABLE further developments have taken place in the broadcasting service during the past year, and it is claimed that since the opening of the new high-power station at Daventry, 85 per cent. of the population of the British Isles can receive broadcasting on a crystal set. The number of receiving licences issued has continued to increase, and it was stated by the Postmaster-General that the approximate number in force on April 30, 1925, was 1,356,000. As regards the programmes, the aim of the Broadcasting Company has been to maintain a high level, and it has been contended by some critics that the standard of musical entertainments which have been broadcast has been rather too high for the majority of listeners. Improvements have been made in transmission, an important contributing factor being the improvements in the design and arrangement of the transmitting studios. It is probable that the programmes will be strengthened as the result of an agreement reached between the Broadcasting Company and associations representing the entertainment industry. The agreement provides, *inter alia*, that excerpts from stage performances, not exceeding 26 per annum, may be broadcast, the duration of these excerpts not normally to exceed 30 minutes. No objection will in future be made to theatrical artists being employed for broadcasting. Unfortunately no agreement had been reached at the time of going to press between the Broadcasting Company and the concert industry, and until such an agreement is arrived at many eminent concert artists will be unable to give listeners the pleasure of hearing them by wireless. The use of broadcasting as an auxiliary to education has now passed the experimental stage, and the transmissions of lectures to schools throughout the country will doubtless be considerably increased in the near future. Further progress is likely in the direction of the provision of adequate alternative programmes for all listeners, and in the international development of broadcasting. A new international receiving station has been erected at Hayes, in Kent, and it is possible that early in 1926 arrangements will have been completed which will enable British listeners to hear some of the best Continental and American programmes. The series of tests carried out by the International Wireless Bureau at Geneva in the autumn of 1925 should result in a more satisfactory distribution of wave-lengths for broadcasting stations throughout Europe, and this will be an important step towards the regular interchange of European programmes. The agreement between the Post Office and the Broadcasting Company, which forms the basis of the existing broadcasting service, expires on December 31, 1926, and in August last the Postmaster-General announced that a committee had been formed "to advise as to the proper scope of the broadcasting service and as to the management, control and finance thereof after the expiry of the existing licence on December 31, 1926." He added that the committee would indicate what changes in the law, if any, were desirable in the interests of broadcasting service. The members of the committee are:—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (chairman), Lord Rayleigh, Lord Blanesburgh, the Right Hon. Ian Macpherson, M.P., The Right Hon. W. Graham, M.P., Sir Thomas Royden, Dame Meriel Talbot, Sir Henry Hadow, Captain Ian Fraser, M.P., and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

SEVERAL problems of general importance were considered by the Church Congress, which met at Eastbourne during October, the proceedings providing a proof that the Church of England is fully alive to issues which are vital to the Nation, as well as to those affecting the ecclesiastical world. The President, the Bishop of Winchester, led the way in his opening address, when he examined the present-day unrest and its causes and condemned Communism, and the Archbishop of Canterbury sounded the same note in a striking sermon in which he urged the Ministry to equip itself more carefully in order to meet the demands of an educated public. The average Church of England sermons, the Primate declared, had not kept pace with educational advances. The average preaching of to-day was less thoughtful, less painstaking, than it was in their fathers' days, and they needed more midnight oil, or forenoon hours, with closed doors, steady, if miscellaneous study, and big notebooks.

The question of racial equality aroused one of the most interesting discussions of the Congress. Lord Willingdon, a former Governor of Bombay and Madras, said it resolved itself very largely into consideration of the future relations of white and coloured races, and he expressed his conviction that the white races must realise the necessity of treating all coloured men in a spirit of absolute equality and abandon the attitude of colour superiority. Similar advice was given by Mr. J. H. Oldham, the missionary, who declared that many Moslems were turning to Bolshevism for the sole reason that they felt that the Bolshevists treated them as equals, while the Western Nations did not. Among the other problems dealt with by the Congress were education, discipline in modern life, the League of Nations, and the industrial situation.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

THE 57th Annual Congress of the Co-operative Societies of the U.K. was held at Southport on June 1-3, 1925. Whilst the Co-operative Union is a federation of approximately 1,300 societies, with a shareholding membership of 4,500,000, practically all of whom are purchasing members also, only 559 societies were represented at the Congress. The delegates taking part numbered 1,709 under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Dudley, a director of the C.W.S.

In development, the greatest step of the year has been the establishment of an agricultural department in the Co-operative Union. Politically, the Co-operative Movement desires to maintain its freedom, but with so many of the Labour Leaders being co-operators there is a distinct touch of Labour Party policy in Co-operative politics. The Congress passed a resolution to instruct the parliamentary party to make definite arrangements with the Labour Party, that constituences at the next election shall be divided between Co-operative and Labour candidates, and so obviate internecine contests.

Though the vast bulk of the members are employees, the Co-operative Societies cannot be considered as good employers. Only sixty societies have superannuation schemes for employees, and an appeal was made for an extension in this direction at the Congress. Every employee must be a member of the trade union for his industry. Machinery is being established to settle labour disputes amongst employees of the societies; certainly a conciliation scheme was necessary, as 10,000 employees of the retail societies in the North were on strike for five days, at the end of March, on the wages question.

It is noteworthy that during the mining crisis of August, when the nation was face to face with a general strike, consequent upon trade unionists threatening to withdraw all labour where the use of coal or substitute for coal was involved, mention was made that the labour leaders looked to the Co-operative Societies to take over the provision and distribution of food and other essentials to the men on strike. Though the idea of national catering was accepted in the form of not publicly declining the offer, it is only too obvious that the task would have been beyond the societies, and that one section of the population could not be served whilst the other starved.

Belfast has been chosen for the 1926 Congress, May 24-27.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

No definite progress can be reported in Co-partnership. Notwithstanding the endeavours of certain politicians as well as organisations of employers to popularise schemes of co-partnership, or profit-sharing in industry, there is very little response from the employees. The Trades Union Congress in September, 1925, at Scarborough, condemned co-partnership in a composite resolution against capitalism, the card vote figures being 2,456,000 to 1,218,000. With the labour leaders antagonistic in most part against co-partnery, it is not to be wondered at that schemes fail to materialise.

It is understood that altogether 493 profit-sharing schemes had been begun since statistics have been collected or co-partnery has existed. Of these only 236 were still in operation at the end of 1924. For the 174 schemes in respect to which details are available the average bonus paid to employees was £8 3*s.* 2*d.* for the year, or the equivalent of an addition of 4·9 per cent. on the earnings for the year.

The total employees of the 225 establishments with 236 schemes was returned as 340,000, of whom one-half were entitled to participate in the profit-sharing. The engineering and metal trades showed the largest number with 57,000 employees, but the profit division was in the reverse ratio; that only approximately 6*d.* weekly per head as profit was divided might be expected from the general slump in the industry. The electricity, gas and water supply companies had 40,000 work-people in the schemes, and they averaged 3*s.* weekly in profit-sharing. High division of profits was shown in the returns of four financial houses employing 24,633 men and women who averaged a yearly bonus of £12 0*s.* 9*d.* whilst the merchants and retail traders could furnish particulars of an average addition to wages of 9·8 per cent. in the nineteen small schemes covering 5,042 workpeople. In the five agricultural schemes two failed to pay a bonus.

F.I.D.A.C.

THE Sixth Annual Conference of the Inter-Allied Federation of Ex-Service Men (*Federation Inter-Alliée des Anciens Combattants*) was held at Rome, September 7-14, 1925, with Commander Rossi, of Italy, in the chair. The United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Serbia, and the U.S.A. were represented; two women delegates from each country were admitted for the first time. Resolutions were passed pledging the Federation to employ all efforts to prevent the outbreak of a new war, that the Communist propaganda had become an international danger, asking for more pressure upon the former enemy countries for the settlement of their debts to the Allies, dealing with the employment of ex-Service men and so forth. The Boy Scout movement came in for especial praise on the part of the delegates, and they hoped with the aid of the extension of that movement to secure the peace of Europe and the world.

THE FOOD COUNCIL.

ONE of the first acts of Mr. Baldwin's Government was to set up a Royal Commission on Food Prices, with Sir Auckland Geddes as chairman, to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the wholesale and retail trades in articles of food of general consumption so far as they affected prices. After an investigation extending over several months, the Commission recommended the establishment of a permanent Food Council of twelve members, of whom two men and two women were to represent the consumer, to maintain a continuous supervision over the staple food trades, with powers to report to Parliament any firm or association acting against the public interest. The Commission also advised the compulsory registration of retail butchers by the local authorities and recommended the Food Council to watch closely future developments in connection with the import of meat from the Argentine. The view was expressed that the time had come to equip some body with power to deal with monopolies, trusts and combines.

The Council was set up in July under the chairmanship of Lord Bradbury, and appointed an executive committee to be more or less in permanent session. The price of bread was first dealt with, and after investigating the matter the Council invited representative bakers to discuss with them the question of an immediate reduction. Within a few weeks the quartern loaf was reduced one halfpenny to 9½*d.*, owing, as the bakers claimed, to the fall in the price of flour; but the Council declared that this was not enough. Subsequently they invited bakers who were selling under that price to communicate with them so that the consumers could be informed, and immediately the general price was reduced to 9*d.* The Council also considered the price of milk and short weight and measure.

HOUSING.

THE housing shortage still remains a very serious question, in spite of the number of houses which have been built since the war by local authorities and private builders, and it is clear that the requirements of the country for houses will not be overtaken for many years. Indeed, the financial year ended March 31, 1925, was the first year since the war when the houses built covered not only the number required for the

normal increase in the population but made some inroad on the war deficiency. The yearly totals of new houses completed since the war by local authorities and private enterprise are as follows:—1920, 15,811; 1921, 86,669; 1922, 102,298; 1923, 80,816; 1924, 121,679; 1925 (first six months), 60,982; total, 1920 to June 30, 1925, 468,255. An interesting chart was prepared by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association in September last, based on official figures, showing the numbers of houses built under the Addison Acts of 1919, the Chamberlain Act of 1923, and the Wheatley Act of 1924. The total houses built under these Acts, by local authorities and private enterprise, and by unassisted private enterprise, are as follows:—

1919 Act by local authorities	172,794
1919 Act by private builders	39,186
Unassisted private enterprise—	
Rated at not more than £26	117,587
Rated at over £26	42,979
1923 Act by assisted private enterprise	65,484
1923 Act by local authorities	23,943
1924 Act by local authorities	6,282
	468,255

During the past year there has been much discussion and research work in connection with the possibility of finding suitable new building materials and new methods of house construction, by means of which the rate of building could be improved to a greater extent than is possible with the standard brick construction which has hitherto been used. Up to the present, however, no very fruitful results have been forthcoming. In particular, attention has been directed to a new type of house faced externally with steel sheeting, and demonstration houses of various types employing this and other new materials, and built on new lines, have been erected by many local authorities to enable the public to make comparisons of their merits. The general position with regard to housing made an extension of rent control imperative, and the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions Continuation) Act, 1925, was passed to extend the period of absolute control until December 25, 1927, in England, and May 28, 1928, in Scotland, and to extend the provisions of Part II. of the Act of 1923, relating to the protection of sitting tenants, for a further five years.

LABOUR PARTY.

THE 25th Annual Conference of the Labour Party was held at Liverpool, September 28—October 2, with Mr. C. T. Cramp, N.U.R., in the chair. Practically all trade unions taking part in the Trade Union Congress were represented, plus delegates from local Labour and national Socialist societies. The resolution that "No member of the Communist Party shall be eligible to become a member of any affiliated local Labour Party or be entitled to remain a member" was carried by 2,870,000 votes to 321,000. A further recommendation that trade unions should refrain from nominating or electing delegates who were known members of non-affiliated political parties, including Communists, was also carried by 2,692,000 to 480,000. These votes were equivalent to the total exclusion of Communists within the Labour Party.

A resolution for the State ownership and control of banks and credit was carried unanimously, but an amendment to refrain from compensating stock holders beyond £5,000 each was lost. The capital levy took a secondary place in the financial discussions. The "Chancellor" in the Labour "Shadow Cabinet" was so cautious in his explanation that it seemed as if a free and unfettered hand was demanded in financial affairs.

FOUR GROUP ALLIANCE.

AT the Transport Workers Conference, Sept., 1921, Mr. A. Gosling outlined a programme of an alliance that would lead to one trade union for all. The Triple Alliance died with the "Black Friday" fiasco of 1921. At the meeting of the Miners' Federation Executive Meeting of Feb. 25, 1925, Mr. Cook, Gen. Sec., reported correspondence with the trade unions of railwaymen, engineers and transport workers on the subject of an alliance. Meetings between representatives of miners and other unions separately, were held in March, to discuss the project, and on June 4 a private delegate conference was held. Nine unions were represented from mining, transport, railway, engineering and shipbuilding organisations. The forward step was taken of calling for two representatives from each group to concentrate on the project. On July 21, a draft constitution of the new Industrial, or Four Group, Alliance was made public.

The objects were defined in clause 1 as, *inter alia*, "mutual support . . . . in defending the hours of labour and wage standards, and securing advancement of the standard of living, or to take action to secure acceptance of, or to defend, any principle of industrial character which may be deemed vital . . ." Apparently the constitution went considerably further than many of the individual constitutions of the unions concerned. The members were presumed to be discussing the proposals through the next three months, whilst in September the Transport Workers' Union put into action a ballot of members on the scheme. In August, invitations were extended also to the Electrical Trades and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation to link up with the proposed Alliance. The committee responsible for the Constitution met on Sept. 1 and admitted the receipt of a number of proposals for amendment. Apparently the National Union of Railwaymen are fundamentally antagonistic, for it seems that they cannot accept the Constitution until every effort has been exhausted to obtain unity amongst the three railway trade unions—an almost impossibility in view of the constant friction between the N.U.R. and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

MR. F. W. BIRCHENOUGH (Cotton Spinners and Twiners) presided at the 26th Annual Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Blackpool on July 10, 1925. He asked trade unionists to realise the ideal of the founders—"a federation of all trade unions within the British Isles to combat the huge combinations of employers' organisations, giving each union local authority and action with the knowledge at all times it had the backing of all other unions." An amendment proposing the class war to the address in favour of peaceful negotiations was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The annual report issued by the Secretary (Mr. W. A. Appleton) showed a decline in membership as represented by the aggregates of the federated societies. The 1925 total was 830,316 compared with 920,050 of 1924 and 1,583,058 of 1922. The present (1925) total is less than any year since 1911. Excuses given for the decline were poverty of trade unions, amalgamations of trade unions, and the falling off of membership of individual organisations.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

PRIOR to the opening of the 33rd Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party at Gloucester on April 12, 1925, the National Council issued a report in which it was claimed that the number of branches had grown in the past year from 772 to 1,028 with an accompanying increase of 10,000 in membership. Mr. C. Allen's presidential speech outlined the plan of a concentrated attack for "a universal living wage dictated by the needs of a civil existence and not dependent upon the varying fortunes of each industry." As each industry failed to produce the ever increasing needs, so it would be taken over by the State to be scientifically organised. The banks would be transferred with the control of credit to the nation and the import of all food and raw materials would devolve upon the Government.

The delegates passed unanimously a resolution proclaiming capitalism as a failure and socialism as a remedy, whilst by 386 votes to 210 liberty of action was given to M.P.s on credits for the fighting Services. Other resolutions passed included abolition of capital punishment, evacuation of Egypt by British, a new constitution for India leading to self-government in a co-operative commonwealth, and usual items of socialist nature.

A Glasgow Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held Jan. 11-12 by delegates of the Scottish Party, when proposals were passed in favour of a maximum 40-hour week, trade union amalgamations, factory and workshop committees, raising school leaving age to 15, and state purchase and control of food imports. A special Conference was called for March 1 to consider an industrial policy for the Clyde areas. A permanent committee was appointed to bring forward a scheme to educate the public towards nationalisation of the key industries. The Welsh Independent Labour Party at Newport, on May 31, decided in conference against the establishment of Labour Groups within the Independent Labour Party, on the ground that such would lead to the disappearance of the Independent Labour Party within the Labour Party.

During the early months of 1925, the Independent Labour Party had the use of the Strand Theatre, London, on Sunday evenings for propaganda, whilst in August a Summer School was held at Dunmow when long consideration was given to the various aspects of socialism.

MINORITY MOVEMENT.

THE Minority Movement is really the Communist or Soviet Party at work in the U.K. If not directly organised from Moscow, there is no question that the aims of the Minority Movement are to all intents and purposes the same as those of the Russian Soviets, whilst there is constant touch between them. A Conference of the National Minority Movement was attended at Battersea on January 25, 1925, by 600 delegates, said to represent 38 trade unions, with Mr. T. Mann in the chair. On March 15, a Minority Movement of the Transport Workers had a national conference in London. The 14th Congress of the All-Russian Communist Party was held at Moscow on April 27 and the following days, when in connexion with the gatherings the *Pravda* published statistics showing the strength of the Communist Party in the U.K. was only 45,000. The Annual Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain was held at Glasgow on May 29-30 when 200 delegates were present. A further National Minority Movement Congress took place at Battersea, August 29-30, with Mr. T. Mann in the chair; 600 delegates, including 137 from the provinces, were present. A two-day Scottish Congress of the Communists under the presidency of Mr. W. Gallacher was promoted in Glasgow Sept. 6-7. The one object of the meetings was the attack upon the ordinary leaders of the Trade Unions and the Labour Party, who were accused of not pushing forward the class war. The Labour Party decided to exclude all Communists after the Conference at Liverpool in October, 1925.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

THE second Congress of the Labour and Socialist International, that was constituted at Hamburg in 1923, was held at Marseilles under the presidency of Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., on August 22-27. The secretariat report referred to a "fight against war," and the establishment of "basis towards peace." This organisation is antagonistic to the International that has its centre in Moscow—the report characterised the latter as "Bolshevist groups. . . moving continually towards fresh division and disruption, and for the most part irrevocably towards ultimate dissolution." Considerable difference of opinion was revealed in the discussions on current politics—a position not remarkable in view of the fact that the Conference contained as members at least fifty socialists who had been at some time members of a Cabinet. On actual socialist policy, it was accepted that the day of active revolution was postponed *sine die*, and that the hope of change rested in gradual transition from the present order to the new.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Fifty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Scarborough, under the presidency of Mr. A. B. Swales, on September 7-12, 1925, when 726 delegates had been nominated to attend, to represent 172 trade unions with a total membership of 4,342,982. The advance on last year's figures was 2 delegates and 14,747 unionists. Permission was given to the General Council to obtain more suitable headquarters and to develop publicity and research departments. But a proposal to give more powers to the General Council on the question of a levy and ordering of a strike of an organisation affiliated to one engaged in a trade dispute was referred back for further discussion. Drastic amendments in Unemployment Insurance with real control in the hands of the trade unions met with unanimous approval. Unions were instructed to remove any sex bar and to obtain equal pay for similar work done by the sexes. A policy of amalgamation of trade unions leading up to the ideal of the one big union was carried

by 2,138,000 to 1,787,000, whilst the amendment against the merging of all into the one union was defeated by 2,073,000 to 1,667,000.

A declaration in favour of the organisation of the trade unions with the Labour Parties for the overthrow of capitalism, opposition to all co-partnership, with the urging of strong workshop committees, went through by 2,456,000 to 1,218,000. A long resolution that might be styled anti-Imperialism was carried by 3,082,000 to 79,000. A proposal that National Agreements entered into through the Joint Industrial Councils should be made legally binding as are the awards under the Trade Boards Act was accepted by 2,799,000 to 900,000. The usual string of resolutions proposing all kinds of reforms came under nominal discussion and were accepted.

During 1925 the General Council of the Trades Union Congress attempted to make political capital from unemployment. Unemployed Sunday was celebrated in London and thirty other towns on June 21, under the leadership of the Trades Union Congress. On July 24 a special meeting of the representatives of the unions federated to the Trades Union Congress was held at Westminster, and resolutions were carried unanimously upon unemployment questions. Opportunity was taken at the meeting for the miners' secretary to prepare other trade union leaders for the coal crisis that came a week later.

On April 6 the General Council of the Trades Union Congress received a visit in London from Soviet leaders for discussion "of the ways and means of removing the difficulties in the way of the affiliation of the Russian trade unions to the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions." The result of the conversations was seen from the issue on September 23, on a manifesto from the Joint Advisory Council set up from the meetings in April, in which the closing words were: "Appeals to the workers of every country, to their organisations and leaders, to join their efforts with the British and Russian trade union movements, in order to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working-class unity, and to help them to bring into existence one all-inclusive world-wide federation of trade unions."

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress was engaged constantly throughout the year in trying to settle trade disputes.

LABOUR UNREST.

EMPLOYERS have followed a policy of asking for greater production at lower costs in order to compete with foreign trade. The answer from the trade unions has been no reduction in wages and no increase in hours, with an agitation in favour of higher rates and shorter working days. Competition with foreign countries is to be maintained—in the view of the Labour Leaders—by increase of costs of manufacture abroad, consequent upon the workpeople concerned obtaining a higher standard of remuneration and easier working conditions.

Coal has occupied the stage with its peculiar controversy, behind which is the one demand for State ownership of the mines. Details of the coal struggle and unrest in other important trades are found under separate headings. With few exceptions, the strikes have been small or of very short duration, and all of them could have been obviated if a reasonable sense of compromise had entered into preliminary discussions. The actual numbers concerned in the strikes of the year are given below.

NEW DISPUTES.

	Disputes.	Workpeople involved (in '000's).	Days lost (in '000's).
1923.....	628	343	10,672
1924.....	692	556	8,312
Jan. 1925	35	12	67
Feb. ,, ...	44	13	85
Mar. ,, ...	55	44	161
April ,, ...	44	25	122
May ,, ...	47	27	202
June ,, ...	48	34	281
July ,, ...	45	51	732
Aug. ,, ...	39	218	2,813
Sept. ,, ...	36	41	410

COAL.

THE year 1923 was second only in prosperity to that of 1913 in the mining industry, but the boom was short-lived as it was based upon the dislocation of the Ruhr coalfield. The year 1924 began with an unemployed percentage of only 2 per cent.: as months passed depression set in, and in October the percentage had gone up to 10·3 to fall by December to 7·9. The highest number employed in the mines was reached in May, 1924, with 1,193,668; five months later the figure was 58,288 less. On August 24, 1925, the Labour Exchanges reported the percentage unemployed in the coal mining industry as 22·2. Depression consequent upon loss of foreign trade is undoubtedly responsible for the present trouble, though it must be understood the leaders of the discontent have the single aim of mines nationalisation. On June 30, 1925, the Mining Association gave notice of one month to the Miners' Federation to terminate wages agreement of June, 1924, that had taken the place of the agreement of 1921. A new wages scheme was submitted by the Association, and almost summarily rejected by a National Delegate Federation Meeting on July 3. Cabinet Ministers saw representatives of each side, and on July 13 the Prime Minister announced to the House of Commons he had set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. The Court issued its report on July 28. It summed up with the conclusion "The present crisis . . . . has arisen in the main from without and is due to causes not within the control of either party. These causes are to be found in the operation of national and international disturbances . . . . We venture to think that in taking common counsel together the parties are most likely to find a means of averting its worst consequences." Efforts had been renewed in the meantime to bring the two sides together. The Premier saw them separately, but no agreement was made. Negotiations lasted for the next two days, when Mr. Baldwin announced that work would be continued on the terms of the old agreement with a subsidy, if necessary, from the Imperial Exchequer to make up losses, and he would appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of the mines. What probably effected the settlement on the part of the Ministry was the threat of the transport and railway workers to refrain from handling any coal or coal substitute from the moment the coal strike began. This was tantamount to a hold-up or general strike on the eve of the

holidays, and it was only too obvious that a general strike under any pretence would be a national calamity.

Apart from this main agitation, there has been the usual minor difficulty of odd day strikes from various local causes. A South Wales anthracite district had strikes lasting from June 22 to August 24, with at the conclusion 20,000 unemployed over the dismissal of a certain worker. The mine at which the dispute began remained closed—the discharged men were to be absorbed where possible at other local mines.

RAILWAYS.

WAGES have dominated the outlook amongst railwaymen during 1925. Definite programmes were produced on Feb. 3 by the delegates from the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association in their interview with the General Managers of the Companies. In response to the appeal for an all-round increase, the reply was forthcoming of a proposed decrease ranging up to 6s. weekly. Five days later, the N.U.R. decided to place the position before the Central Wages Board. On Feb. 16, the Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen saw the General Managers, when similar reduction proposals were put forward. Trouble arose because the men in the craft unions became the shuttlecock again on the question of the union to which they should belong, *i.e.*, of their trade or of the railway. On June 25, an unofficial conference was held at St. Pancras between trade union leaders and company representatives, when the financial position of the railways was confidentially discussed. A further meeting was held at St. Pancras on July 28, when the informal negotiations ended with rejection of terms by the men.

The Annual Conference of the N.U.R. was held at Southport on July 6–10, when the President (Alderman W. Dobbie, of York) gave the impression that there could be no acceptance of wage reductions. Resolutions were passed in favour of railway nationalisation, non-contributory pensions, and consolidation of the various forces of labour. A proposal to make the minimum unemployment relief by the Government 30s. weekly was negatived by 48 to 18.

The N.U.R. does not appear to be kindly disposed towards the proposed Industrial Alliance of the big unions. But it was party to the arrangement not to handle any coal had the mines ceased working during the crisis of August. What prevents a common policy on the part of the railwaymen is the difficulty of a combined movement. The various unions, railway and other, concerned with the railway employees fail to agree amongst themselves into what unions the various grades shall belong.

After months of discussion, the wages question was due to come before the Central Board in October, and failing agreement then would be referred to the National Wages Board that meets in public. The leaders realise that financial conditions of the railways demand many economies, but to suggest any reduction of employment or remuneration would naturally not find acceptance with the union members.

TEXTILE TRADES.

WAGES agreement terminated on May 31, 1925, but work continued under the old terms pending negotiations. The employers wished to reduce the cost of living bonus by 5 per cent., and notices were posted accordingly at the factories. Leaders gave unionists instructions to cease work by July 23. Ministry of Labour intervened on July 20, but owing to the introduction of an application by a section of the workers for a 5 per cent. increase, who were not covered by the local Industrial Council, that body could not immediately function. The strike lasted until August 15, when after the personal mediation of the Minister for Labour both employers and employees agreed to resuming at the old conditions, ending the investigation by a Court to be set up by the Minister. The strike lasted three weeks with Bradford as the centre of the disturbance, and approximately 165,000 workpeople were unemployed during that period.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

WITH the exception of minor vehicle workers disputes, 1925 has been a very peaceful year for the transport workers and dockers. The first biennial Conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union was held at Scarborough July 20–24, with Mr. Gosling in the chair, when nearly 300 delegates were in attendance. Full support was guaranteed the miners in the dispute then in progress, and delegates were ordered to be ready to carry out what discipline was imposed upon them by the T.U.C. to suspend work in certain sections. The Conference was much concerned with the high rate of accidents sustained by transport workers, and passed a resolution asking for more safeguards, greater compensation allowances, and a revision of the present Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Whilst the seamen are regarded usually for grouping purposes amongst transport workers, it must be understood their organisations are quite distinct. The Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union (a minority movement) refused to countenance the agreement for lower wages accepted by the National Sailors and Firemen's Union (the older and majority movement), and were successful by means of a partial strike in holding up certain steamers in home and overseas ports during August—October.

THE LABOUR VISIT TO RUSSIA.

ALTHOUGH members of the British trade union delegation to Russia delivered eulogistic speeches upon the conditions of that country while they were within its frontiers, the special report of their visit was couched in much less enthusiastic terms. They found that government in Russia was "a dictatorship of the proletariat under the direction of the Communist Party." Democracy, as understood elsewhere, they decided, had no place in it, and they expressed the view that this amounted to a denial in principle of individual liberty as hitherto understood. "In practice," said the report, "there is a complete control, not only of the Press, the platform and the political machinery, but of the schools, universities and Army."

The conclusions of the delegation were that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was a strong and stable State; that its government was based on a system of State Socialism that had the active support of a large majority of the workers and the acceptance of an equally large majority of the peasants; that the machinery of government seemed to work well and was doing work in which other older state systems had

failed; and that the whole constituted a new departure of the greatest interest that was well worth foreign study and a new development that might be greatly benefited by foreign assistance.

The report contained many illuminating admissions. No attack on the Communist Party in the Press is permitted; there is immorality among children; divorce can be obtained at once by mutual consent; family life is being destroyed; there is heavy unemployment; there is a strong propaganda against religion. But the balancing of the Budget within a few years was foreshadowed and it was claimed that wages were increasing more rapidly than production.

LAND REGISTRATION.

THE jubilee year of the Land Registry—1924-5—was the most successful in the history of the department from every point of view. The report of the Chief Land Registrar shows that the volume of work during the year greatly exceeded all previous records; the financial surplus, after paying all expenses, is the largest the department has had; the increased volume of work was handled with fewer errors, even of a clerical nature, at increased speed, while the service was improved in many important respects. The effect of the Land Registration (Consolidation) Bill introduced during 1925 will, if passed, be to give new life and vigour to the department, not only by making such amendments in the present Acts as the experience of a generation and an enquiry by Royal Commission have found to be necessary, but also by extending the statutory powers of a registered proprietor to the full gamut of dealings permitted to landowners by the general law. The report points out that the jubilee year has also been marked by the first petition of a County Borough to the Privy Council for an Order in Council making registration of title compulsory in its area. It may well be that this will prove the turning point in popular favour towards registration of title after a half-century test between that system and the system of conveyancing by deeds. However that may be, it is evident from the unprecedented number of enquiries regarding registration of titles received by the department during the year 1924-5 from public authorities, companies and societies, as well as from private individuals, throughout England, that public attention is turning in an increasing degree towards the system. There are now more than 289,000 separate titles on the register of the estimated aggregate value of about £300,000,000. With these there have been over 745,000 dealings of the estimated aggregate value of about £586,000,000. The following table shows the gradual increase in the total volume of registrations during the last four years, and the great increase in the business of the Registry since the last complete year before the war:—

Year.	First Registrations.	Dealings with Registered land.	Total.
1913-4	7,147	23,884	31,031
1920-1	13,760	54,903	68,663
1921-2	11,225	46,612	57,837
1922-3	10,503	55,449	65,952
1923-4	10,100	60,923	71,023
1924-5	10,335	67,496	77,831

In the County of London, where registration is compulsory, about two-thirds of the total area has now been registered. One of the most remarkable features of the past year's work of the department was the great increase in the number of absolute and good leasehold titles, the total being 8,360 compared with 6,267 in 1923-4. The figures for previous years were:—1922-3, 5,906; 1921-2, 5,964; 1920-1, 6,149; 1913-4, 2,827.

THE L.C.C.'s MOTTO.

THE London County Council is still without a motto for its coat of arms, although during the year it adopted one, only to upset the decision a week later. For some time search has been made for an appropriate inscription, and after many suggestions had been considered the General Purposes Committee of the Council recommended *Loci Dulcedo Nos Attinet*. Many Councillors, however, disliked the idea of a Latin motto, despite the example of the City of London (*Domine Dirige Nos*), and the Committee were invited to discover something in English. They failed, and finally proposed that there should be no motto. This suggestion also met with opposition, and an amendment that the simple word "London" should be placed beneath the coat of arms was brought forward and adopted, though only by a small majority.

The College of Arms then intervened and declared that "London" was not a motto that could be entertained. At the next meeting of the Council, a motion was brought forward to rescind the former resolution. The members were fairly evenly divided on the subject, but, again by a small majority, the rescission was carried. For the time being, therefore, the Council possesses a coat of arms but no motto, and the subject has been allowed to drop until someone comes forward with an acceptable suggestion.

MONOMARKS.

A SYSTEM which should prove valuable to the British trading community and provide a link between the manufacturer and the consumer and at the same time be of service to the private individual was launched during the year under the name of Monomarks. The basis of the system is the registration at headquarters of a series of symbols, consisting either of alphabetical characters or numerals or a combination of both. No monomark will be duplicated so that the combination of symbols is the exclusive property of the person or company who registers it, and it thus forms a permanent address. It can therefore be written on an envelope with the addition of "London, W.C. 1," arrangements being made for the prompt re-distribution of all communications so directed to a Monomark. Every group of symbols will be preceded by one of two prefixes, either B.M., standing for British Monomark and applicable to private individuals, or B.C.M., standing for British Commercial Monomark. Monomarks of other countries will have varying prefixes to denote the country of issue. In the case of Commercial Monomarks it is claimed that potential buyers in far countries and at home, who hitherto had no knowledge of the name of the makers of various goods, can address enquiries and orders to the Monomark, and it is hoped that the demand for many classes of manufactures will thus be increased. The holder of a Monomark is entitled to place the particular

set of symbols assigned to him upon his wares or to use it as a consignor's mark on packing cases and parcels. The private person who secures a Monomark, can use it for all his personal property, thus going some way towards ensuring its return in case of loss. The symbols upon linen will afford immediate identification of the wearer in case of accident or loss of memory; they could be used as a laundry mark, could be placed upon articles to be sent away to be cleaned, or upon motor cars and valuable property, as a means of identification in case of theft. They could also be used as a *nom de plume*, or as a box number, and thus communication could be established by the owner of the Monomark, without his name or address being known.

O.M.S.

A NON-POLITICAL and non-party organisation has been established under the title of "Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies" in time of big trade disputes, or at other times when the ordinary means of distribution appear to be breaking down. The lesson of the coal crisis was too evident. Though Governments have appointed a Minister as a Civil Commissioner to keep organised the machinery for such distribution, it was apparent in July and August that the nucleus would be far from sufficient should the general strike be declared. As a means of protection in the event of a repetition of the threat of stoppage the O.M.S. was established, and it has quite an unofficial nature at the moment. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst is President, whilst the Council consists mainly of retired naval and military commanders who have been accustomed to organisation and discipline on a huge scale. Registers are open for names of volunteers, and separate though allied organisations are being established in all centres. The Labour Organisations place their faith in the Co-operative Movement for supplies for trade unionists during a big strike.

PLAYING FIELDS.

THE shortage of open spaces and recreation grounds throughout the country generally, which has tended to become more serious year by year, has at last led to the establishment of an influential national body pledged to direct its efforts to remedy the deficiency. Under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, a meeting was held in June last at the Royal United Services Institution of representatives of local authorities and various sporting societies, at which resolutions were passed establishing a National Playing Fields Association and adopting a provisional constitution. This was followed in July by an enthusiastic meeting at the Albert Hall which was attended by the Duke and Duchess of York and many members of Parliament and representatives of local authorities in all parts of the country, as well as representatives of athletic associations and welfare societies, members of the teaching profession and organisations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads' Brigades, and other kindred organisations. Sir Arthur Crosfield, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Association, stated that their aim was to link up the efforts that had been made and were being made by organisations concerned with education, public health, social and industrial welfare, or with the provision and preservation of open spaces and areas for recreation. It was hoped in the near future to cover the whole country with a network of county branches, each of which while working in close collaboration with the central organisation would be the responsible body in its own community. The following resolution, proposed by the Duke of Sutherland and seconded by the Duke of York, who promised to accept the presidency of the Association, was carried with enthusiasm:—"That this meeting, recognising the vital importance of playing fields to the physical, moral and mental welfare of the youth of the country, deplores the widespread and increasing shortage of recreation grounds, and urges all local authorities, sports governing bodies, societies and members of the public interested in the matter to co-operate with the National Playing Fields Association, in order that, by their united efforts, the deficiency may be met. That this meeting pledges itself to support the efforts of the National Playing Fields Association to promote and encourage the provision of adequate facilities for open-air recreation in and around every city, town, and village in the country."

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES.

IMPORTANT recommendations which are likely to form the basis of legislation are contained in an Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on the Licensing and Regulation of Public Service Vehicles issued during the past year. The Committee, who were appointed in 1922, have not yet finished their work, as they have yet to deal with the special constructional details of the smaller public service vehicles, such as motor cabs. The interim report deals with vehicles seating upwards of eight persons including the driver. The special problems presented by the area of the Metropolitan and City districts also remain to be considered by the Committee. In carrying out their task the Committee have had for their three main objects the safety of the public, their convenience and the adequacy of the services provided for them. They point out that the essential requisites for any scheme of control are that no vehicle should be employed in the public service without first obtaining the proper licence from the proper authority, and that conditions should attach to such a licence to secure the observance of any regulations that may be deemed desirable. Unfortunately a number of private Acts of Parliament have conferred scattered and disconnected powers for dealing with public service vehicles on certain local authorities. In the opinion of the Committee all such local powers as may be in conflict with the scheme of control propounded in the report should be abrogated. At present while licensing powers are vested in the councils of all municipal boroughs and urban districts, many councils do not exercise these powers. Rural district councils, with a few exceptions, have no powers of licensing at all, nor have county councils any powers. By far the greater part of the rural areas, and in practice some part of the urban areas are not covered at all. In order to cover every part of the country the committee recommend that all county and county borough councils, together with the councils of non-county boroughs and urban districts which had a population at the last census of 20,000 and upwards, and of rural districts with a similar population which already

possess licensing powers, should be established as licensing authorities. As regards licensing procedure, the committee recommend that the licence should be issued by the licensing authority for the district in which the vehicle is usually garaged or stationed and from which it usually operates. It is suggested that the validity of all licences should be determined at a definite date in each year. In connection with the construction of public service vehicles the committee recommend that the Minister of Transport should issue an order dealing with the subject comprehensively and applicable to all public service vehicles throughout the country. Suggested constructional requirements are set out in detail in the report, the chief of which are as follows :— The maximum length of the vehicle measured from the dumb irons should not exceed 26 feet; the total weight laden and complete for service should not exceed 9 tons, or the weight on one axle 5½ tons; the overall width should not exceed 7 feet 6 inches; there should be at least two independent brakes, the application of either of which should be capable of causing the two rear wheels to be held so effectually as to prevent the wheels from revolving, or have the same effect in stopping the vehicle as if the wheels were so held. Suitable and approved appliances for extinguishing fire should be carried in such a position as to be readily available for use.

RATING REFORMS.

FAR-REACHING changes in the existing system of rating and valuation of property for rating purposes in England and Wales are proposed in a Government Bill introduced during the past year. A draft Bill had been circulated by the Government in the autumn of 1923 to local authorities and institutions and associations specially interested in rating matters, and following criticisms and suggestions from these bodies the draft Bill underwent considerable alteration before its introduction in the House of Commons. The main objects underlying the proposals, as stated by the Minister of Health, were the simplification and improvement of the administrative machinery of rating and valuation and the removal of various anomalies inherent in the present system; the substitution of a single valuation in the place of the separate valuations at present required for purposes of rating and taxation; and the promotion of uniformity of valuation as a condition precedent to any comprehensive review of the system of local Taxation and Exchequer Grants. Economies would be effected by avoiding (*a*) the duplication of work and the unnecessary expense occasioned by the separate valuations for purposes of rates and taxes; (*b*) the maintenance of a separate rating authority for each of the 14,427 parishes in England and Wales; (*c*) the levy of separate rates in urban areas (usually by separate staffs); (*d*) the obsolete multiplication of funds and accounts; and (*e*) the valuation of each parochial section of railway and other undertakings as a separate entity.

Much opposition was shown to the proposals when the Bill was considered by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, and many amendments were made. The provisions in the Bill which are concerned with the abolition of parochial rating and the consolidation of rates met with general approval, but the clauses which deal with valuation practice and procedure were considerably altered. The principle of uniformity throughout the country was not strictly adhered to, and as the Bill emerged from the Standing Committee London is excluded from the main provisions relating to valuation procedure and will continue, at least for a time, to make its valuation lists under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act of 1869, subject to certain modifications. The principle of one valuation for both rating and taxation purposes was dropped, and the clauses of the Bill which proposed that wide powers should be given to the officers of the Inland Revenue in connexion with the making of the valuation lists were withdrawn, as the result of the large volume of criticism directed against them. The proposals relating to the valuation of railways and other special properties extending into more than one rating area were also withdrawn by the Government, who intend to reintroduce them in the form of another Bill during 1926. On an amendment dealing with the valuation of Crown property the Government was defeated, and all Crown property is now proposed to be rated in the same way as other property. The important provisions of the Bill relating to valuation areas, the constitution of assessment committees, the quinquennial revision of the valuation lists throughout the country, the method of ascertaining the rateable values of properties, &c., were retained. At the time of going to press the Third Reading of the Bill had not been reached.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

ABANDONING the original intention to introduce a bill for the safeguarding of British industries from unfair foreign competition, the Government during the year put into operation a scheme which made legislation unnecessary until investigation had shown that the imposition of an import duty would countervail the unfair competition. Under this machinery, the Board of Trade was given power to appoint a committee to investigate any complaint by an industry of substantial importance which made out a prima facie case for an inquiry, and the committee was directed to report whether foreign goods of the class to which the application related were being imported into and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in abnormal quantities; whether the foreign goods so imported were being sold or offered for sale at prices below those at which similar goods could be profitably manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom; whether employment was likely to be seriously affected by this competition; and whether such exceptional competition came largely from countries where the conditions were so different from those in this country as to render the competition unfair.

If the committee considered that a claim to a duty had been made out, and if the Board of Trade and the Treasury both concurred in their recommendation, the proposed duty was to be inserted in the Finance Bill, to be imposed for a limited period. One such recommendation was made and approved in time for incorporation in last year's Finance Bill, which imposed a duty of 33⅓ per cent. upon imported lace and embroidery. In all nine inquiries were held during the year, the others concerning superphosphates, gas mantles, leather and fabric gloves,

wrapping and packing paper, aluminium hollow ware, brooms and brushes, cutlery, and worsted tissues.

ST. PAUL'S AND WATERLOO BRIDGE.

SERIOUS concern was displayed during last year over the condition of two of London's most famous structures—St. Paul's Cathedral and Waterloo Bridge. In each case operations of an extensive nature had to be carried out. In regard to Wren's masterpiece the work of preservation had already been in progress for some years, when a City Corporation district surveyor served a notice upon the Dean and Chapter under the Dangerous Structures Clause of the Building Act, calling for the immediate carrying out of certain work connected with the piers supporting the dome.

An appeal for £140,000 was made by the authorities, and *The Times* promptly opened a fund which in eight months reached a total of a quarter of a million. The City Corporation referred the question to a special committee, who recommended the suspension of the Dangerous Structure notice, provided the work of consolidating the piers by grouting and encircling the drums of the dome with metal hooping was proceeded with expeditiously. A portion of the Cathedral was closed to the public, and after the work had been in progress for some months it was announced that the actual task of cementation had gone forward satisfactorily, and that no settlement or other disruptive movement in the dome area was taking place.

The future of Waterloo Bridge remained undecided at the close of the year. When the discovery was first made that the piers had settled, the bridge was closed to vehicular traffic and only re-opened on condition that a slow rate of progress was taken. A temporary bridge was erected to the east and this was used for south-bound traffic, leaving the original structure for north-bound vehicles. The London County Council, in the endeavour to retain the old bridge, sought the advice of Sir Edwin Lutyens, but he could offer no solution and considered that rebuilding would eventually be necessary.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

THE first War Savings Certificates were issued in Feb., 1916, and the ten years period of maturity therefore expires early this year. A committee was appointed last year to consider methods of dealing with these certificates in order that holders might, if they desired, leave the accrued value in the possession of the State. The Government adopted a recommendation of this committee that all War Savings Certificates of this issue—those purchased between Feb., 1916, and March 31, 1922, when the price of the National Savings Certificates, which took their place, was raised from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 16*s.*—may be retained irrespective of the date of purchase, until March 31, 1932, thus completing a period of ten years after the purchase of the final certificates of that issue.

Certificates so held, it was arranged, will, after the expiration of the tenth year from the date of purchase, increase in value until March 31, 1932, at the rate of interest of one penny a month for each certificate originally costing 15*s.* 6*d.* Holders of these certificates who desire to take advantage of this decision need take no action before March 31, 1932, all existing privileges, including repayment at any time at the holder's option, continuing after prolongation at the end of Oct., 1925. The number of National Savings Certificates sold, totalled 747,329,871.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

Admission, supervision and deportation of aliens.—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom, and such leave is refused in many cases, *e.g.*, where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Acts governing the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme expire in June of 1926, and in readiness for new legislation, various enquiries were set up by the Government in order that the new Bill, which would be necessary, might not only consolidate the expiring measures, but embody amendments found to be desirable in view of the experience of the past few years. One of the most important of these investigations was carried out by a committee appointed late in the year by the Minister of Labour "to consider in the light of experience gained in the working of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme what changes in the scheme, if any, ought to be made." Lord Blanesburgh agreed to act as chairman of this committee, among the members of which were representatives of capital and labour, finance and local government, including Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. Frank Hodges, and Viscountess Milner.

From the wide terms of reference it was anticipated that the intention of this committee was to review the whole system of unemployment insurance contributions, benefits, administration, and moral and industrial effects. Its appointment had been promised by the Government, owing to the statements that there had been widespread abuse of the system and that many individuals preferred "living on the dole" to "looking for work." Another committee was charged with the task of examining whether the dole was proving a deterrent to emigration.

WAGES.

EXPECTATIONS mentioned in the 1924 WHITAKER of a stable Cost of Living Index Figure of 70 have not been quite realised, and the continuous fall experienced during 1922 from 92 to 78, with the lowest figures in 1923 and 1924 being 69, has been followed by a slight rebound. In 1924 June was the lowest month, after which a gradual rise was experienced. The official figures for the wages changes of the year are as follows. In all industries the employers are asking for a reduction in costs as the only hope of reviving trade.

Month (1st day).	Cost of Living Index Figure above July 1924.	Workpeople concerned. (in 000's).	Net weekly Incidence in Wages (in 000's £).
Year 1923	Varied between 78 and 69	4,225	— 309
,, 1924	Varied between 81 and 69	3,479	+ 549
Jan., 1925	80	1,086	+ 55
Feb.	79	1,250	+ 40
Mar. 1	79	450	approx.
April	75	590	+ 1
May	73	536	+ 13
June	72	790	+ 13
July	73	800	+ 41
Aug.	73	379	— 54
Sept.	74	74	—
Oct.	76	—	—

The hours of labour have remained practically the same throughout the year. Only two reductions of any note were reported. Bristol builders obtained a slight reduction of working hours during the winter of 1924–25, and in July provincial wholesale newsagents' employees obtained decrease of 1 hour weekly to 47 hours for day-workers and 43 for night-workers.

WEST HAM'S RELIEF SCALE.

FOR several months the West Ham Board of Guardians were at war with the Minister of Health as a result of the high scale of out relief granted in the borough and the refusal of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to lend money to the Board unless the scale were reduced. The Guardians had been allowing 9*s.* 6*d.* per head for man and wife, 5*s.* for each child, rent up to 15*s.* and coal in winter months up to 2*s.* 3*d.*, with a maximum allowance of 59*s.* per family. They declined both to increase the rate of 9*s.* in the £1 and to decrease the maximum relief from 59*s.* as requested by the Goschen Committee, and rejected the terms upon which the Ministry agreed to sanction a loan.

On September 2, there was a deficit of £149,000 against which only £126,000 was due in rates. The Guardians owed the Ministry £1,540,000, and had almost exhausted an overdraft of £300,000 at the bank. Relief was being given to some 70,000 at the rate of £200,000 a month. The Ministry had lent £50,000 following an application for £350,000 but refused to loan the remainder unless the maximum relief were reduced to 55*s.* and again the Labour majority on the Board declined to do this. Later in the month the Clerk reported that there were no funds for the payment of salaries and wages, and a further interview with Mr. Chamberlain was obtained but his new offer was rejected.

The deadlock continued until Mr Chamberlain in October announced his decision to assume direct control of the administration of relief in the borough, following a temporary arrangement under which the payment of accounts for the supply of relief in kind had been guaranteed by the Ministry. The Guardians met to consider this new situation and "regretfully" accepted the Minister's conditions for the granting of a further loan of £350,000, to follow one of £300,000. The terms included a review of cases in which relief had continued over a long period, a reduction of the relief given to adults by a further 6*d.* per head per week, and a reduction of the maximum of relief to any family to 55*s.* per week.

WORLD PEACE.

THE famous Protocol which was adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in the autumn of 1924 provided that if sufficient ratifications were received from the States who are members of the League a Disarmament Conference should be held in June, 1925, and the Council of the League should make various preparations for such a conference. In March last, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Government, made it clear that there was no prospect of Great Britain or any of the Dominions ratifying the Protocol; and as only one ratification had been received—from Czechoslovakia—the Council of the League decided to postpone preparations for the Disarmament Conference and to place before the Sixth Assembly the whole of the communications received relating to the Protocol. Following the shelving of the Protocol, the suggestion of a Guarantee Pact between some of the Western European powers was revived. In connexion with the traffic in arms, a League of Nations Conference, which sat during the summer with the object of finding means by which control and publicity of the international traffic in arms could be secured, was successful in drafting a far-reaching Convention which cannot fail to have most beneficial effects if it is ratified by sufficient States to bring it into force. The Convention, which was signed by the representatives of 18 States, divides arms, ammunition, &c., into 5 categories and will come into force as soon as it has been ratified by 14 States.

THE SECURITY PACT.

UNIVERSALLY regarded as a noteworthy step towards European Peace, the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, known generally as the Security Pact, was initialled at Locarno on October 16 by delegates of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy. The central feature of the Pact was the guaranteeing of the inviolability of the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France. In effect the three countries, under British guarantee, bound themselves not to make war upon each other, and thus removed the principal menace to peace. In this great achievement, Great Britain, through its Foreign Minister, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, played a leading part, as it had done in rejecting the proposed Geneva Protocol of 1924.

The Treaty provides that Great Britain and Italy will come to the support of Germany, France or Belgium if any one of those three countries is attacked by either of the others. An allegation that such an attack has been made is to be reported at once to the Council of the League of Nations, and if the Council holds that such an attack has been made the guarantee is to come into immediate operation. It is laid down that the Treaty will not come into force until Germany enters the League of Nations, and that it shall remain in force until the League Council decides that the League itself ensures sufficient protection to the countries. Other differences between the contracting parties are to go either before law tribunals or conciliation commissions, or, if the decisions of the latter prove inacceptable, before the League Council. The Protocol of the Conference contained an undertaking on behalf of the five countries to give their sincere co-operation to the work relating to disarmament and to seek a realisation of that work in a general agreement.

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES.

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.

Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	942
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallon, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhlt	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsylht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cynan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I...	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)...	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

SUPER-TAX PAYERS, 1922-23.

Incomes. Exceeding	Not exceeding	Number of Individuals	Total Income.
£	£		£
2,000 ...	2,500 ...	19,758 ...	44,789,621
2,500 ...	3,000 ...	13,917 ...	38,444,951
3,000 ...	4,000 ...	16,477 ...	57,324,596
4,000 ...	5,000 ...	9,236 ...	41,569,892
5,000 ...	6,000 ...	5,910 ...	32,558,487
6,000 ...	7,000 ...	4,009 ...	26,203,465
7,000 ...	8,000 ...	2,783 ...	20,980,719
8,000 ...	10,000 ...	3,658 ...	32,887,279
10,000 ...	15,000 ...	4,246 ...	51,801,250
15,000 ...	20,000 ...	1,768 ...	30,374,593
20,000 ...	25,000 ...	913 ...	20,374,230
25,000 ...	30,000 ...	514 ...	13,987,583
30,000 ...	40,000 ...	567 ...	19,217,058
40,000 ...	50,000 ...	291 ...	12,974,853
50,000 ...	75,000 ...	278 ...	16,865,005
75,000 ...	100,000 ...	127 ...	10,776,263
100,000 ...	— ...	137 ...	26,671,371
Totals		84,589 ...	497,741,215

The totals for 1921-22, when the whole of Ireland was included, were 89,662 individuals and £559,565,417. In 1922-23 the returns apply to Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is normally based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56*s.* 2*d.* for wheat, 31*s.* 8*d.* for barley, and 22*s.* for oats, but has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3*s.* 11*d.*

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

THE King has approved of the following awards for 1925 by the President and Council of the Royal Society:—

A *Royal* medal to Professor W. H. Perkin for his work on the constitution of the alkaloids.

A *Royal* medal to Professor A. C. Seward for his researches on the palæobotany of Gondwanaland.

The following awards have also been made by the President and Council:—

The *Copley* medal to Professor A. Einstein, a foreign member, for his theory of relativity and his contributions to the quantum theory.

The *Davy* medal to Sir James Irvine for his work on the constitution of the sugars.

The *Sylvester* medal to Professor A. N. Whitehead for his research on the foundations of mathematics.

The *Hughes* medal to F. E. Smith for his determination of fundamental electrical units and for researches in technical electricity.

The following is a list of those recommended for election to the Council at the anniversary meeting on November 30, 1925.

President, Sir Ernest Rutherford. *Treasurer*, Sir David Prain. *Secretaries*, J. H. Jeans and Dr. H. H. Dale. *Foreign Secretary*, Sir Richard Glazebrook. *Other Members of the Council*, Professor J. H. Ashworth, Professor L. Bairstow, Professor F. O. Bower, Professor S. Chapman, Sir Dugald Clerk, Professor E. G. Donnon, Professor E. J. Garwood, Professor J. P. Hill, Professor J. B. Leathes, Professor J. C. G. Ledingham, Sir Thomas Lewis, Professor F. A. Lindemann, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir Charles Sherrington, Dr. G. C. Simpson, and W. C. D. Whetham.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	109	87
Soviet Union	48	83
India	45	40
France	35	41
Canada	33	49
Argentina	24	...
Italy	21	30
Australia	20	...
Spain	15	16
Germany	11	13
Rumania	9	13
Yugo-Slavia	8	10
Hungary	7	8
U.K.	7	6
Poland	1	7
Egypt	4	5
Czechoslovakia	4	5
Bulgaria	3	6

The Argentine and Australian crops are only maturing at time of going to press.

The probable total world's production (1925) is 525,000,000 quarters.

RYE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
Soviet Union	79	95
Germany	26	35
Poland	17	31
U.S.A.	8	6
Czechoslovakia	5	6
France	5	5
Hungary	3	4
Spain	3	4
Lithuania	2	3

The probable total world's production (1925) is 200,000,000 quarters.

BARLEY.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	23	26
Soviet Union	21	33
India	16	14
Germany	13	13
Canada	11	13
Spain	10	10
Japan	9	10
Poland	7	9
U.K.	6	6
France	6	6
Morocco	6	5

The probable total world's production (1925) is 190,000,000 quarters.

OATS.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	154	147
Soviet Union	50	70
Canada	43	54
Germany	39	38
France	31	33
U.K.	21	18
Poland	17	24
Sweden	7	6
Denmark	6	6
Argentina	5	...

The probable total world's production (1925) is 450,000,000 quarters.

MAIZE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	284	340
Argentina	22	...
Roumania	18	21
Brazil	18	...
Yugo-Slavia	17	...
Italy	12	12
Mexico	12	...
Soviet Union	11	20
India	10	...
Hungary	9	11
Java, etc.	8	...
S. Africa	5	7

The crops of the Southern Hemisphere for 1925–26 cannot be properly assessed at time of going to press.

The probable total world's production for the cereal year is 500,000,000 quarters.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS.

in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 320lb. of Oats.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Wheat	362	387	391	477	437	499
Rye	75	101	101	109	167	201
Together	437	488	492	586	604	700
Maize	497	458	426	490	442	503
Barley	147	136	143	157	161	189
Oats	371	303	328	370	413	447
Together	1,015	897	897	1,017	1,016	1,139
All five together	1,452	1,385	1,389	1,603	1,620	1,839

N.B.—In Wheat Russia *not* included until 1923 (*not known*).
In Rye Russia *not* included until 1924 (*not known*).
In Maize, Barley and Oats, Russia *not* included until 1924.

WORLD'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF WHEAT, 1924.

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (year 1924).
U.K.	29,000,000
Italy	10,000,000
France	6,000,000
Belgium	6,000,000
Japan	3,000,000
Germany	3,000,000
Holland	3,000,000
Greece	2,000,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1924).
U.K.	5,000,000
Germany	4,000,000
Czechoslovakia	3,000,000
Austria	2,000,000
Egypt	1,000,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (year 1924).
Canada	26,000,000
Argentina	20,000,000
U.S.A.	19,000,000
Australia	7,400,000
India	4,000,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1924).
U.S.A.	11,000,000
Canada	8,000,000
Australia	3,000,000
Hungary	2,000,000
Argentina	1,000,000

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, 1924.

The Board of Trade returns show the following Import (quantities in hundredweights, and values in £ sterling) of Wheat, Wheatmeal and Flour in 1924, the countries from which the supplies were sent being shown in *italics*.

Wheat	*cwt.*	117,420,522	£69,003,960
U.S.A.		30,320,517	18,265,714
Canada		38,769,136	23,316,420
Australia		10,871,056	6,251,891
Argentina		24,021,841	13,196,831
Wheatmeal & Flour	*cwt.*	11,045,853	£8,325,334
U.S.A.		3,607,992	2,830,891
Canada		5,245,845	4,003,613
Australia		1,628,906	1,165,248

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1924.

WHEAT. Millns. Qrs. of 480lb.*

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	7	1	31	37
Canada	33	31	...	2
India	45	4	...	41
Australia	20	9	...	11
N. Zealand	0·5	...	0·5	1
S. Africa	0·5	...	1	1·5
Cyprus and Malta	0·3	...	0·2	0·5
Total	106·3	45	32·7	94

Surplus over requirement, 12,300,000 qrs.

BARLEY. Millns. Qrs. of 400lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	6	...	6	12
Canada	11	3	...	8
India	16	3	...	13
Australia	0·5	0·2	...	0·4
N. Zealand	0·08	...	...	0·08
S. Africa	0·2	...	...	0·2
Total	33·88	6·2	6	33·68

Surplus over requirement, 200,000 qrs.

OATS. Millns. Qrs. of 320lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	21	...	3·5	24·5
Canada	43	4	...	39
India	...	...	...	...
Australia	1	...	...	1
N. Zealand	0·2	...	...	0·2
S. Africa	...	...	...	...
Total	65·2	4	3·5	64·7

Surplus over requirement, 500,000 qrs.

MAIZE. Millns. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	...	...	8	8
Canada	1·5	...	1	2·5
India	10	0·2	...	9·8
Australia	1	0·1	...	0·9
N. Zealand	0·05	...	...	0·05
S. Africa	5	0·3	...	4·7
Total	17·55	0·6	9	25·95

Deficiency within the Empire, 8,400,000 qrs.

* Flour reckoned in terms of wheat.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under :—

Assay Office ...	*Distinguishing Mark.*
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted ; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet ; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark. — The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for *silver* articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On *gold* articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720 ; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The *relative* values of the various standards is shown below :—

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5¼
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks *From* 1438 *to* 1936.

Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9	to	1457-8
Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9	,,	1477-8
Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9	,,	1497-8
Black letter, small.....	1498-9	,,	1517-8
Lombardic	1518-9	,,	1537-8
Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9	,,	1557-8
Black letter, small ...	1558-9	,,	1577-8
Roman letter, capitals	1578-9	,,	1597-8
Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9	,,	1617-8
Italic letter, small ...	1618-9	,,	1637-8
Court hand	1638-9	,,	1657-8
Black letter, capitals	1658-9	,,	1677-8
Black letter, small ...	1678-9	,,	1696-7
Court hand	1697 (From March 1697 only.)	,,	1715-6
Roman letter, capitals	1716-7	to	1735-6
Roman letter, small	1736-7	,,	1755-6

A	Old English, capitals	1756–7 to 1775–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1776 7 ,, 1795 6
A	Roman letter, capitals	1796 7 ,, 1815–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1816 7 ,, 1835–6
A	Old English, capitals	1836–7 ,, 1855 6
a	Old English, small ...	1856–7 ,, 1875–6
N	Roman letter, capitals	1876–7 ,, 1895–6
a	Roman letter, small...	1896–7 ,, 1915–6
E	Old English, small ...	1916–7 ,, 1935–6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.*:

An article marked with the letter F 1721–2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801–2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881–2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801–2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

	Date.	*Style.*
I.	Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II.	B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III.	A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV.	1066–1189 (*i.e.* to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V.	1189–1307 (*i.e.* 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI.	1307—1377 (*i.e.* 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII.	1377 1485 (*i.e.* 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII.	1485–1558 (*i.e.* first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX.	A.D. 1558–1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558–1603). Jacobean (A.D. 1603–1625).
X.	A.D. 1625–1830. Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625–1702). Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702–1830).
Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals)	19th cent. to present time	William IV. (A.D. 1830–1837). Victoria (A.D. 1837–1901). Edward VII. (A.D. 1901–1910). George V. (A.D. 1910–).

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I–VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 702; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A. (Batsford.)

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENG. & W.	SCOTLAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	2 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.
Deer, Male	None.	None.
,, Fallow Male	None.	None.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	10 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muirfowl."
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.	2 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.	2 Feb. to 30 Sept.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 2 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5*s.* and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—*see* next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked ‡ to be omitted.

American quail.	Dotterel.	‡Guillemot.
Auk.	Dunbird.	Gull (except black-backed)
Avocet.	Dunlin.	Hoopoe.
Bee-eater.	Eider-duck.	Kingfisher.
Bittern.	Fern-owl.	Kittiwake.
Bonxie.	‡Fulmar.	Lapwing.
Colin.	‡Gannet.	Lark.
Cornish chough.	Goatsucker.	Loon.
Coulterneb.	Godwit.	Mallard.
Cuckoo.	Goldfinch.	Marrot.
Curlew.	Grebe.	Merganser.
Diver.	Greenshank.	Murre.
Redshank.	Spoonbill.	
Night-hawk.	Reeve or Ruff.	Stint.
Night-jar.	Roller.	Stone curlew.
Nightingale.	Sanderling.	Stonehatch.
Oriole.	Sandpiper.	Summer snipe.
Owl.	Scout.	Tarrock.
Ox-bird.	Sealark.	Teal.
Oyster-catcher.	Seamew.	Tern.
Peewit.	Sea parrot.	Thicknee.
Petrel.	Sea swallow.	Tystey.
Phalarope.	Shearwater.	Whaup.
Plover.	Sheldrake.	Widgeon.
Ploverspage.	Shoveller.	Wild duck.
Pochard.	Skua.	Willock.
‡Puffin.	Smew.	Wimbrel.
Purre.	Snipe.	Woodcock.
‡Razorbill.	Solan goose.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10*s.*, but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 15 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This Act came into force on 1 Jan., 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" [18 July, 1923]. By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

This Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to fishery boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally. The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections :—

Section 8 enables police-court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the fishery boards, or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a fishing board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables fishery boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given fishery boards to acquire fisheries, by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the fishery board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, i.e., coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse-fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov. ; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows :—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire†‡	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to ,, **	,, ,,
Wye	,, to ,, **	16 Oct. to ,,
Taff and Ely	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 ,,
Ayron	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Seiont	,, ,,	1 Nov. to ,,
Tamar & Plym, Usk, Kibble, Wear†	,, ,,	,, ,,
	,, ,,	,, ,,
	,, ,,	2 Nov. to ,,
Teign	,, to 2 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	,, to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex).	,, to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	,, to ,,	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	,, to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent)	,, to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	,, to 1 Mar.	,, to 1 Mar.
Eden‡	10 Sep. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	,, to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	,, ,,
Dwyfach	,, to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwnt. (Cum.)	,, to 10 Mar.	,, to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	,, to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	,, to 15 Mar.	,, to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberlnd	,, to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	,, to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Clwyd & Elwy	,, to 15 May	,, to 15 May
Axe	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	‖20 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	31 Sept. to 4 Apr.	,, ,,
Fowey	◊1 Nov. to ,,	,, ,, ◊◊

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom : the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sep. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Esmont. § Below Lostwithiel only. ‖ Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 26 Aug. to 26 April for putts and putchers. §§ Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. †† East of Needles Lighthouse the dates are :—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb. ; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beauly, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie,	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Bróra, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope, Polla	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Forss	—	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Forth	—	1 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The *sale* of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug. and 1 March, unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose:—

*Eden	1 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Usk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb.¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	2 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleddy	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seiont‡	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.).
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar. Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
W. Cumberland	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), *Conway;	1 Oct. to 29 Feb.
*Norfolk ††	1 Oct. to 28 Feb
Adur, Cuckm're, Rother	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Hampshire†	
Clwyd and Elwy,	1 Oct. to 28 Feb
*Dart	
Camel, Fowey §§	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Esk, *Tees,	
*Ayron	
*Severn	2 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Towy, ‖	
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Kent & Bela §	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr.**
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee ¶¶	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

‡ Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar.

§ 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 25 Feb. for R. Bela.

§§ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

‖ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwili to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursday preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

†† In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept. to 14 Jan.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken otherwise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The

Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, elvers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 25 April and 25 June both inclusive. Certain other local close-times exist for fresh-water fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

Licences for Fishing and Shooting.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £5 to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmore, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayron, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	£3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2	0	0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0	10	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol)	0	10	0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1919, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked † they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

Name of District.	Coast Limits of District.	Address of Clerk.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton	Messrs. Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulverston.
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster.
*Ribble	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanaelhaiarn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	J. Jones, Dolgelly.
Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	R. C. Evans, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	J. Angus, Pontwelly, Llandyssul.
†Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Goven's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Goven's Head to Worm's Head	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, Worcester
Avon, Brue & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	D. S. Watson, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon	R. E. C. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point	O. Clayton, Wadebridge.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	R. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym	Rame Head to Stoke Point	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	G. E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	H. Ford, Exeter.
†Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
†Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	F. Bollam, Wareham.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	C. L. Whiteman, Chichester.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
†Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
†Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	—
Suffolk and Essex	Dovercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk		A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
†Ouse and Nene	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
†Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	—
Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
Trent	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	W. Puckering, Nat. Prov. Bk. Ch'b'rs, Yrk.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck	C. E. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	J. A. Williamson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn	H. J. Percy, Alnwick.

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Bass	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–
Bream	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (sea)	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Brill	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Carp	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Catfish	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Char	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Chub	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Coal fish or Saithe	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cockle	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Cod	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Conger	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
Crab	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Crayfish (*a*)	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Dab	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*
Dace	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Dory	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Eel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Flounder	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Grayling	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gudgeon	*x*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Gurnard (red)	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
,, (grey)	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Haddock	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Hake	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Halibut	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Herring	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lampern	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Lamprey	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–
Ling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mackerel	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–
Mullet (red)	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–
,, (grey)	*x*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Mussel	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Oyster (*b*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Perch	*p*	–	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Periwinkle	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pike	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pilchard	–	–	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*
Plaice	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Pollack	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Prawn	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–
Salmon & Sea Trout (*d*)	*c*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Shad	–	–	–	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shrimp (*e*)	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Skate	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Smelt or Sparling	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*
Sole	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Sprat	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*
Stungeon	*p*	*p*	*p*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Tench	*p*	*p*	*c*	*c*	*c*	*c*	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Thornback	*x*	*x*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Torsk or Tusk	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Trout	*c*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*c*	*c*	*c*
Turbot	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	*x*	*x*	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whelk	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Whitebait	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	–	–	–
Whiting	*p*	*p*	*p*	*x*	*x*	–	–	–	*x*	*p*	*p*	*p*
Wrasse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*x*	*x*	–	–

(*a*) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(*b*) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(*d*) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(*e*) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

Staghounds:—England, 8 packs (197 couples); Ireland, 1 pack (35 couples).
Foxhounds:—England and Wales, 276 packs (about 5,000 couples); Scotland, 20 packs (329 couples); Ireland 8 packs (108 couples).
Harriers:—England and Wales, 49 packs (700 couples); Ireland, 8 packs (147 couples).
Beagles:—England and Wales, 57 packs (600 couples); Scotland and Ireland, 4 packs (37 couples).

Pack	Couples.	Master.	Kennels.
Staghounds (20 couples or more).			
Berks and Bucks	20	Major E. W. Shackle	Cookham Dene, near Maidenhead.
Co. Down	35	Maj. D. Dixon	Ballykine, Ballynahinch, Co. Down.
Devon and Somerset	38	Col. W. Wiggin	Exford, Tiverton.
Lunesdale and Oxenholme	35	Mr. J. R. Heaton	Gateback, Kendal.
New Forest	25	Sir G. Thursby	New Park, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norwich	20	Mr. J. A. Keith; Maj. R. W. Patteson	Burfield, Wymondham.
Quantock	25	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles	Bagborough, near Taunton.
Foxhounds (40 couples or more).			
Albrighton	40	Br.-Gen. T. E. Hickman	Albrighton, Wolverhampton.
Atherstone	50	Capt. E. Ramsden	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	37	Maj. L. B. Holliday	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	70	Duke of Beaufort	Badminton, Glos.
Bedale	58	Mr. W. W. Bourdon	Low St., Bedale, Yorks.
Belvoir	65	Capt. M. O. Roberts	Belvoir, Woolsthorpe, Grantham.
Berkeley	43½	Earl of Berkeley	Berkeley Castle, Glos.
Berkshire (Old)	46	Maj. J. L. Nickisson; Mr. A. P. Stevenson.	Kingston, Abingdon.
Berkshire (South)	45	Mr. G. Hargreaves	Purley, Reading.
Bicester	60	Lord Chesham	Stratton Audley, Bicester, Oxon.
Blackmore Vale	56½	Major J. W. Digby, D.S.O.	Charlton Horethorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blankney	45	Col. Willey	Blankney, Lincoln.
Braes of Derwent	45	Mr. L. Priestman	Tinklar Hall, Shotly Bridge.
Bramham Moor	60	Visct. Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O.	Bramham Park, Boston.
Brocklesby	47	Earl of Yarborough and Lord Worsley.	Brocklesby Park, Lincs.
Cambridgeshire	50	Mr. D. Crossman and Mr. G. R. C. Foster,	Caxton, Cambridge.
Cattistock	55	Rev. E. A. Milne	Cattistock, Dorchester.
Cheshire	60	Mr. W. M. Midwood	Sandiway, Northwich.
Cleveland	43	A Committee	Tocketts House, Gisborough.
Cotswold	45	Capt. T. Dalrymple	Ossage, Andoversford, Glos.
Cottesmore	50	Mr. W. J. Baird	Baileythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Cowdray	50	Maj. Hon. H. Pearson; Hon. Clive Pearson.	Cowdray Park, Midhurst.
Craven	40	Mr. R. H. Gosling; Mr. J. Cahn	Walcot, Kintbury.
Crawley and Horsham	40	Lt.-Col. R. W. McKergow	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Croome	45	Mr. W. J. Dresson	Croome, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Dartmoor	50	Com. C. H. Davey	Widdands, Ivybridge, South Devon.
Dorset (South)	40	Lt.-Col. R. G. S. Gordon	Bere Regis, Wareham.
Durham (South)	40	Lord Southampton	Rockcliff Park, Darlington.
Essex	50	Col. S. F. Gosling	Harlow, Essex.
Fernie's	43	Lord Stalbridge	Great Bowden, Market Harborough.
Fitzwilliam's (Earl)	51	Earl Fitzwilliam	Grove Kennels, Barnby Moor, Retford.
Fitzwilliam, The	40	Mr. G. W. Fitzwilliam	Milton, near Peterborough.
Garth	55	Sir H. R. Cayzer, M.P.	Bracknell.
Glamorgan	40	Mr. R. H. Williams	Llandough, Cowbridge, S. Wales.
Grafton	50	Lord Hillingdon	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford
Hambledon	50	Mr. S. Hardy	Droxford, Bishops Waltham.
Hertfordshire	50	Mr. W. Walker	Kinsbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	50	Maj. D. St. G. Daly	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	52	Capt. H. Broadley	Etton, near Hull.
Kent (E.)	50	Mr. H. W. S. Lowndes	Elham, Canterbury.
Meynell	50	Sir H. Nutting	Sudbury, Derby.
Middleton's (Lord)	70	Lord Grimthorpe and Col. Borwick.	Birdsall, Malton, York.
Norfolk (West)	45	Lt.-Col. C. D. Seymour	Weasenham, King's Lynn.
Notts, South	45	Mr. R. W. Kaye	Gedling, Notts.
Oakley	45	Capt. F. W. Arkwright	Wrotham, Beds.
Portman	45	Capt. W. P. Browne	Bryanston, Blandford.
Puckeridge	56	Messrs. M. and E. Barclay	Brent Pelham, Buntingford.
Pytchley	60	Sir C. Lowther and Lt.-Col. J Lowther.	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	60	Maj. A. Burnaby & Mr. W. Paget	Barrow-on-Soar, Loughborough.
Somerset (West)	40	Lt.-Col. Sir D. F. Boles, Bart., C.B.E.	Carhampton, Taunton.
Southwold	42	Mr. W. Rainsden	Belchford, Horncastle.
Staffordshire (North)	40	Col. W. W. Dobson	Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.
Taunton Vale	45	Capt. P. G. R. Benson	Henlade, Taunton.
Tynedale	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagshaw Bank, Corbridge.
Warwickshire	65	Mr. S. W. Buckmaster; Hon. E. C. B. Portman	Kineton, Warwick.
Worcestershire	48½	Mr. A. Jones, O.B.E.	Fernhill Heath, Worcester.
York and Ainsty	50	Capt. H. Whitworth	Acomb, York.
Zetland	45	Mr. H. Straker & Lord Barnard	Mannield, Darlington.
		Scotland.	
Buccleuch's (Duke of)	58	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.	St. Boswells, Roxburghshire.
Dumfriesshire	40	Sir J. W. Buchanan-Jardine	Glenholm, Lockerbie.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	40	Maj. J. C. Dunlop	Earlston, Kilmarnock.

WILLS proved disposing of estates of a gross value of over £1,000,000. "Gross" value, for probate purposes, is everything of which the deceased died possessed, *and of which he had free disposition*. It does not therefore include settled property, of which the deceased had not free disposition, or of which he had disposition only within certain limits. The "net personalty" is the gross amount, less the value of real estate and all debts or charges, and also funeral expenses. Freeholds and advowsons are "real estate," but leaseholds are "personal estate."

The "net" or actual value of the property on which duty is levied is not given on the official documents, and the value of estate abroad is not usually given, although it is taken into account in determining the percentage rate at which the duty is levied on the English portion of the estate. Estates proved in Scottish form are usually entered at a valuation of the *gross personalty* only.

	Gross Value. £
Adam, Peter (69), of Kidderminster, Worcs., carpet manufacturer (died Mar. 8, 1925)(net personalty, £224,088)	257,808
Allhusen, Christian Wilton (83), of Pinhey (near Lyme Regis), Dorset (died Dec. 19, 1924) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £108,771)	136,234
Aron, Ludwig (73), of South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester, merchant (died Feb. 11, 1925) (net personalty, £203,067)	212,913
Ash, Alfred James (66), of Hockley Heath, Warwick, and of Birmingham, galvanised iron manufacturer (died July 19, 1925)(net personalty, £81,906)	100,087
Ash, William Henry, J.P. (81), of Fernbank, Heathfield, Sussex, and Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, N.W., dental requisite manufacturer (died Aug. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £122,074)	150,954
Ashton, Henry Deakin (64), of Darwen, Lancs, cotton manufacturer (died July 4, 1925)(net personalty, £128,215)	132,248
Atkin, Frank (60), of Dalebrook, Ranmoor, Sheffield, retired cutler and silversmith (died June 22, 1925) (net personalty, £245,317)	250,433
Auerbach, Julius (64), of Hethessett, Reigate, Surrey, merchant (died Jan. 23, 1925) (net personalty, £107,659)	118,273
Austin, Samuel Peter, D.L., J.P. (82), of Hollin Hall, Ripon, Yorks, retired shipbuilder (died Mar. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £123,338)	123,683
Austen-Leigh, Charles Edward (92), of Barwick, Sussex, great-nephew of Jane Austen, the novelist (died Nov. 17, 1924) (net personalty, £93,039)	104,356
Barlow, Col. John Chadwick, M.V.O., J.P., of Hamilton Villas, Manchester Road, Bury, Lancs, and of Darley Dale, Derbyshire (died Sept. 30, 1924) (net personalty, £247,338)	257,931
Barnes, Nathaniel Morris (70), of Castle Street, Haulgh, Bolton, Lancs, bleacher (died Mar. 6, 1925) (net personalty, £198,829)	199,020
Barratt, Mrs. Margaret, of Holywath, Ormiston, Lancs. (died July 28, 1924) (net personalty, £146,321)	145,882
Barrymore, 1st Baron (Arthur Hugh), P.C. (82), of Marbury Hall, Northwich, Cheshire, and Queenstown, Co. Cork (died Feb. 22, 1925) (net personalty, £295,487)	492,277
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby, K.B.E., J.P. (90), of Thornhill Park, Sunderland, shipbuilder (died Aug. 8, 1925) (net personalty, £216,165)	217,813
Bastard, Col. William Edmund Pollexfen, C.B.E., D.L., J.P. (50), of Kitley, Yealmpton, Devon (died June 14, 1924) (net personalty, £84,055)	244,382
Baxter, Mrs. Maria, of 8 Marlborough Buildings, Bath, and of Gwydyr House, Crieff, N.B. (died Mar. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £108,362)	109,289
Beadle, Charles, J.P. (90), of Wood Hall, Newport, Essex (died June 29, 1925) (net personalty, £102,759)	150,729
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, 1st Bart. (75), of 26 Grosvenor Place, S.W., for some years chairman of Lloyds (died Feb. 1, 1925) (net personalty, £103,205)	106,430
Beaufort, 9th Duke of (Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy), T.D. (77), of Badminton, Gloucs., and of Llangattock Park, Crickhowell, Brecon (died Nov. 27, 1924) (net personalty, £169,753)	541,134
Beaver, John Henry (70), of Gawthorpe Hall, Bingley, Yorks, mohair spinner (died Nov. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £118,492)	138,097
Beeby, Alderman John Henry, J.P., of Peterborough, Northants, coal merchant and shipper (died Oct. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £92,019)	115,854
Bell-Irving, John (79), of Milkbank, Lockerbie, N.B., East India merchant (died July 30, 1925) (personal estate in Great Britain)	269,832
Benson, Dr. Arthur Christopher, C.V.O., LL.D. (63), of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Master of the said College (died June 17, 1925) (net personalty, £111,719) (unsettled estate)	112,440
Bignold, Miss Charlotte Lucy (89), of Norwich, founder of the Police Court Mission (died Dec. 7, 1924)(net personalty, £116,801)	124,270
Blyth, 1st Baron (John) (83), of Blythwood, Stansted, Essex, and of 33 Portland Place, W., director of W. & A. Gilbey, Limited (died Feb. 8, 1925) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £192,412)	211,666
Boake, Arthur (81), of Highstanding, Loughton, Essex, and of Stratford, E., chemical manufacturer (died April 12, 1925) (net personalty, £221,168)	227,881
Bonaparte, H.R.H. Prince Roland (65), of 10 Avenue d'Iena, Paris, grand-nephew of the Emperor Napoleon (died April 14, 1924) (estate in this country)	142,596
Bowen, Sir Albert Edward, 1st Bt. (65), of Colworth Park, Sharnbrook, Beds., and of Inverness (died Nov. 9, 1924) (net personalty, £575,470)	641,439
Bremner, Donald (68), of Knockearn, Crieff, N.B., retired shipbuilder (died Sept. 17, 1924) (personal estate)	143,859

Gross Value. £

Breskal, Nathaniel, of 28 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W., and of Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., surveyor (died Sept. 30, 1924) (net personalty, £169,154) 213,854

Bridge, Alfred John, J.P. (76), of Wyberlye, Burgess Hill, Sussex (died May 18, 1925) (net personalty, £247,062) 257,061

Bridges, John Henry (72), of the Court, Eastbourne, Sussex, and of Aberdeen and Pitsligo, N.B. (died April 15, 1925) (net personalty, £203,364) 221,554

Bright, John Albert, J.P. (76), of One Ash, Rochdale, Lancs, cotton manufacturer (died Nov. 11, 1924) (net personalty, £202,961)..... 212,359

Brook, Edward Jonas, J.P., of Hoddam Castle, Ecclefechan, Dumfries, N.B., director of Glasgow & South Western Railway Co. (died July 17, 1924) (personal estate) 225,655

Brown, Adam (90), of Arboretum Road, Edinburgh, woollen manufacturer, of Buckholm Mills, Galashiels (died June 1, 1925) (personal estate) 114,273

Brown, Col. Henry Thomas, of 6 Glentworth Street, Limerick (personal estate in England) (died Feb. 2, 1925) 129,886

Brown, Robert, of 21 Belhaven Terrace, Kelvinside, Glasgow (died Oct. 24, 1924) (personal estate) 178,722

Bull, Henry (81), of 35 Queen's Gate, S.W., Australian merchant (died April 10, 1925) (net personalty, £179,709) 186,989

Burness, George Richard, of Syndale House, Ospringe, Faversham, Kent, and of Pembridge Square, W., coal contractor and general merchant (died Jan. 17, 1925) (net personalty £191,201) 223,265

Burness, James Frederick, of Halings House, Denham, Bucks, underwriter (died April 16, 1925) (net personalty, £79,049) 103,798

Cain, Sir William Ernest, Bt. (59), of Wargrave Manor, Wargrave, Berks, late joint managing director of Peter Walker (Warrington) Limited, brewers (died May 5, 1924) (net personalty, £866,197) 1,079,780

Carr, William D. L., J.P. (62), of Ditchingham Hall, near Bungay, Norfolk, barrister-at-law (died Jan. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £239,234) 326,163

Chapman, Major George Alexander (73), of Clifton Court, Branksome Park, Bournemouth (died Dec. 28, 1924) (net personalty, £111,627)..... 120,338

Cholmondeley, George Vere Hugh, J.P. (55), of Glazebrook, South Brent, Devon (died Mar. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £9,874) 107,782

Churchill, Chas. Thomas Fraser (74), of 1 Egerton Gardens, S.W. (died April 13, 1925) (net personalty, £104,458) 104,763

Clarke, Joseph Bennett, J.P. (79), of Stafford and Waterloo Street, Birmingham, solicitor (died Dec. 8, 1924) (net personalty, £147,732) 180,386

Cleeves, Frederick (82), of Penmaenmawr, Carnarvon, colliery proprietor (died Jan. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £154,570) 160,490

Gross Value. £

Coggins, Thomas Charles, of Harrogate, Yorks, and Liverpool and Southport (died June 26, 1925) (net personalty, £137,275) 148,472

Collins, Brenton Halliburton (96), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, barrister-at-law (died Nov. 17, 1924) (net personalty, £1,918,875) (For purposes of English Grant) 1,975,494

Congdon, Albert, of St. Keyne, Cornwall, and of Assam, tea planter (died Sept. 12, 1925) (net personalty, £261,399) ... 279,032

Collis, George (56), The Wick, Richmond Hill, Surrey, and The London Stock Exchange (died May 18, 1925) (net personalty, £127,764) 144,890

Cooke, James Samuel, J.P. (87), of Ploverfield, Ben Rhydding, Yorks, carpet manufacturer (died Dec. 5, 1924) (net personalty, £469,179) 484,687

Coote, Charles James (87), of Somerset Place, Bath, and Kilmallock, Co. Limerick (died Mar. 11, 1926) (net personalty, £125,642) 128,593

Corah, Alfred, J.P. (74), of Scraptoft, Leics., hosiery manufacturer (died Aug. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £138,633) ... 161,432

Cragg, Mrs. Edith (88), of Wrotham Place, Kent, and Cannes, France (died Mar. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £94,643) 152,126

Craig, Vincent, F.R.I.B.A. (59), of Wokingham, Berks, and late of Belfast (died July 1, 1925) (net personalty, £104,055) 110,603

Crompton, James Shepherd, of Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs. (died Feb. 1, 1925) (net personalty, £126,810) 127,167

Currey, John, of Edge Lane, Liverpool (died Mar. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £89,248) 105,652

Curzon of Kedleston, Marquess, K.G. (66), 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. (died Mar. 20, 1925) (net personalty, £242,785) 354,894

Cuthbertson, Robert Arkley (67), of Walthamstow, Essex, and The London Stock Exchange (died June 26, 1925) (net personalty, £288,114) 401,533

Davidson, Miss Jane Elizabeth, of Gateshead, Durham (died Dec. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £93,664) 104,732

Davidson, William Soltau (78), of Edinburgh and North Berwick (died July 17, 1924) (personal estate)..... 253,819

Dawson, Lady Elizabeth Selina Georgiana, of Brayrick, Berks, and Cadogan Square, S.W., Woman of Bedchamber to Queen Mary (died Oct. 13, 1924) (net personalty, £97,999)..... 105,843

Dean, George Hambrook, J.P. (90), of Sittingbourne, Kent, brick and cement manufacturer, and a fruit grower and jam manufacturer (died Sept. 4, 1924) (net personalty, £169,761) 184,929

Death, Samuel Shott (77), of Hunsdon, Ware, Herts, farmer (died Sept. 6, 1924) (net personalty, £71,705) 105,690

De Loriol, Gabriel Theodore (59), of Geneva, Switzerland, a naturalised British subject (died July 1, 1924) (net personalty, £13,350)..... 107,376

	Gross Value. £
Dempster, Robert, J.P. (73), of Northwich, Cheshire, company director (died May 17, 1925) (net personalty, £516,017)	518,819
De Peyer, Everard Charles (72), of Eastbourne, Sussex, brewery auctioneer and valuer (died Mar. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £195,123)	210,209
De Ramsey, and Baron (William Henry) (76), of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, and Haveringland Hall, Norfolk (died June 8, 1925) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £100,600)	144,669
Dickin, George Lloyd, of Sloane Square, S.W., and Llangollen, Denbighshire (died Feb. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £108,424)	111,289
Dickinson, Alfred, of Sunderland, Durham, engine builder (died March 4, 1925) (net personalty, £186,254)	187,345
Dickinson, James Clarke (66), of The Poplars, Sunderland, retired marine engineer and ironfounder (died April 7, 1925) (net personalty, £170,183)	173,250
Dobbie, William Love, of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, N.B., and Glasgow, shipowner and steel merchant (died Feb. 25, 1925) (personal estate)	159,365
Donaldson, Sir George, of Grand Avenue, Hove, Sussex, retired art dealer (died March 19, 1925) (net personalty, £115,313)	122,363
Doverdale, 1st Baron (88), of Droitwich, Worcs., and Glossop, Derbyshire, paper maker (died Jan. 5, 1925), estate provisionally valued at	250,000
Dryden, Captain John Erasmus Skottowe (72), 7 Palmeira Square, Hove, Sussex (died Feb. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £108,608)	108,969
Duncombe, Captain Alfred Charles (81), of Ashbourne, Derbyshire (died Feb. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £293,951)	334,083
Dundonald, Countess of (Winifred), of Gwyrch Castle, Abergele, Denbigh and Cadogan Square, S.W. (died Jan. 16, 1924) (net personalty, £187,562)	202,800
Dunsmure, George Hill (69), of Chester Square, S.W. (died Nov. 20, 1924) (net personalty, £133,783)	135,343
Eccles, Thomas (78), of Oak Lea, Rock Farm, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, cotton broker (died Feb. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £137,222)	137,361
Ede, Charles Montague, of Peak House, Victoria, Hong Kong (died May 22, 1925) (estates in England and Hong Kong)	185,775
Edwards, Alfred (64½), of West Byfleet, Surrey, and Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus, W., blouse and costume manufacturer (died Nov. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £101,479)	145,646
Ellison, Henry, of Morecambe, Lancs, and Cleckheaton, Yorks, manufacturing chemist (died April 22, 1925) (net personalty, £216,896)	257,758
Elmslie, James Baugardt (76), of 25 Norfolk Square, W. (died Feb. 19, 1925) (net personalty, £138,123)	138,677
Elworthy, Charles Stanbrough, of Upwell, Cambs, auctioneer (died Sept. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £121,562)	164,440
Evans, Alfred (84), of Paulton, Somerset, colliery proprietor (died Sept. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £122,134)	132,582
Everard, Thomas William, D.L., J.P. (73), of Bradgate Park, near Leicester, brewer (died Jan. 1, 1925) (net personalty, £278,369)	348,073
Fenwick, Richard Louis (60), of Melton Mowbray, Leics. (died Nov. 28, 1924), (net personalty, £122,241)	138,573
Fernandes, Henry Walker Luis (70), of Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks (died Nov. 18, 1924) (net personalty, £100,569)	110,314
Figg, William Henry, of 64 Eaton Place, S.W., and of Colombo, Ceylon, merchant (died July 28, 1925) (estate in Great Britain in addition to large estates in the East Indies and the United States)	315,779
Findlay, Robert, of High Blantyre, Lanarkshire, East India merchant (died March 9, 1924) (personal estate)	209,416
Fisher, Edward, J.P. (80), of Huddersfield and Gilling, Yorks, woollen manufacturer (died March 20, 1925) (net personalty, £28,380)	103,507
Foster, Henry Munk, of Barnetby-le-Wold, Lincs (died March 4, 1924) (net personalty, £129,794)	153,757
Fox, Bohun Henry Chandler, J.P., of Woodhouse Eaves, Leics., retired solicitor (died Sept. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £413,983)	437,550
Fox, Sir Gilbert Wheaton, Bart. (61), of Sefton Park, Liverpool, sugar merchant and broker (died Feb. 21, 1925) (net personalty, £912,012) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	953,531
Fraser-Mackintosh, Mrs. Evelyn May, of Branksome Park; Bournemouth (died Dec. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £280,483)	284,260
Fremlin, Walter Thomas (81), of Milgate Park, near Maidstone, Kent, brewer (died Feb. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £85,036)	279,589
Gates, Ernest Henry (51), of Buckenham Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk, and Milner Field, Bingley, Yorks, spinner and manufacturer (died April 1, 1925) (net personalty, £575,047)	1,000,159
George, Alfred Augustus (88), of Graham House, West Ealing, W., and 402 Strand, W.C., pawnbroker (died March 31, 1925) (net personalty, £107,057)	113,470
Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P. (86), of Bath (died Sept. 25, 1924) (net personalty, £97,233)	100,457
Gilliat, Algernon (88), of Stoke Poges, Bucks, and Crosby Square, E.C., merchant (died Jan. 24, 1925) net personalty, £148,624)	160,675
Gillilan, William, of 6 Palace Gate, W. (died April 12, 1925), (net personalty, £315,082)	329,221
Gilmour, Captain George, late 21st Royal Scots Fusiliers (86), of The Firs, Bessborough Road, Claughton, Birkenhead (died Aug. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £443,694)	445,568

	Gross Value. £
Gliksten, Reuben, of Park Lane, W., and of Stratford, E., timber merchant (died May 24, 1925) (net personalty, nil)	166,925
Gold, Sir Charles, Bart., of Birchanger, Essex, and 3 Lancaster Gate, W., director of W. & A. Gilbey, Limited (died Nov. 2, 1924) (net personalty, £214,259)	229,612
Goldney, Sir Gabriel Prior, Bart. (81), of Chippenham, Wilts, and The Manor House, Halse, Somerset, for 20 years City Remembrancer (died May 4, 1925) (net personalty, £133,284)	187,416
Goldsmid-Stern-Salomons, Sir David Lionel, 2nd Bart. (73), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 47 Montagu Square, W. (died April 19, 1925) net personalty, £232,538) (unsettled estate)	388,412
Gosden, George, of Friday Street, Westham, Sussex (died Aug. 8, 1924) (net personalty, nil)	106,663
Grant, Andrew (94), of Kilconquhar, Fife, retired merchant (died Oct. 23, 1924) (personal property) (unsettled)	607,746
Gray, Sir William Cresswell, Bart. (57), of Bedale, Yorks, and West Hartlepool, etc., shipbuilder and marine engineer (died Nov. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £279,069)	474,027
Greenlees, John, of Netherton, Paisley, and of Glasgow, shipowner (died July 8, 1925) (personal estate)	171,884
Gwynne, Rupert Sackville, M.P. (51) of Polegate, Sussex, barrister-at-law (died Oct. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £111,948)	117,649
Hacking, Joshua, J.P. (79), of Henfield House, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancs, soap manufacturer (died April 22, 1925) (net personalty, £218,515)	218,893
Hadden, Major-General Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.B. (70), of Northchurch, Berkhampstead, Herts (died Sept. 13, 1924) (net personalty, £109,603)	148,799
Hadden, Mrs. Matilda Theresa, of Wavertree, Liverpool (died Sept. 6, 1924) (net personalty, £101,023)	116,121
Hambro, Sir Everard Alexander, K.C.V.O. (82), of Hayes Place, Kent, director of Bank of England (died Feb. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £2,132,340)	2,323,710
Hamilton, Lord Claud John, P.C. (81), of 28 Cambridge Square, W., Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway (died Jan. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £98,121)	109,382
Harland, George Blenkhorn, of West Hartlepool, Durham, shipowner (died Aug. 6, 1924) (net personalty, £132,471)	171,551
Harland, Mrs. Sarah Isabella (91), of Southborough, Kent (died May 29, 1925) (net personalty, £279,209)	313,006
Hatchett, Major Joseph, M.D., J.P. (83), of Ravenstone, Leics. (died June 24, 1925) (net personalty, £88,778) (unsettled estate)	101,026
Head, Charles Arthur, D.L., J.P. (66), of Hartburn Hall, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, and Sandgate, Kent, bridge builder and engineer (died Nov. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £134,516)	146,860
Henderson, John Mcdonald (54), of Queens Road, Aberdeen, N.B., engineer (died Feb. 19, 1925) (personal estate)	140,895
Henty, Maurice Walter, of 28 Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., Chairman of British Copper Manufacturers, Limited (died June 17, 1925) (net personalty, £107,042)	139,242
Hewat, Richard Alexander (83) of Upper Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey (died Sept. 8, 1924) (net personalty, £186,375)	194,237
Hill, Henry George (65), of Durdham Down, Bristol, ironmaster (died Aug. 22, 1925) (net personalty, £283,524)	293,983
Hodges, John (76), of Avonside, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, landowner and philanthropist (died Nov. 2, 1924) (net personalty, £166,129)	168,291
Hodgson, George Henry (67), of Ilkley, Yorks, iron and steel merchant (died Aug. 28, 1924) (net personalty, £73,073)	132,963
Holman, Richard Haswell (66), of 131 Victoria Street, S.W., retired shipowner and marine and insurance broker (died Mar. 30, 1925) (net personalty, £93,622)	102,222
Hope, Captain Thomas, J.P. (77), of Dumfries, N.B. (died Mar. 28, 1925) (personal estate)	109,083
Horsley, Matthew Henry, J.P., of West Hartlepool, Durham, timber merchant and shipowner (died Feb. 17, 1925) (net personalty, £253,274)	274,009
Horton, John Rowley (66), of Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, late of Sheffield (died Sept. 26, 1924) (net personalty, £206,382)	210,857
Hoyle, John, J.P. (75), of Hebden Bridge, Yorks, retired cotton manufacturer (died Jan. 13, 1925) (net personalty, £178,977)	186,008
Huggins, Albert Edward, J.P. (69), of Twyford, Berks, brewer (died Nov. 21, 1924) (net personalty, £222,001)	223,992
Hulbert, John, of Wood View, Manchester, New Road, Middleton, Lancs, coal and iron merchant (died Feb. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £134,589)	170,160
Hull, Edmund Charles Pendleton, J.P. (84), of Park Gate House, Ham Common, Surrey (died Nov. 8, 1924) (net personalty, £268,237)	271,140
Hulse, Edward, J.P. (76), of Kedleston, Derby, clothing manufacturer (died July 1, 1925) (net personalty, £99,700)	106,592
Hulton, Sir Edward, 1st Bart. (56), 50 Upper Brook Street, W., late newspaper proprietor (died May 23, 1925) (net value)	2,222,471
Hunt, Henry Robert, of Wothorpe, Northants, brewer and maltster (died Sept. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £156,758)	178,412
Hunter, Dame Mary, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, S.W. (died Nov. 30, 1924) (net personalty, £19,121)	129,192
Hunter, William (85), of Fife and Broughty Ferry, N.B., draper (died May 25, 1925) (personal estate)	116,466
Illingworth, Henry Holden (62), of Wydale Hall, Brompton, near Scar-	

	Gross Value. £
borough, Yorks, worsted spinner (died Feb. 7, 1925) (net personalty, £241,654)	289,060
Ingram, Sir William James, Bart. (77), of Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, managing director of "Illustrated London News" and "The Sketch" (net personalty, £245,555)	264,715
Ingoll, Frederick Robert, of Rose Walk, Purley, Surrey, shipowner (died Aug. 7, 1924) (net personalty, £158,740)	165,363
Isaac, Godfrey Charles, of Virginia Water, Surrey, director of Allied Wireless Concerns, and late managing director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. (died April 17, 1925) (net personalty, £139,428)	195,490
Jackson, John Thomas, J.P. (83), of Llangunllo, Radnorshire, and Rochdale, Lancs, mill owner (died Feb. 10, 1925) (net personalty, £525,658)	540,757
Jones, Robert Edward, J.P. (75), of Plas Llanfaelog, Anglesey, retired builder (died Mar. 5, 1925) (net personalty, £46,744)	142,970
Kaye, Frederick (71), of Woodford Green, Essex, and Fenchurch Street, E.C., shipbroker (died Sept. 30, 1924) (net personalty, £175,999)	181,563
Keighley, Charles William, J.P. (76), of Deganwy, Carnarvon, formerly of Huddersfield, retired merchant and manufacturer (died Nov. 23, 1924) (net personalty, £120,151)	125,230
Kelly, Edward, of Beech Lodge, Watford, Herts, builder (died Feb. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £143,726)	245,147
Kennedy, Edward, of Straffan, Co. Kildare, Ireland, racehorse breeder (died Jan. 22, 1925) (personal estate)	227,093
Kennedy, John Alexander (66), of Sunderland, Durham, draper (died Mar. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £98,398)	102,797
Kenyon, Charles Frederick (59), of Whitchurch, Salop, brewer and racehorse owner (net personalty, £398,628)	696,531
Knowles, Robert Millington (81), of Colston Basset Hall, Bingham, Notts, colliery proprietor (died Nov. 28, 1924) (net personalty, £1,010,793)	1,084,704
Lamb, Charles Burgoyne, J.P. (70), of Inholme, Radcaster, Yorks (died Mar. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £138,617)	148,441
Lamond, Andrew, of Tonbridge, Kent, and of Tooley Street, S.E., provision merchant (died Aug. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £109,656)	111,432
Lever, Col. Sir Arthur Levy, Bart. (63), of 20 Hans Crescent, Chelsea, S.W., and Knockholt, Kent (died Aug. 23, 1924) (net personalty, £120,686)	138,308
Leverhulme, 1st Viscount (74), described as "of the Western Isles, North Britain," and The Hill, Hampstead, the famous soap maker (died May 7, 1925) (provisional valuation)	1,000,000
Lewis, James, of Little Brington, near Northampton, shoe manufacturer (died July 28, 1923) (net personalty, £122,007)	128,687
Lewis, William Morgan, J.P. (69), of Cardiff, colliery proprietor (died Nov. 23, 1924) (net personalty, £309,330)	406,853
Lindley, Robert Searles, J.P., of Godstone, Surrey, formerly managing director of Vivian's Copper Works, Swansea (died July 9, 1925) (net personalty, £101,576)	109,198
Littleboy, Charles William (68), of Saltburn by the Sea, Yorks, retired shipbuilder (died Oct. 3, 1924) (net personalty, £135,487)	137,791
Livesey, James (94), of 4 Whitehall Court, S.W., and South Place, E.C., and Beaulieu, France, civil engineer (died Feb. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £275,220)	302,210
Lloyd, John Lewis, of Stroud, Glouc., late of Newport, Mon., brewer and wine and spirit merchant (died Mar. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £102,068)	112,767
Lockhart, Lieut.-Col. Chalmers, V.D., T.D. (77), of Rigg, Hexham, Northumberland, solicitor (died May 15, 1925) (net personalty, £127,492)	194,001
Logan, John William (79), of the Grange, West Langton, Market Harborough, Leics., retired contractor (died May 25, 1925) (net personalty, £151,023)	167,159
Lomas, Robert (73), of Ellesmere, Buxton Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and of Manchester, draper (died Jan. 7, 1925) (net personalty, £100,948)	160,579
Lomax, George Edward, J.P., of Fernhill, Huyton, Lancs, colliery proprietor (died April 22, 1925) (net personalty, £66,105)	110,506
Long, Viscount, P.C., LL.D., F.R.S. (70), of Trowbridge, Wilts (died Sept. 26, 1924) (net personalty, £7,371) (unsettled estate)	103,990
Lund, Alfred (76), of Grove House, Pudsey, Yorks, worsted spinner (died Aug. 17, 1925) (net personalty, £101,022)	116,905
McAndrew, John (87), of Coleman's Hatch, Sussex (died July 2, 1925) (net personalty, £22,9770)	310,076
McCraken, Sir Robert, K.B.E. (78), of Kensington Palace Gardens, W., merchant (died Nov. 3, 1924) (net personalty, £521,703)	551,480
McDonald, John Matheson (84), of Farnham, Surrey, and Lombard Street, E.C., merchant (died Aug. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £255,047)	251,021
Macfie, Mrs. Mary Jane (Lloyd), of Borthwick Hall, Heriot, Midlothian, N.B. (died July 22, 1925) (unsettled personal property in Great Britain)	100,270
Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffery, Bart. (68), of Symington, Ayrshire, distiller (personal estate)	528,753
McLean, Alexander, of Myddleton House, Roehampton, S.W., merchant (died Dec. 7, 1924) (net personalty, £112,995)	119,879
Mappin, Sir Wilson, Bart. (77), of Thornbury, Sheffield (died June 8, 1925) (net personalty, £406,894)	448,338
Mardon, Heber (85), of Cliffden, Teignmouth, Devon (died April 1, 1925) (net personalty, £384,276)	390,518

	Gross Value. £
Marshall, James Charles (94), of Albury, Upperton Road, Eastbourne, formerly Chairman of Marshall and Snelgrove, Limited (died June 30, 1925) (net personalty, £129,706)	135,751
Marshall, Matthew Wilberforce, J.P. (68), of Lagham, Ashtead, Surrey (died Sept. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £191,183)	192,586
Mason, Sydney, J.P. (64), of Tan-y-Coed, Llandegfan, Anglesey, and of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner (died June 9, 1925) (net personalty, £146,364)	150,256
Matthews, George Gerrard (66), of Gillingham, Dorset, brewer (died July 6, 1925) (net personalty, £35,265)	122,368
Map, Edwin, of Boscombe, Hants, formerly of Benson, Oxon (died April 30, 1925) (net personalty, £128,468)	139,852
Maycock, Thomas, of Croydon, and late of Mincing Lane, E.C., merchant and wine agent (died Feb. 1925) (net personalty, £97,231)	100,628
Methuen, Sir Algernon Methuen Marshall, 1st Bart. (68), of Haslemere, Surrey (died Sept. 20, 1924) (net personalty, £211,406)	279,654
Meyer, Elias, of 26, Pollock Street, Calcutta, and Grosvenor Square, S.W. (died April 17, 1925) (for purposes of English Grant) (net personalty, £388,246)	673,113
Middlemore, Sir John Throgmorton, Bart. (80), of Worcester, founder and manager of Middlemore Children's Emigration Homes (died Oct. 17, 1924) (net personalty, £105,302)	200,483
Millhoff, Jacob (65), of Willesden Lane, N.W., cigar and cigarette manufacturer (died Jan. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £129,823)	130,431
Mitchell, William Rowland, J.P. (96), of Crewkerne, Somerset (died Feb. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £136,877)	153,613
Monro, Hector Edmond, D.L., J.P. (70), of Cranbourne, Dorset, Milborne Port, Somerset, and the Tregonwell Estate, Bournemouth (died Sept. 21, 1925) (net personalty, £51,754)	145,970
Morgan, John Hammond, C.V.O., M.A., F.R.C.S. (77), of Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W. (died Oct. 11, 1924) (net personalty, £107,074)	114,053
Moore, Miss Mary Carrick (86), of Brook Farm, Cobham, Surrey (died Jan. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £165,939)	211,786
Morrell, Alfred (59), of Bidston, Cheshire, provision merchant (died Dec. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £84,233)	100,377
Moseley, David, J.P. (63), of Buglawton Hall, near Congleton, Cheshire, india-rubber manufacturer (died Nov. 27, 1924) (net personalty, £290,231)	314,562
Moss, Isaac (otherwise Isaac Moss Vernon), of 14 Wellington Road, N.W., racehorse owner (died Jan. 10, 1925) (net personalty, £76,999)	104,421
Mulholland, John Brennan (56), of Millbrook, Upper Richmond Road, Putney S.W., theatre proprietor (died June 2, 1925) (net personalty, £104,418)	148,533
Munro, William, J.P. (76), of Trinity, Edinburgh, hosiery and tweed manufacturer (died Sept. 21, 1924) (personal estate)	188,627
Murgatroyd, Miss Ellen, of Conway, Carnarvon (died Oct. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £124,928)	126,445
Murphy, John, of Dublin and Blackrock, Dublin shipowner (died Oct. 26, 1924) (personal estate)	173,851
Murphy, Sir Michael, Bart. (80), of Wyckham, Taney Dundrum, Dublin, shipowner (died April 10, 1925) (property estimated at)	190,000
Murray, Major Francis Joseph Scott (49), of Hertford Street, Mayfair, W., owner of several racehorses (died Feb. 13, 1925) (net personalty, £84,368)	109,972
Murray, Thomas Roberts (63), of Bath (died Mar. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £89,610)	103,051
Nelson, John (80), of Malvern Wells, Worcs. (died Feb. 5, 1925) (net personalty, £107,714)	113,886
Nichols, Harold (76), of Kirkstall, Leeds, and Seamore Place, Mayfair, W., tanner and leather merchant (died Jan. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £335,908)	435,039
Nieberg, Richard Hubert (70), of 27A Ashley Place, S.W., retired sugar broker (died Feb. 16, 1925) (net personalty, £161,132)	164,625
Nixon, Mrs. Eliza (92), of Marine Parade, Brighton (died Mar. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £146,614)	153,486
Nourse, Mrs. Louisa Sophia, of Surbiton, Surrey, and Brighton (died April 3, 1925) (net personalty, £104,571)	104,733
Nunburnholme, 2nd Baron, C.B., D.S.O. (49), of Filey, Yorks, and 41 Berkeley Square, W. (died Aug. 15, 1924) (net personalty, £302,248) (unsettled estate)	365,327
Nuttall, Harry (73), of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and Manchester, merchant (died Sept. 25, 1924) (net personalty, £187,025)	195 699
O'Cahan, Mrs. Emma Ann Bagnell, of The Hall, Southstoke, Bath (died June 29, 1925) (net personalty, £107,758)	112,309
Ogden, Mrs. Eleanor Jane, of Keswick, Cumberland (died Jan. 9, 1925) (net personalty, £135,776)	142,134
Osborn, George William, J.P., D.L. (60), of Heathfield Common, Sussex, wall paper manufacturer (died Nov. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £221,453)	238,968
Phillips, Edward (72), of Newport, Mon., brewer (died May 18, 1925) (net personalty, £148,459)	157,617
Pinchin, George Staples, of 309 St. James's Court, S.W. (died July 25, 1925) (net personalty, £141,495)	142,125
Pilkington, George, J.P. (84), of Cadogan Place, S.W., and Liverpool (died April 8, 1925) (net personalty, £174,917)	177,012
Pilkington, Thomas, J.P. (90), of Bournemouth and Caithness, N.B., plate and sheet glass manufacturer (died May 16, 1925) (net personalty, £686,820)	688,578

	Gross Value. £
Pirrie, 1st Viscount, K.P. (77), of Belgrave Square, W., and Witley Park, Surrey, chairman of Harland and Wolff (Belfast), Limited (died June 7, 1924) (unsettled personal property)	746,627
Pitman, Archibald Robert Craufurd (65), of Edinburgh, Writer to the Signet (personal estate) (died July 23, 1924)	194,920
Preston, Henry Edward, J.P. (66), of York, editor of *Foxhound Kennel Studbook* (died June 5, 1924) (net personalty, £2)	143,830
Prophit, James Maxwell Grant (65), of Glenluce, Wigtownshire, and Portland Place, W., merchant (died Dec. 14, 1924) (net personalty, £213,735)	219,793
Rankine, Adam George, J.P., of Hoylake, Cheshire and Liverpool, cotton merchant (died Sept. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £95,600)	105,590
Raphael, Sir Herbert Henry, 1st Bart. (65), of Folkestone, Kent, trustee of National Portrait Gallery (died Sept. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £100,514)	142,560
Reddihough, John (83), of Baildon, Yorks, and Bradford, wool merchant (Oct. 9, 1924) (net personalty, £1,506,136)	1,653,304
Richardson, Basil Edwin (71), of Stanstead Abbotts, Ware, Herts, and Southwark Street, S.E., hop merchant (died Nov. 4, 1924) (net personalty, £112,227)	124,421
Robb, George Knox, of Glasgow, ship store merchant and ship furnisher (died April 19, 1925) (personal estate)	185,413
Robertson, Major George Coke, D.L., J.P. (85), of Widmerpool Hall, Nottingham (died Dec. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £136,243)	217,093
Robinson, Miss Mary Eleanor, of Aigburth, Liverpool (died Nov. 14, 1924) (net personalty, £109,791)	119,704
Robinson, Wilfrid (45), of Batley, Yorks., woollen cloth manufacturer (died July 25, 1925) (net personalty, £98,899)	105,895
Rodger, James Nisbet (41), of Banstead, Surrey, port and sherry shipper, Great Tower Street, E.C. (died June 25, 1925)	103,788
Roundway, 1st Baron (Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl), V.D., D.L., J.P. (71), of Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts (died June 17, 1925) (net personalty, £118,104)	145,389
Rowntree, Joseph (88), of York, cocoa manufacturer (died Feb. 24, 1925) (net personalty, £191,359)	223,336
Royce, William Stapleton (67), of Pinchbeck, Lincs, Socialist M.P. for Holland with Boston Division of Lincolnshire (died June 23, 1924) (net personalty, £26,138)	131,355
Russell, Miss Ann, of Cheetham Hill, Manchester (Feb. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £262,010)	162,934
Rutland, Duke of, K.G. (72), of Arlington Street, S.W., and Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincs, etc. (died May 8, 1925) (net personalty, £852,943) (unsettled estate)	930,737
St. George, George Theodore, of Allerton, Liverpool, merchant (died May 29, 1925) (net personalty, £250,782)	251,678
Salvesen, Henry Adoph, of Polmont, Stirling, N.B., shipowner, etc. (died May 13, 1924) (personal estate)	176,569
Samuel, Barnett (62), of Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W. (died June 2, 1925) (net personalty, £225,689)	227,719
Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias, Bart. (71), of Grosvenor Place, S.W., merchant and banker (died Dec. 2, 1924) (net personalty, £80,159)	488,343
Sassoon, Hector William, of Hong Kong and Baker Street, London, W., merchant (died Nov. 24, 1923)	989,527
Sassoon, Ronald Edward David (28), of 17 Knightsbridge, S.W., and King William Street, E.C., merchant (died July 11, 1924) (net personalty, £242,780)	252,420
Savory, Rev. Ernest Lloyd (79), of Red Gables, Stowmarket, Suffolk (died Sept. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £77,133)	117,698
Schuster, Dr. Ernest Joseph, K.C., LL.D. (74), of Albert Court, S.W., and Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. (died Dec. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £188,755)	260,633
Scott, Alfred Frank, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, and Gracechurch Street, E.C., merchant (died May 15, 1925) (net personalty, £186,866)	190,684
Scott, Admiral Sir Percy Moreton, Bart., K.C.B. (71), of 52 South Audley St., W., and Ascot, Berks (died Oct. 18, 1924) (net personalty, £123,090)	129,671
Seligman, Mrs. Lena (74), of 17 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. (died Oct. 1, 1925) (net personalty, £204,663)	204,788
Sharples, Thomas (75), of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, chartered accountant (died Oct. 25, 1924)	120,727
Shaw, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Hypatia Lodge, Kensington, W. (died Jan. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £106,902)	113,373
Shilson, Daniel Henry (85), of St. Austell, Cornwall, solicitor and banker (died Jan. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £81,924)	115,229
Skeel, William Henry (67), of 13A Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W. (died Sept. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £150,728)	305,518
Slater, John (78), of Blundellsands, Lancs, timber merchant (died Jan. 30, 1925) (net personalty, £6,072)	261,889
Smith, Alfred Harrison (79), of Worksop, Notts, brewer (died Feb. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £149,337)	151,919
Smith, George (87), of West Norwood, and Gresham Street, E.C., drapery warehouseman (died Feb. 12, 1925) (net personalty, £140,811)	142,805
Smith, George William, of Pannal, Harrogate, Yorks, bookmaker (died July 18, 1925) (net personalty, £33,504)	131,136
Smith, William Robertson, J.P. (71), of Kelvinside, Glasgow, stockbroker (died July 20, 1925) (personal estate)	149,102
Snell, Harry Eugene Benjamin, of 54 Wellington Street, Leeds, and Headingley, woollen manufacturer (died Mar. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £106,480)	109,337

	Gross Value. £
Spiers, Lionel (76), of Edgbaston, Birmingham, manufacturing silversmith (died Feb. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £139,395)	173,460
Starkey, John Frederick, D.L., J.P. (86), of Banbury, Oxon (died June 15, 1925) (net personalty, £156,827)	175,325
Stewart, John Graham, of Dunblane, N.B., tube manufacturer (died Mar. 3, 1925) (personal estate)	396,753
Storey, Samuel, D.L., J.P. (85), of Chester-le-Street, Durham, newspaper proprietor (died Jan. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £199,328)	202,356
Strachan, William Morrison (87), of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., and Horsham, Sussex (died April 15, 1925) (net personalty, £175,579)	196,114
Straker, Alfred Hassall, of Oakham, Rutland, colliery proprietor (died Dec. 9, 1925) (net personalty, £659,225)	678,269
Sutton, Arthur Warwick, J.P. (70), of Southborne, Hants, seedsman (died April 15, 1925)	112,793
Swann, John Frederick (83), of Wimbledon Common, S.W., and Salters Hall Court, E.C., produce merchant (died Mar. 17, 1925) (net personalty, £93,971)	117,226
Swann, Joseph Francis (91), of Putney, S.W., retired solicitor (died Dec. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £103,383)	119,872
Taverner, William, of 100 Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, N., wholesale confectioner (died Sept. 8, 1925) (net personalty, £137,326)	141,004
Taylor, Captain Arthur, of Shrewsbury, cotton merchant (died Nov. 16, 1924) (net personalty, 112,641)	183,971
Taylor, Charles Howard, J.P. (61), of Middlewood Hall, Darfield, Yorks. (died June 22, 1925) (net personalty, £34,889)	112,641
Taylor, Thomas, J.P., of Pontypridd, Glam., colliery proprietor (died Sept. 1, 1924) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	453,011
Templemore, 3rd Baron (70), of Arthurstown, Co. Wexford, Ireland, and Portman Square, W. (died Sept. 28, 1924) (property for purposes of English Grant) (net personalty, £101,325)	139,021
Thistlethwayte, Captain Arthur Henry, J.P. (67), of Fareham, Hants, and Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. (died Nov. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £138,409)	146,567
Thomas, Sir Hugh James Prothero, O.B.E., of Milford Haven, estate agent and architect (died Dec. 30, 1924) (net personalty, £6,842)	116,058
Thompson, Edward Phillips (68), of Whitchurch, Salop, formerly of Liverpool (died Sept. 16, 1924) (net personalty, £196,830)	213,355
Thompson, Richard, of Wilpshire near Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer (died Aug. 11, 1924) (net personalty, £93,127)	103,130
Thomson, Benjamin Thomas Lindsay (75), of Long Walk House, Windsor, Berks (died July 3, 1925) (net personalty, £66,680)	119,573
Thomson, Colin (51), of Brae of Auchendrane, Ayr, N.B., late of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., a leading breeder of Ayrshire cattle (died July 5, 1925) (personal estate)	168,912
Thomson, William, of Dundee and Broughty Ferry, N.B., shipowner (died Jan. 7, 1925) (personal estate)	235,270
Titley, Edward Addison (50), of Chilwell, Notts, brewer (died Oct. 3, 1924) (net personalty, £114,310)	118,056
Todd, John Watson (85), of Birkenhead and Liverpool, timber merchant (died Nov. 19, 1924) estate so far as can at present be ascertained (net personalty, £139,645)	151,345
Torbock, Joseph, J.P. (73), of Penrith, Cumberland, company director (died March 29, 1925) (net personalty, £209,766)	228,726
Towgood, Mrs. Adeline Atty (80), of Bournemouth, Hants (died May 4, 1925) (net personalty, £103,302)	103,892
Turnbull, Philip, J.P. (76), of The Heath, Cardiff, retired shipowner (died June 5, 1925) (net personalty, £238,490)	239,530
Turner, George Marshall (91), of Kenilworth, Warwick, retired draper (died Aug. 31, 1924) (net personalty, £134,537)	137,261
Unwin, William Cowper Ludovic (79), of Tiverton, Devon (died Nov. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £98,196)	115,617
Vaughan, Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Royston, Herts (died Aug. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £128,637)	130,555
Venables, Edmund Ernest (76), of Onslow Square, S.W. (died June 6, 1925) (net personalty, £236,059)	236,916
Vipan, Mrs. Mary Francis (85), of St. Leonards-on-Sea (died Nov. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £91,965)	102,311
Weachter, Sir Max Leonard (87), of Richmond, Surrey, merchant (died Oct. 3, 1924) (net personalty, £608,697)	613,006
Waldron, Mrs. Mary (82), of Newbury, Berkshire (died April 7, 1925) (net personalty, £143,687)	153,351
Walker, Major Cecil Francis Aleck (40), of Upper Grosvenor Street, S.W. (died Jan. 27, 1925) (net personalty, £114,204)	121,587
Walker, William Arthur Griffin (69), of Ben Rhydding, Yorks, merchant and manufacturer (died Dec. 15, 1924) (net personalty, nil)	133,943
Wallace, Alexander Falconer, C.B.E. (88), of Strathdon, N.B., East India merchant (died Jan. 24, 1925) (net personalty, £299,909)	315,289
Ward, Rev. George (80), of Wynsteth Park Drive, Harrogate, Yorks (died Feb. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £101,017)	103,552
Warden, Walter Evers (83), of Edgbaston, Birmingham, retired bolt and nut manufacturer (died July 23, 1925) (net personalty, £155,338)	155,718
Warren, Rev. Canon John Shrapnel, M.A. (95), of Willoughby, The Green, St. Leonards, Sussex (died May 2, 1925) (net personalty, £123,217)	124,499

	Gross Value. £
Waugh, Walter, of Chigwell, Essex, and Lloyds Avenue, E.C., chemical merchant (died April 7, 1925) (net personalty, £257,670)	322,010
Wells, Joseph Habershon (65), of Mosborough, near Sheffield (died May 23, 1925) (net personalty, £139,055)	157,952
Wheatley, Joshua Hirst (72), of Berkswell, Coventry, J.P., and a former High Sheriff of Warwickshire, Lord of the Manor of Berkswell (died May 26, 1925) (net personalty, £1,283,645)	1,379,490
Whitaker, Jeremiah (79), of Burley-in-Wharfedale and Halifax, Yorks, brewer (died Nov. 11, 1924) (net personalty, £109,346)	119,459
Whitley-Thomson, Sir Frederick (72) of Halifax, Yorks, and Addison Road, W., clothing manufacturer (died June 21, 1925) (net personalty, £138,719)	144,803
Wigley, Sir George, J.P. (84), of Nottingham, silk merchant (died Jan. 5, 1925) (net personalty, £106,401)	142,434
Willby, Frederick (76), of Bishops Stortford, Herts (died July 25, 1925) (net personalty, £177,187)	193,772
Wilkinson, Noah, of Llanfairfechan, Carnarvon, cotton manufacturer (died Oct. 26, 1924) (net personalty, £69,057)	124,888
Williams, James David (69), of Styal, Cheshire, merchant and shipper (died Feb. 19, 1925) (net personalty, £529,080)	634,959
Williams, Thomas (60), of Chester, manufacturing confectioner (died Feb. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £156,348)	168,522
Winterbotham, Herbert Brend, J.P. (58), of Ashmead, Dursley, Glouc., woollen cloth manufacturer (died Aug. 11, 1925) (net personalty, £114,288)	125,617
Winterton, William Henry, J.P., of Oadby, Leics., brick manufacturer (died Dec. 15, 1924) (net personalty, £56,414)	135,574
Winwood, Thomas Henry Ricketts (72), of Dorchester (died Jan. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £91,565)	101,122
Wrigley, Miss Sarah Scholes, of Windermere, Westmorland (died Dec. 20, 1924) (net personalty, £133,199)	134,021

PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

On pages 282–290 appears a list of Boys' Schools in the British Isles with signs to mark the respective Headmasters' membership of Scholastic Associations. The Headmasters of the Schools in the following list are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference.

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE (Collegiate School of St. Peter)—*Rev. K. F. J. Bickersteth.
,, (Prince Alfred College)—*W. R. Bayly.
MELBOURNE (C. of E. Grammar School)—*R. P. Franklin.
,, (Geelong College)—*F. W. Rolland.
,, (Geelong Grammar School)—*Rev. F. E. Brown, D.D.
,, (Scotch College)—*W. S. Littlejohn.
,, (Wesley College)—*L. A. Adamson.
,, (Xavier College, *R.C.*)—*Rev. E. Frost, S.J.
SYDNEY (C. of E. Grammar School)—*L. C. Robson.
,, (Newington College, Stanmore)—*Rev. C. J. Prescott.
,, (King's School, Parramatta)—*Rev. E. M. Baker.

CANADA.

PORT HOPE, ONT. (Trinity College School)—*Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.
TORONTO, ONT. (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, LL.D.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND (Grammar School)—*J. Drummond.
,, (King's College)—*C. T. M. Major.
CHRISTCHURCH (Christ's College)—*Rev. E. C. Crosse.
OAMARU (Waitaki High School)—*F. Milner.
WANGANUI (Collegiate School)—*Rev. C. F. Pierce.

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRAHAMSTOWN (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. Canon P. W. H. Kettlewell.
RONDEBOSCH (Diocesan College)—*Rev. R. H. Birt.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE CALLS.

	1923.	1922.
Number of calls	7,227	7,037
Fires (including serious outbreaks)	3,863	3,790
Serious outbreaks	33	42
Chimney fires	961	1,030
False alarms	1,871	1,788
Malicious false alarms	532	429
Lives lost (Males 19, females 52; in 1922, males 27, females 62)	71	89
Lives endangered (males 36, females 61)	97	68
Persons injured (males 329, females 115)	444	370
First aid rendered (males 138, females 63)	201	171

The estimated monetary fire loss within the County of London was £727,901.

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEES TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:

	£	s.	d.
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000	1	0	0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000	0	5	0
Do., after first £100,000	0	1	0
Maximum Fee	50	0	0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act	0	5	0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar	0	5	0

Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Fees on Registration of Mortgage 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.

The Year's Weather.

(1924) *October* was a warm month, with a moderate excess of sunshine in many parts of Scotland and northern England, and an excess of rain in the eastern, midland counties and the south-west of England. Unsettled rainy conditions prevailed generally throughout the month, with a few periods of fine dry weather During the opening days of the month most of the rain fell in the west, while early morning mists and fine sunny weather was experienced in the east. On the 4th rain became general over the whole country. A depression moving up the English Channel on the 7th, caused high winds and gales, and brought heavy rain to the south-west of England. On this day a gust of 62 miles per hour was felt at Fleetwood, and one of 61 miles per hour at Southport. On the 8th, a gale was blowing in the Channel and was said to be the most severe that had been experienced for many years. It caused serious damage to both property and crops. Beginning with the 12th and lasting about a week, conditions were generally fair and dry, with a daily amount of sunshine, in places of over 9 hours, notably on the 13th and 14th, during which the temperature in several localities rose to 70° F. At the close of this finer period there was a renewal of unsettled weather all over the country with heavy rain in the west. This spread to the eastern counties by the 21st and next day high winds and gales were blowing along the south-east coast. There was an improvement for a few days, during which time the lowest temperatures of the month were registered, the month closing with a renewal of mild unsettled weather, with at times some heavy rain. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere in excess of the average, varying from 0·3° F. in the east of Scotland to 2·4° F. in the eastern counties of England. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 73° F. at Colwyn Bay and Weston-super-Mare on the 13th, and 22° F. at Garforth on the 24th. (Scotland) 72° F. at Kilmarnock on the 14th, and 21° F. at Braemar on the 22nd. (Ireland) 73° F. at Clongowes Wood (Kildare) on the 14th, and 31° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 3rd and 4th. The warmest weeks of the months were those between the 12th and 18th, and between the 26th and November 1st. Most places recorded ground frosts during the month. Among the sharpest of these were 20° F. at Balmoral on the 22nd, 19° F. at Inverness on the 22nd, and at Wisley (Surrey) on the 24th, and 17° F. at Achnashellach (Ross and Cromarty) on the 22nd.

In isolated areas in Scotland and Ireland the rainfall was less than 75 per cent. of the normal and did not exceed 48 per cent. at Colmonell (Ayrshire), while areas with over 100 per cent. of the average comprised the greater part of England and Wales, most of the Scottish eastern coast and much of western and central Ireland. Several areas of considerable size in the midlands, eastern and southern England had a rainfall equal to more than 150 per cent. of the average. The last week of the month was everywhere very wet, and three times the normal fall was registered in the south-west of England. The driest week of the month was that from the 12th to the 18th, which was also one of the two warmest weeks. On the 7th, the heaviest daily fall of rain ever recorded at Falmouth was measured, the amount being 3·27 ins. On the same day 3·23 ins. fell at Penzance, and 2·56 ins. at Newquay. This fall of 2·56 ins. at Newquay was the heaviest daily fall since observations commenced in 1893. At St. Austell (Cornwall), with a fall of 3·46 ins., the day was the wettest on record since 1865. A thunderstorm accompanied by hail occurred in the south-east of England on the 30th. From the 13th to the 16th fog was very dense in the Firths of Forth and Tay. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin), Wick, Malin Head and in Orkney and Shetland on the 23rd, at Roshven (Inverness) and Wick on the 25th, and at Baltasound (Shetland) on the 31st. On the 5th at Elstree (Herts) a lunar rainbow was seen.

November was warm, dry in the northern part of the Kingdom, and with a general deficiency of sunshine. Unsettled weather marked the opening days of the month. Strong winds and gales blew along the south-west coasts, a gust of 62 miles per hour being recorded at St. Ann's Head (Pembroke) in the early afternoon of the 2nd. There was heavy rain in the south with floods at Bude, Exeter and in the Thames Valley. The floods at Bude on the 1st were the worst for 20 years. During the next few days the wind was northerly, a fall of temperature occurred, and several inland frosts were experienced on the mornings of the 4th and 5th. At Rhayader (Radnor) on the morning of the 5th there were 21° of frost on the ground, and at West Linton (Peebles) 22° of frost was registered on the ground next morning. For a few days round about the 9th to the 11th, the wind became southerly, temperature increased with rain in the west. Unsettled weather continued until the end of the month in the extreme west, but in the south, under the influence of an anticyclone which spread in south-westwards from Scandinavia, fair, quiet weather prevailed for nearly a week. There was a decided fall of temperature and in some places on the 17th and 18th there were shade temperatures showing from 10° to 12° of frost. At several places on these two days the maximum failed to reach 40° F. During the last ten days the weather was generally of an unsettled character, with strong winds and frequent rain which in some places was heavy. At Sedburgh (Yorks) on the 22nd there was a fall of 1·97 ins., and 3·35 ins. at Dungeon Ghyll (Westmorland). The mean temperature of the month was above the average in all districts, the excess in the north of Ireland being 2·8° F. and as much as 3·5° F. in the north of Scotland. The least deviation from the normal was 0·5° F. in the south-west of England and the Channel Islands. For the month the highest and lowest temperatures were: (England and Wales) 61° F. at many places on the 1st, and 19° F. at Mursley (Bucks) on the 18th. (Scotland) 59° F. at Onich (Inverness) on the 25th, and 18° F. at Wolfelee on the 16th. (Ireland) 59° F. at several places on the 1st and 23rd, and 21° F. at Clongowes Wood on the 13th. There were 17 occasions when a ground frost was registered at Chopwellwood (Durham). The first week of the month was the coldest and the last week was the warmest.

Except in the south of Ireland, rainfall was less than the average in all districts, the deficiency ranging from 0·30 in. in the south-east of England to 2·0 ins. in the north of

Scotland. The first week was the driest and the last week was the wettest. The only districts in which the sunshine was above the normal was the north and west of Scotland. At Aberdeen it was the dullest November on record. The most important gale of the month occurred during the night 26–27th. Gusts of 57 miles per hour were recorded at Kew Observatory, 68 miles per hour at Calshot and Shoeburyness, and 72 miles per hour at Petersfield (Hants), and at South Farnborough. In London it was the most severe gale of recent years, and was said to be the worst since 1881 at Bournemouth. Aurora was somewhat widely observed in the north and north-east of Scotland on the 24th.

December was warm and wet. At the beginning of the month the weather over the British Isles was of an unsettled character. Heavy rain fell locally and both fog and mist was prevalent. On the 10th the country was under a pall of inland mist, with thick fog in the east and south-east of England. The next few days were dull and mild with drizzling rain. After a few days drier weather conditions again became unsettled; on the 27th rain fell over a wide area with hail and sleet in the north and north-west. Gales were particularly severe in the English Channel, the force of the wind at times reaching 60 miles per hour. Although the month was characterized by unsettled weather and an excess of rain, there were some very fine days, so that by the end of the month the duration of bright sunshine had in most places exceeded the average. As an indication of the general character of the month in different places it may be noticed that at Copdock (Ipswich) it was the sunniest December for 7 years, with the land completely waterlogged all round. At Meltham (Yorks) it was, with only one exception, the warmest December in a record of 47 years. At Southport the month though wet and sunny was the warmest, with one exception, during 54 years' observations. At Newport (Isle of Wight) it was a wet and wild month. The mean temperature of the month was well above the normal, the deviation exceeded 5° F. in the north and east of Scotland, and the north-west of England, more than 3° F. in every other district, except the Channel Islands where the excess was only 1·3° F. Excluding the north of Scotland and the Channel Islands, the mean temperature of the British Isles was more than 4° F. above the average. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 59° F. at Colwyn Bay on the 12th, and 23° F. at Addington Hills on the 11th. (Scotland) 60° F. at Colmonell on the 23rd, and 23° F. at Balmoral on the 15th. (Ireland) 58° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 2nd, and at Dublin City on the 23rd, and 30°F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 25th and 31st, and at Newtownforbes on the 31st. The lowest readings of the month where higher than those of November; in England and Wales by 4°, Scotland by 5°, and Ireland by 9°. During the first, third and fourth weeks the mean temperature of the week was above the average in all districts, and below it in only three districts during the second week. During the fog which prevailed on the 10th and 11th, maximum temperature in some places did not reach 35° F. and on the first of these days only reached 32° F, at Wisley and Wallington. In Scotland the month was the mildest for at least 60 years, while at Edinburgh the only milder December since 1800 appears to have been those of 1843 and 1857. Rainfall was above the normal in all districts except the Channel Islands and the north-east of England, the largest excess being 2·28 ins. in the north of Scotland and 2·32 ins. in the south of Ireland. The least deviation was a deficit of 0·16 ins. in the north-east of England. During the first three weeks the rainfall was mostly below the average, but exceeded it during the fourth week. In the low-lying districts of Moray and Banff less than half the average was measured. In the Upper Thames Valley, the Lake District and Central Ireland more than 150 per cent. of the average was recorded. Among some of the heavier daily falls were 2·20 ins. at Greenock on the 26th, 3·11 ins. at Ardgour and 4·69 ins. at Kinlochquoich on the night of the 12th–13th. During the last few days there was extensive flooding in various parts of the country. Very little snow fell until the end of the month, when snow and sleet showers occurred in many parts of Scotland and at a few places in England and Ireland. For the month, as a whole, sunshine was slightly in excess of the average in most places. Some stations reported between 6 and 7 hrs. on the 5th, 6th, 14th and 29th. A notable feature of the month was the prevalence of mist and fog. On the 10th and 11th the fog was very dense. In some areas in and around London, traffic was almost entirely suspended. At Hampstead the fog persisted for 62 hrs. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle on the 20th, at Lerwick on the 21st and at Sumburgh Head on the 23rd. Strong winds and gales were frequent throughout the month, especially in the north and north-west. Violent gales were widely experienced in Scotland on the 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st. A gust of 90 miles per hour occurred at Lerwick on the 25th. South-westerly winds of about 60 miles per hour were felt in the English Channel on the 27th. Gusts of 79 miles per hour were recorded at Edinburgh on both the 27th and 29th. During a heavy squall at Shoeburyness on the 31st, which lasted about 10 minutes, the wind attained a maximum speed of 73 miles per hour.

Year 1924 was dull and very wet, with a cool and cloudy summer. Among the outstanding features of the year were the cold of the last three weeks in February and the first week in March, the brief warm spell at Easter, some fine warm days between the middle of June to about the middle of July, the cool, wet summer, with an unusual number of thunderstorms accompanied in many instances by heavy falls of rain and hail which helped to constitute record values in many places, and the widespread thunder towards the close of the year. *January* was on the whole warm and unsettled with heavy rain in most places. Extensive flooding occurred in the upper reaches of the Thames. At Lerwick on the 18th, a gust of 80 miles per hour was felt. *February* opened fair, but from the 10th to the 14th cold easterly winds prevailed, and from the 11th onwards the mean temperature and sunshine was mostly below the average. The month was unusually dry. *March.* During the first week, the temperature was lower than in February, and in Scotland the weather was bitterly cold. From the 6th to the 20th the weather was fine and sunny with cold nights. During the last week it was cloudy and cold, with sleet and hail showers in some places. *April.* Except for the warm sunny spell at Easter, the month was dull, cool and wet.

May was very wet and thundery. Towards the end of the month there were extensive floods. *June* was mainly dull and unsettled during the first half, warm and drier in the second half. *July* was noted for its severe local thunderstorms and generally heavy rain. In most places, the 12th was the hottest day of the year. Except on the western coasts, generally fine weather prevailed until about the 17th, after which the conditions became cold and unsettled. *August* was mainly cool. There was a spell of fine warm weather between the 6th and the 10th, during which time several places had from 13 to 14 hrs. daily sunshine. Rainfall was above the average. *September* for the most part was wet and unsettled, with deficiency of sunshine. *October*. There were severe floods in northern Scotland. On the 8th a gale experienced in the Channel Islands was the worst for many years. Fair weather prevailed from the 12th to the 18th, and for a few days towards the end of the month. *November* was warm and dry in the north. A severe gale swept over southern England on the night of the 26th, and was the worst that had been felt at Bournemouth for over 40 years. *December* was warm and unsettled, with frequent fog and mist. Strong winds and gales with heavy floods occurred during the last few days of the month. A gust of 90 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on Christmas Day. The highest and lowest temperatures of the year were: (England and Wales) 90° F. at Camden Square (London) on July 12th, and 3° F. at Garforth (Yorks.) on March 3rd. (Scotland) 81° F. at Wolfelee on June 17th and at Fort Augustus on July 12th, and 2° F. at Balmoral on March 3rd. (Ireland) 75° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) and Kilkenny Castle on June 23rd, and at Dublin City on July 15th, and 11° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on March 3rd. The rainfall of the year was greater than that of any year since 1903. Although the year stands out as a wet one, there were considerable areas in the British Isles in which the annual fall was below the average. In Ireland the annual total exceeded the average. At Camden Square (London) there were 188 rain days, and the total duration of rain was 540 hrs. Among the greatest totals for the year were 72 ins. at Leadhills (Lanark) and Ashburton (Devon), 80 ins. at Achnashellach (Ross and Cromarty), and 95 ins. at Ardtornish (Argyll). Among the smallest totals were 22 ins. at Lincoln, and 21 ins. at both Skegness and Hunstanton. The rainfall at Brymore House, near Bridgewater, on August 19th, was 9·41 ins. The largest British rainfall on record in 24 hrs. is 9·57 ins. at Sexey's School, Bruton, Somerset, on June 28th, 1917.

(1925) *January* was windy and very mild, wet in the south. The rough weather which prevailed towards the end of December continued into the first few days of January, with gales in many parts of the country. In some places the average wind velocity was about 60 miles per hour, and attained 80 miles per hour in gusts at Weaver Point (Cork) on the 1st, and at Southport on the 2nd. Heavy rain was measured over wide areas during the first two days, Westmorland and Wales receiving the largest amounts. A fall of 2 ins. was recorded at Orton (Westmorland) on the 1st, and one of 3·90 ins. at Braemar (Brecon) on the 2nd. There was snow in many parts of Scotland with a renewal of floods, especially on the Border. At Balmoral on the 3rd, snow was lying to a depth of 5½ ins. Except for the passage of a V-shaped depression which caused rain generally, fairer and colder weather set in which lasted for nearly a week. Six and seven hours bright sunshine was recorded on several days, notably in the south-east of England, and there were some rather low night temperatures. From the 10th to 12th, dense fog prevailed over a large area in and around London, and at many places on the 11th day temperatures did not rise above the freezing point. Mild weather with local rain and strong south-westerly winds spread over the whole country by the 13th. At Killarney on the 12th, there was a fall of 1·81 ins. of rain, followed next day by a fall of 1·89 ins. At Killin (Perth) on the 13th, 2·44 ins. was measured. Gusts of 71 miles per hour were recorded at Holyhead and 74 miles per hour at Paisley and Weaver Point (Cork). Many large trees were blown down in North Wales in the Menai Straits neighbourhood. At Lerwick, the wind exceeded gale force from 10 p.m. on the 13th to 8 p.m. on the 15th. There was a change to sunny and drier conditions, but after the 22nd, which was wet and stormy in Scotland, the weather again became unsettled. There was a good deal of rain on the 25th and 26th, especially in the south-west of England; at Ippleden (Devon) 1·89 ins. was measured on the 25th. Heavy rain fell in the north of England and parts of Scotland between the 28th and 30th, on the latter of which days 3·27 ins. was measured at Kinlochquoich (Inverness). Gales were blowing over a wide area on the 29th and 30th. While at Ipswich it was the driest January since 1909, at Newport (I. of W.) it was an exceptionally wet month, with local floods and serious landslips. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere above the average. In the north of Scotland the excess amounted to 3·5° F. and to 3·7° F. in the eastern counties of England. The least deviation was shared by the Channel Islands, the east of Scotland and the north-east of England with an excess of 2·5° F. The week 11th-17th was the warmest week of the month, in which week the north of Scotland was 8° F. above the average. The highest and lowest readings of the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Wistanstow (Salop) on the 2nd, and 22° F. at several places between the 12th and 13th. (Scotland) 57° F. at Onich (Inverness) on the 13th, and 16° F. at Braemar on the 5th. (Ireland) 58° F. at Trinity College, Dublin, on the 13th, and 26° F. at Newtownbarry (Wexford) on the 16th. Rainfall was above the normal in the south-east and south-west of England, the south of Ireland and the Channel Islands, in which latter district the excess amounted to 1·62 ins. In the Midland counties the amount was only just below the average. The week 11th-17th was the driest (and warmest) and the last week of the month was the wettest. Snow fell on several days in Scotland, but there was very little in the south. The amount of bright sunshine varied considerably. While the west of Scotland had only 13 per cent. of the possible, and the Midland counties 15 per cent., the Channel Islands had 23 per cent. The week 4th-10th was the brightest and the last week the dullest (and wettest). Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 16th, 17th and 19th, and at Baltasound on the 19th.

February was very wet, and, except in Ireland, temperature was above the average. The unsettled weather which had prevailed during the

last ten days of January continued throughout the greater part of February. During the first week there were showers of rain, hail and snow, with a good many bright intervals. Snow fell in many parts of Scotland on the 6th. The unsettled weather which set in over Ireland on the evening of the 7th, subsequently spread over the whole country and continued until the 16th. Heavy rain fell between the 10th and the 12th, among the larger falls being 1·77 ins. at Penrhyn Quarries (Carnarvon) on the 10th, 2·05 ins. at Bettws Garmon (Carnarvon) on the 11th, and 3·23 ins. at Snowdon on the 10th. At Newport (Isle of Wight) 1·54 ins. was measured on the 12th. Gales were recorded at several places, when velocities of 78 miles per hour were attained in gusts at Valencia and Birmingham on the 9th, and at Shoeburyness on the 11th, and 82 miles per hour at Rosyth on the 10th. During the third week the weather became quieter and cooler. Bright sunshine amounts of between 8 and 9 hrs. per day were registered in many places between the 18th and 22nd. A considerable amount of snow fell in Scotland between the 21st and the 23rd, and on the first of these days was lying to a depth of 6 ins. at Crieff (Perth). By the 24th, unsettled weather had again become general with some heavy rain. At Valencia a fall of 1·46 ins. was measured on the 22nd, and 2·42 ins. at Llyn Fawr (Glamorgan) on the 25th. There were extensive floods in the Thames Valley at the latter end of the month. At Blundellsands (Lancs.) it was the wettest February for at least 50 years, at Southport it was the wettest since 1881, at Cheltenham only four wetter Februarys had been recorded since 1867. At Newport (Isle of Wight) the month was excessively wet, and at Totland Bay only twice in 38 years had as much rain fallen as in this month. In Dublin City there were only four days which did not yield a measurable amount of rain. The mean temperature of the month was equal to the normal in the south of Ireland, and only very slightly below it in the north of that country. Everywhere else it was above the average. The midlands, eastern and south-eastern parts of England showed the largest excess, Scotland the least. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 59° F. at several places on various dates, and 22° F. at Sprowston (Norfolk) on the 22nd. (Scotland) 54° F. at Perth on the 2nd, and 15° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 22nd. (Ireland) 56° F. at Glasnevin on the 3rd, and at Killarney on the 8th, and 24° F. in the Phœnix Park on the 14th. Rainfall was above the normal in all districts, the least deviation being an excess of 0·71 ins. in eastern England, ranging up to 1·97 ins. in the south-east of England, and 2·44 ins. in the north-west and south-west of England. The only areas with a rainfall less than the average were two small regions on the western Scottish coasts. Over the whole of Wales, parts of the north and south of England, and a small area in central Ireland the rainfall exceeded twice the normal. At Grantown-on-Spey the amount was equal to 267 per cent. of the normal, and at Logie Coldstone (Aberdeen) to 327 per cent. The second and fourth weeks of the month were the wettest. There was a considerable amount of snow during the month, especially in Scotland. The Grampians and the Cairngorms were snowclad throughout the month. Most places had hail, some as many as 13 to 16 days. At Weymouth on the 14th some of the hailstones were half an inch in diameter. Sunshine amounts varied from 18 per cent. of the possible in the west of Scotland to 30 per cent. in the south of Ireland, and 38 per cent. in the Channel Islands. Mirage was observed over Spithead from Calshot on the morning of the 7th. Aurora was seen at Aberdeen and Baltasound on the 8th, at Wick and Lerwick on the 9th, at Dublin on the 18th, and at Armagh, Lerwick and Baltasound on the 19th.

March was mainly dry with northerly winds. The month opened with generally fair weather in the west, but cloudy in the east. Snow fell in the north of Scotland on the 17th, and spread over the greater part of that country during the next two days. Showers of snow, sleet and hail became general, with low day temperature. At Inverness on the 8th, the temperature did not rise above 32° F., and at Andover 23° of frost on the ground was registered on the night 12th-13th. Between the 13th and the 19th, the wind was mainly westerly with fair weather. Temperature rose to 60° F. at Kilkenny, Killarney and Cork on the 15th. On the 19th there was a return of the northerly winds, with cold and generally cloudy weather until the 30th. There were snow, hail and rain showers, and on the 22nd snow was lying to a depth of between 2 ins. and 3 ins. at such widely distant places as Balmoral, Skegness and Folkestone. Heavy rain or snow fell in many parts of Scotland and the north of Ireland on the 31st. More than half the month's total rain was accounted for on the 31st in Forfarshire, Flintshire and the Lothians. At Renfrew, 1·34 ins. out of a total of 2·19 ins. was measured on that day. As showing the generally dry character of the month, it may be stated that at Cheltenham and Teignmouth it was the second driest March recorded at those places; at Totland Bay it was the driest for 38 years, and at Cork the driest for 42 years. Rainfall was below the average in all districts; the south-west of England had a deficit of 2·13 ins. and the south of Ireland a deficit of 2·56 ins. The only regions in which the month's fall was normal or above, were a fairly large area in the north of Scotland, two small areas in the eastern English and Scottish coasts and a small part of the extreme north of Ireland. Over a large part of southern and western England and Wales, a small part of the south-west of Scotland, and most of Ireland, the total fall was less than half the average. Snow fell in all districts, but mainly in the north. At Deerness (Orkney) 22 days of snow were recorded, and for 12 days snow was lying at Braemar. The mean temperature of the month did not differ greatly from the normal, the Channel Islands being the only district in which the deviation reached or exceeded 10° F. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Fowey and Newton Abbot on the 15th and at Scilly on the 18th, and 18° F. at Porton (Wilts) on the 13th. (Scotland) 63° F. at Inverness on the 5th, and 8° F. at West Linton on the 21st. (Ireland) 60° F. at Kilkenny, Killarney and Cork on the 15th, and 24° F. at Birr Castle on the 12th and 22nd, and at Markree Castle on the 27th. Over the British Isles as a whole sunshine was below the normal. In the west of Scotland there was an excess of nearly half an hour per day, a deficiency of almost the same amount in the northiof Scotland, and of 50 minutes per day in the east of England. Fog was reported on 11 days at Greenwich and 12

days at Kensington. Aurora was seen at Deerness (Orkney) on the 12th, Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 13th, Lerwick on the 19th and Baltasound on the 20th.

April. The weather of April was of a generally unsettled character, it was changeable and showery with a good many bright intervals. Rainfall was above, and temperature was below the normal, so that the month as a whole was mainly wet and cool. Snow fell in Scotland during the first few days. On the 1st it lay to a depth of more than 6 ins. at Edinburgh. After a sharp frost in the Midlands on the morning of the 4th, when a grass minimum of 11° F. was registered at Oundle (Northampton), the wind became westerly, with moderate rain and warmer weather. Day temperatures of 66° F. were recorded at Reading and South Farnborough on the 8th and at Worksop (Notts) on the 12th. A deep depression passing across the north of Scotland was associated with strong winds and gales in many places between the 15th and the 18th. On the morning of the 16th there were gusts of 80 miles per hour on the north-west coast of England, while the airship R 33 was torn from her moorings at Pulham. Over a considerable portion of England on the 16th the highest gusts of the month were recorded. Between the 19th and the 21st fair or fine weather prevailed over the British Isles, over 13 hrs. of bright sunshine were registered in some parts of Ireland on the 19th and 20th. During the last week there were many bright intervals, although the general character of the weather was unsettled. With the exception of eastern England, which just exceeded, and the north of Scotland, which was exactly normal, the mean temperature of the month was below the average. The least deviation was an excess of 0·1° F. in eastern England and a deficit of 0·3° F. in the north-east of England, and the greatest a deficit of 1·3° F. in the north of Ireland and 1·5° F. in the east of Scotland. The second and third weeks were the warmest. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 66° F. at Reading and South Farnborough on the 8th, and at Worksop on the 12th, and 21° F. at Marlborough on the 4th. (Scotland) 65° F. at Smeaton on the 21st, and 17° F. at Braemar on the 1st. (Ireland) 62° F. at Glasnevin and Phœnix Park on the 21st, and 23° F. at Phœnix Park on the 3rd. Ground frosts were numerous. Rainfall was above the average in all districts and ranged from an excess of 0·28 in. in the Midland counties to 1·46 in. in the Channel Islands and 1·39 in. in the west of Scotland. Areas where the rainfall was less than the normal were parts of western England and Wales, a small area near the mouth of the Thames and parts of the extreme north and north-east of Scotland. Over a considerable portion of southern central Scotland, small areas in southern England, central Ireland and western Scotland the rainfall was twice the normal. At Paisley it was the wettest April for at least 40 years, and at Greenock the only wetter April on record was that of 1904. The third week was the wettest. The heavy rain in Scotland caused destructive floods. Sunshine was in excess of the average in Scotland and Ireland and in the western districts of England and Wales. The largest mean daily excess was 0·9 hrs. in the north of Ireland, and the largest deficit 1·1 hrs. in eastern England. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 15th and at Tenbury on the 27th.

May was changeable and showery with bright intervals. The month opened with a day of cold northerly winds, with bright weather in the western districts, over 13 hrs. of bright sunshine was registered at both Aberystwyth and Falmouth. From the 2nd to the 9th it was cool and cloudy, with local thunderstorms, and at times heavy rain. Hail showers were widespread and numerous between the 5th and the 7th. Between the 10th and the 16th an improvement was experienced, with temperature rising in many parts of England to between 70° F. and 80° F. In the north of Scotland and in some parts of Ireland, cloudy and cool weather prevailed, the thermometer failing to reach 60° F. Between the 14th and the 16th, sea fog was prevalent along the English south-west coasts. Thunderstorms were numerous on the 18th and the 19th, and were accompanied by some heavy rains, 1·46 ins. fell at Calshot (Hants) and 1·76 ins. at Derby on the 19th. During the last ten days the weather over the British Isles was changeable with local heavy rain, strong south-west winds were experienced, and at Sealand (Flint) a gale was recorded, during which there was a gust of 56 miles per hour and one of 59 miles per hour on the same day at Southport. A thunderstorm at Clecthorpes (Lincoln) on the 16th was the worst there for several years, the hailstones which accompanied it being very large. The mean temperature of the month was below the average in Ireland, the south-west of England and the Channel Islands. The north of Ireland had a deficit of 1·0° F., the south a deficit of 1 3° F., the north-eastern counties of England had an excess of 2·2° F., the eastern counties an excess of 2·7° F. For the month, the highest and lowest readings were: (England and Wales) 82° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 16th, and 29° F. at Ilkley (Yorks), Tenbury and Burnley on the 1st, and at Houghall (Durham) on the 2nd. (Scotland) 76° F. at Onich (Inverness) on the 19th, and 25° F. at Balmoral and Braemar on the 3rd. (Ireland) 65° F. at Killarney on the 14th, and at Dublin (Phœnix Park) on the 15th, and 31° F. at Phœnix Park on the 5th. Ground frosts occurred in most parts of the country: there were 9 at Greenwich, and 11 at Rounton (Yorks). A ground temperature of 23° F. was recorded at Houghall on the morning of the 2nd. Rainfall was everywhere above the normal, especially in the west of Scotland where the excess amounted to 3·15 ins. There was an excess of over 2 ins. in the south of Ireland, the south-west of England and the Channel Islands. The district of least excess was the eastern counties of England with 0·2 in. At Hodsock Priory (Nottingham) it was the wettest May since 1889, at Newquay it was the least sunny and by far the wettest May for 33 years, at Tavistock it was the wettest since 1878, and only once in 38 years had there been a wetter May at Totland Bay (I. of W.). A fall of 1·98 ins. was measured at Llyn Fawr (Glamorgan) on the 29th, 2·41 ins. at Killin (Perth) on the 30th, and 2·93 ins. at Lak Llydow (Snowdon) on the 26th. The last two weeks of the month were the wettest. Although there were bright intervals during the month, the total of bright sunshine was mostly below the normal; only two districts, eastern and south-eastern England, had an excess and in neither of these districts did the excess amount to half-an-hour per day, while the north of Ireland and the west of Scotland had a deficit of 2 hrs. per day

and of nearly 2·5 hrs. per day in the south of Ireland.

June was a fine, warm and abnormally dry month, a striking contrast to those immediately preceding it. During the first few days westerly to south-westerly winds prevailed over the British Isles, the weather being mainly fair to cloudy with some showers and drizzling rain on the north-west coasts. Between the 4th and the 12th, the weather was dominated by an anticyclone. Temperature rose considerably, exceeding 80° F. in many places, and on some days between 14 hrs. and 15 hrs. bright sunshine was experienced. Cool northerly breezes set in on the 13th, causing a temporary drop in temperature, but by the 15th the wind again became westerly, the temperature rose, the thermometer in a few places again reaching 80° F. Warm sunny weather continued in the western districts, but in the eastern it was cloudy and cool, especially on midsummer day, when a maximum of only 49° F. was recorded at Rounton (Yorks). Between the 27th and the 30th, the weather was generally fine and warm. At Lerwick the cold northerly wind brought the temperature at the latter part of an otherwise fine month down below that on the same days in the previous December. Although a very fine sunny month, with temperature above the normal in all districts, in only two, the south-west of England and the Channel Islands, was the excess above 2° F. The least deviation was 0·5° F. in the north of Ireland and 0·3° F. in the north-east of England. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 88° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 11th, and 32° F. at Oundle (Northampton) and Usk (Monmouth) on the 3rd. (Scotland) 86° F. at Kelso and Perth on the 10th, and 32° F. at Dungavel (Lanark) on the 22nd. (Ireland) 86° F. at Killarney on the 8th, and 38° F. at Phœnix Park on the 5th. The abnormal dryness was the outstanding feature of the month. In only one district, that of Scotland north, did the total fall exceed 1·0 in. In seven other districts it failed to reach 0·50 in., and in the Channel Islands there was no rain. The deficit ranged from 1·14 ins. in the north of Scotland, 1·54 ins. in the east of Scotland and the east of England, to 2·20 ins. in the south of Ireland, 2·24 ins. in the south-west of England, and 2·28 ins. in the north-west of England. No English district had more than 5 rain days. Over the greater part of England and Wales the total fall was less than 6 per cent. of the average. In some parts of south Wales and the south and south-west of England the month was rainless. At some stations all previous records were broken. At Stonyhurst College it was the driest June since 1859. At Southport the driest for 54 years. At Blundellsands the driest of any month for 50 years. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) there has been only one drier month for 50 years. At Wolstanton Rectory (Shropshire) the driest June for 60 years; Rothamsted the driest June on record; London (Camden Square) it was the driest June since 1858, and the driest of any month since April 1912; Cheltenham it was the driest of any month since 1867; Totland Bay it was the driest month during the past 39 years. At Penzance it was the driest month on record.

Sunshine was above the average in all districts, the excess being equal to 4½ hrs. per day in the Channel Isles and the south-west of England. At many places in these two districts the percentage of the possible was over 70, and reached 78 at Falmouth, Plymouth, Jersey and Guernsey.

July was mainly fair, warm and thundery. On the opening days of the month the weather over the British Isles was fair to fine. There was a high temperature on the 2nd, which reached 80° F. at many inland places. Thunderstorms occurred in Ireland, Wales and the south of England. On the afternoon of the 2nd, over an inch of rain fell in a thunderstorm at Birr Castle (King's Co.). During the next few days the weather was cloudy to overcast with slight rain, and temperature was below the average for the time of year. After the 10th, conditions improved and fair to fine weather prevailed, with temperature rising in some places to 80° F. In the south-eastern counties there was a considerable amount of sunshine, over 14 hours in the day being recorded at some stations. By the 17th, as the result of a depression which gradually spread southward, rain, sometimes heavy, was reported from many places. The wind became strong, and at Holyhead on the morning of the 18th there was a gust of 47 m.p.h. During the next few days rain fell in Ireland and the western parts of England and Wales. In the early morning and again in the evening of the 22nd a severe thunderstorm passed the midland and southern counties of England. At Hampstead, 1·85 ins. of rain was measured, and 1·97 ins. at Skennington Rectory, Oxfordshire. On this day (22nd) the highest temperatures of the year occurred, the most notable being 91° F. at Lincoln, Raunds and Peterborough, and 92° F. at Hunstanton. On the 27th a depression centred over the southern part of the North Sea caused gales in the English Channel. The mean temperature of the month was above the average in all districts, the deviation ranging from 0·3° F. in the Channel Islands and the north of Ireland to 3·0° F. in the north of Scotland. The two warmest periods of the month were between the 11th and 14th and between the 21st and 25th. Over the greater part of England and Wales the 22nd was the warmest day. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 92° F. at Hunstanton on the 22nd and 37° F. at Chopwellwood (Durham) on the 1st and 25th. (Scotland) 85° F. at Ardtornish (Argyll) on the 22nd, and at Ruthwell (Dumfries) on the 23rd, and 35° F. at Wolfelee (Roxburgh) on the 27th. (Ireland) 79° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on the 12th and 23rd, and at Waterford on the 24th, and 41° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 1st and 31st. Rainfall was above the average in Ireland, the south-west and south-east of England and the Channel Islands. In some parts of Kent and Sussex the amount was equal to twice the normal. It was less than half the normal in some parts of the eastern counties, parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the Lake District. Over the greater part of Scotland the amounts were below the average, and in some places it was the driest July since 1919. The rainfall associated with the thunderstorms of the 22nd ended the drought, which at some places in the south-west of England lasted for 30 days. The greatest deviations from the average were an excess of 0·87 in. in the north of Ireland and 1·18 ins. in the south-east of England, and a deficit of 0·87 in. in the north-west of England and the west of Scotland, and 0·94 in. in the north-east of England. A severe thunderstorm on the 22nd did extensive damage in Woolwich and Plumstead. Some of

the hailstones which fell during this storm were said to be 8 ozs. in weight. A cloudburst at Fulbeck (Lincoln) caused the corn in one field to be laid absolutely flat. In some parts of Scotland a thunderstorm on the 25th was of great intensity. In Ireland and the Channel Islands there was a deficiency of sunshine exceeding one hour per day. The largest excess, amounting to nearly 40 minutes per day, was in the north of Scotland.

August was dull and unsettled. With the exception of a fair to fine spell of weather between the 14th and 17th, the month was generally of a dull and unsettled character. During the first two days rain or rain showers were general, and at a number of places in the southern part of England there were thunderstorms on the 1st. A secondary depression which moved across the southern part of the British Isles on the 5th gave rise to thunderstorms and heavy rain in the south-west of England. More than an inch of rain fell at several places along the coast from Falmouth to Torquay. Among these heavy falls were 1·06 ins. at Torquay, and 1·22 ins. at Falmouth and Plymouth. There was heavy rain between the 10th and 12th, when 1·34 ins. fell at Manchester on the 10th, 1·54 ins. at Blacksod (Co. Mayo) on the 11th, and 1·61 ins. at Eskdalemuir on the 12th. On the 14th conditions began to improve. There was a considerable amount of bright sunshine on these days, and at some places the day temperature rose to 80° F. On the 18th there was an appreciable fall of temperature over the British Isles. In consequence of a deep depression centred over the Channel Isles on the 22nd, thunderstorms occurred locally, accompanied by heavy rain. At Guernsey on the 23rd 1·50 ins. of rain was measured, and 1·73 ins. at Calshot. Unsettled weather continued until the 28th, when fair conditions again became general, with some good records of bright sunshine in the southern part of England. The month as a whole was the dullest August at Skegness since 1920, and at Ipswich the sunshine equalled the previous worst August record of 1912. The mean temperature of the month was about the average in most districts, due in part to the warm and cloudy nights. At many places the lowest night temperature never fell below 50° F. In no district did the excess exceed one degree, and the greatest deficit was less than half a degree. High temperatures were recorded on the 8th, 9th and at the end of the month, but the warmest period coincided generally with the sunniest, which extended from about the 14th to the 17th. In Scotland it was the warmest August since 1918, and the fourth in succession with a mean temperature above the average. There were very few ground frosts, and at Southport the thermometer on the grass never registered a temperature below 40° F. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 84° F. at Sutton Bonington (Notts) on the 17th, and 35° F. at Commondale (Yorks) on the 26th. (Scotland) 77° F. at Perth on the 16th, and 33° F. at West Linton (Peebles) on the 26th. (Ireland) 76° F. at Mountmellick (Queen's Co.) on the 15th at Killarney on the 16th, and Waterford on the 31st, and 38° F. at Newtownforbes (Co. Longford) on the 25th. In only four districts, England east, south-east, and south-west, and the Channel Islands did the rainfall exceed the average, the greatest amount being 0·55 in. in the Channel Islands. The largest deficits were over the south of Ireland with 1·14 ins., and the north of Scotland with 1·38 ins. below the average. Among the heavy falls of the month were 2·00 ins. at Sandown (I. of Wight), and 2·13 ins. at both Ventnor and Portsmouth on the 23rd. The rain at Portsmouth was persistent from 7 p.m. on the 23rd to 6 a.m. on the 24th. This was the largest amount measured in 24 hrs. since June 5, 1905, when 2·36 ins. was recorded. Sunshine was below the average except in the north of Ireland which had an excess of 0·5 hr. per day. In the midlands, and the east, south-east and south-west of England the shortage exceeded 1 hr. per day, while the deficiency in the Channel Islands amounted to nearly 2 hrs. per day. A beautiful lunar rainbow was seen on the late evening of the 31st at Bray and Greystones (Co. Wicklow). Aurora was seen in the Orkneys on the 22nd, 25th and 26th.

September was on the whole cold, unsettled and showery with a good many bright intervals. During the first few days, the wind, which at the close of the previous month had been westerly, veered to between north-west and north, and there was a decided fall of temperature. Showery weather with some sunny intervals prevailed until the 9th. On this and the following day rain became general over the British Isles, accompanied in some places with thunder. After this there were a few days of bright weather with a good deal of mist and fog. There was a renewal of unsettled weather on the evening of the 15th. Another disturbance on the 19th caused heavy rain in the south-west and midland counties of England. Among the heavy falls were 1·23 ins. at Newport and Usk (Monmouth), 1·83 ins. at Lincomb Lock (Worcester), and 2·18 ins. at Filey (Yorks). On the night of the 21st-22nd there was very stormy weather in the Atlantic, the *Caronia* reporting a wind force of 59 m.p.h. at 1 a.m. Unsettled wet weather continued until the 26th, after which fair and warmer weather prevailed with a good deal of morning mist or fog. In the Shetlands harvest operations were hindered by the unfavourable weather. At Ipswich the month was dull, wet and cold, the mean temperature being lower than in any September since 1912. At Teignmouth there was an unusually large rainfall for the month, made up chiefly by 5 days rain. Owing to the prevalence of cold north-westerly winds, the mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average. A striking difference between the western and eastern counties of Scotland was shown in the fact, that while in the western districts there was a deficit of only 0·9° F., in the eastern the deficit amounted to 3·0° F. In England and Wales the deviation ranged from 2·4° F. in the south-west of England to 3·5° F. in the south-east. Between the last day of August and the 4th of September the temperature at some places had dropped 20° F. The highest and lowest readings of the month were: (England and Wales) 73° F. at Sprowston (Norfolk) on the 1st, at Tunbridge Wells on the 30th, and 29° F. at Rhayader on the 13th. (Scotland) 69° F. at St. Andrews on the 15th, and 26° F. at Braemar on the 12th and Eskdalemuir on the 17th. (Ireland) 70° F. at Dublin on the 1st and 2nd, and 31° F. at Glasnevin, Phœnix Park and Kilkenny on the 13th. On the ground a reading of 23° F. was registered at Rhayader on the 12th, and a reading of 20° F. next day. Except in the north of Scotland, rainfall was above the normal in all districts. At some

places in the Midland counties and the west of England the month's fall exceeded twice the normal. In the east of Scotland and as far north as the Moray Firth, a rainstorm of great intensity was experienced on the 9th, when more than an inch of rain fell over a large area. More than 2 ins. fell at Arbroath, Gorebridge and Marchmont, and as much as 2·87 ins. at Galashields. At Edinburgh fully one-third of the total fall was measured on the 9th. On this day snow fell on the Scottish Highlands above the 2,000 feet level, this being an unusually early date. Thunderstorms were general in the British Isles between the 6th and the 9th, in the north and west on the 19th, and in the south on the 21st. Only in the west of Scotland did sunshine exceed the average, and that by more than half an hour per day. In the north of Scotland and the east of England there was a deficit of more than an hour per day. A brilliant double rainbow was seen in London at about 6·30 p.m. on the 12th.

Storms and Floods in 1924–25.

(1924) *October* 20. A tropical storm at Mantua, Cuba. Eight persons were killed and about 50 injured. Nearly every building in the town was damaged, and the tobacco crop suffered severely. 22. A violent storm two miles west of Orokăr lighthouse. The ss. *Fylgia* was wrecked, and owing to the heavy seas the lifeboat was unable to reach the wreck. 23–24. A typhoon on the coast of Annam. Several natives were drowned, and communications were badly interrupted.

November 1. Heavy rainstorms in France. The river Seine rose 7 ft. above normal. The Rhine rose 11 ft. in 24 hours. 9. Cloudburst over Cuba. Hundreds of houses were destroyed. 19. A violent storm in the Straits of Gibraltar. Telegraphic communication was broken down. 26. Heavy storm in the Atlantic. The ss. *Leviathan* encountered a north wind blowing at 100 miles an hour. Huge waves broke over decks, and 15 people injured.

December 1. A storm at Nice. Palm trees were uprooted and carriages and motors overturned. 23. Violent storm at Sydney. The wind attained a velocity of 70 miles an hour, causing much damage. 25. Heavy gale off Norwegian coast. The coast carrier *Sortland* was wrecked and crew of 13 drowned.

(1925) *January* 1. A storm off the west coast of Norway. Four steamships ran ashore. 15. A tempest of unusual violence over the north of Norway. Many houses were blown down. 25. A cyclone over Roebourne, Western Australia. The jetty (2,000 ft. long) practically destroyed. 27. Snowstorm over New York. The temperature fell 44° in 28 hours. Mount Popocatepetl was covered with snow. The heat of the volcano usually prevents this. 29. A blizzard at Albany and Rochester, N.Y. The worst for 20 years.

February 6. Five inches of rain at Adelaide fell in two hours. This is the heaviest fall ever recorded in this district. 12. Heavy gale between Oslo and Bergen. All railway traffic was suspended. 14. A violent gale at St. Gilgen, Austria. A passenger train blown over an embankment and 17 passengers injured. Eight inches of rain fell in the Ticino, Italy, in 48 hours. 24. Violent storm off the Japanese coast. Three vessels were wrecked. 25. A violent gale in the Bay of Biscay. Seven of the crew of a lifeboat were drowned.

March 12. A heavy storm over Kuishiu. A 450-ton steamer sunk and 100 passengers drowned. The velocity of the wind reached 80 miles an hour. A snowstorm caused Mount Vesuvius to be covered. 18. A tornado at Annapolis, Missouri, travelled over a length of 150 miles; 26 towns were ruined, and nearly 900 persons killed and 2,800 injured. 21. Cloudburst at Hartshill, Natal. The railway bridge collapsed and a Cape-Natal express fell into the river; several lives lost. 23. Snow fell at Mont Estoril for the first time in living memory.

April 5. A tornado near Miami, Florida. 75 houses destroyed; roofs lifted 200 ft. in the air. Hailstones as large as walnuts reported. 23. Snowstorm at Butte, Montana; 17 ins. of snow were recorded. At the same time a temperature of 93° occurred at Washington.

May 18. A thunderstorm in Switzerland. Many vineyards were destroyed. 21. Thunderstorms occurred at Ohio and Colorado. Six persons were killed. 24. A tidal wave at Lake Ontario. Boats and houses carried inland. In New York City the wind uprooted trees and blew over houses. A drop of 20° occurred in the temperature. 25. Heaviest thunderstorm for many years at Sydney, N.S.W. The torrential rain disorganized traffic. 26. In the early hours another storm broke over Sydney; the heavy rain and strong wind caused serious flooding and damage in the city.

June 8. Torrential rain at Tarbes. Streets flooded and vines washed away. 13–14. Thunderstorms at Berne. Many farmhouses set on fire by lightning. 16. Violent thunderstorm in New York. The Equitable building struck by lightning, causing damage to 37th storey.

July 17. Heavy rain at Hong Kong; 10 ins. fell in 11 hours. 22. Heavy thunderstorms in many parts of France. At Bordeaux hail lay 3 ins. deep in places. 24. Thunderstorm in Paris; 1,000 telephones put out of action.

August 2. Heavy storms in Austria. Much damage caused. Snow fell at a height of 6,000 ft. Terrific snowstorm in the Alps, causing a guide to lose his life. 9. Severe thunderstorm over Denmark. Several persons killed by lightning; 300 panes of glass in one hotel broken by hailstones. 10. Violent storm in Holland, causing enormous damage. Several people killed and over 2,000 people homeless. Over £300,000 worth of damage caused at Borculo. 19. Lightning at Grenoble, causing damage at the Exhibition estimated at £100,000. 24. Heavy rains and thunderstorms in France. Many districts flooded and heavy damage done. 26. Floods and landslides in Japan; 26 persons lost their lives. Snowstorm on the Petersgrat; three lives lost.

September 7. A typhoon burst on Fusan, Korea. Over 2,000 houses severely damaged and many people killed and injured. 13. Heavy rain in Southern States of United States broke the drought which had lasted many weeks. 17. Very heavy rain in the Darjeeling district, measuring in some places 8 ins., caused the roads to become unsafe for traffic. 20. A typhoon swept Southern Japan. Communications were interrupted and a few casualties occurred. 26. Heavy squall near Lingen, Nova Scotia, caused the wreck of a schooner, and six of the crew were drowned. 26. Great flood in China through break of the south dyke of Yellow River. Much damage caused and 1,500 sq. miles flooded.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-third annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Southampton from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2. Professor Horace Lamb, who succeeded Sir David Bruce as President, dwelt in his address on the nature and purpose of science, and considered certain problems connected with the present state of the interior of the earth and with the age of the earth's crust. Extravagant claims, he said, had sometimes been made as to what science could do for humanity. Science must not be blamed for not having fulfilled promises it never made, or even for the uses to which its gifts may be put. Even if all the forces of nature were subdued to the service of man, the results from the point of view of the general good would depend on the nature of man. In his opinion science could have no pretensions to improve human nature.

The following were the Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their presidential addresses:—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Dr. G. C. Simpson, "The New Ideas in Meteorology"; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. C. H. Desch, "The Chemistry of Solids"; *C*, Geology, Prof. W. A. Parks, "The Cultural Aspects of Geology"; *D*, Zoology, Mr. C. Tate Regan, "Organic Evolution"; *E*, Geography, Mr. A. R. Hinks, "The Science and Art of Map Making"; *F*, Economic Science and Statistics, Miss Lynda Grier, "The Meaning of Wages"; *G*, Engineering, Sir Archibald Denny, "Fifty Years Evolution in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering"; *H*, Anthropology, Dr. T. Ashby, "Practical Engineering in Ancient Rome"; *I*, Physiology, Prof. A. V. Hill, "The Physiological Basis of Athletic Records"; *J*, Psychology, Prof. C. Spearman, "Some Issues in the Theory of 'G,' including the Law of Diminishing Returns"; *K*, Botany, Prof. J. Lloyd Williams, "The Phaeophyceae and their Problems"; *L*, Education, Dr. W. W. Vaughan, "The Warp and Woof in Education"; *M*, Agriculture, Dr. J. B. Orr, "The Inorganic Elements in Animal Nutrition." No Germans or Russians were present at the Meeting.

The Meeting in 1926 will be held at Oxford, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales; and in 1927 the Meeting will be at Leeds.

BARRAGE SCHEME ON THE SARDA CANALS.—Steady progress is being made with the Sarda Canals irrigation barrage scheme on the Nepal-United Provinces frontier in India. This barrage is 1,965 ft. long, placed across the Sarda River, with a complete equipment of steel sluice-gates, piers, and abutments. The steel sluice-gate equipment includes thirty mild steel sluice-gates, 50 ft. span by 11 ft. deep, complete with free rollers, rocking paths, staunching tubes, lifting attachments, and adjustable plates on the bottom of each of the gates; also four mild steel sluice-gates, 54 ft. span by 13 ft. deep, and finally sixteen gates, 24 ft. span by 6 ft. 4 in. deep, with the necessary operating gear. The total cost, including all feeder canals, is estimated at about £5,000,000, the gross catchment or draining area from which the water accumulates being 6,400,000 acres, whilst 1,382,400 acres of land are to be irrigated. The main object is to provide sufficient reserve of water for cultivation, so as to avoid the serious danger of famines in the Province of Oudh, and also to a less extent in the Agra Province, now partly supplied by the Ganges, Tumna, and Agra canals. It is expected that the work will be completed by 1930.

BAY OF BISCAY FLOOR RAISED.—An upheaval of the sea-bed in what has always been believed to be the deepest part of the Bay of Biscay was discovered by Lieutenant Cornet, the commander of the *Loiret*, returning from Oran. Soundings were being taken, and it was found that the lead brought up sand and registered a depth of 30 fathoms in the "Cup of Antioch," as the Navy calls it. The Minister of Marine embarked on a series of investigations and found that the point at which the sudden elevation was fixed by the commander of the *Loiret* was in latitude 48 degrees 7 seconds north, and longitude 3 degrees 57 minutes east. A serious seismic disturbance had taken place in Japan a few days previously, and it is considered that an upheaval of volcanic origin was responsible for the sudden appearance of land at a depth of 30 fathoms on what has been known for ages as the "deepest dip" of the Bay of Biscay, over which a ship could sail with a mile of water between her keel and the sea-bed. It is probable that the "dip" is the mouth of a silent volcano which has suffered a sudden spasm of activity.

"BIG BEN" HEARD IN NORTH BORNEO.—Among the letters received by the British Broadcasting Company from persons in distant parts of the world who claim to have picked up speech and music broadcast from B.B.C. stations is one from Mr. C. F. N. Wade, superintendent of telegraphs at Jesselton, British North Borneo. He reports a successful reception of wireless telephony from Great Britain. On Dec. 12, 1924, he states, music and speech were heard, and on Dec. 14 the music of the Savoy bands was distinctly received. "On Dec. 16 the striking of Big Ben at 11 p.m. came through very clearly." The reception was definitely confirmed by the fact that Mr. Wade heard eleven strokes of Big Ben at a time corresponding to 11 p.m. Greenwich mean time, so that he could not have been listening to an American, Australian, or Canadian station. The distance from England to North Borneo is about 10,000 miles.

BLUE NILE DAM.—A gigantic engineering work, known as the Sennar Dam, has been constructed on the Blue Nile, about 170 miles south of Khartoum, with the object of forming a reservoir and raising the level of the waters of the Nile to irrigate land for the cultivation of cotton. The work, which is said to dwarf the building of the Pyramids, has cost £12,500,000, and 17,000,000 cubic yards of earth had to be excavated. It was first conceived before the War, but although work was started at the expense of the Soudan Government, under a British guarantee, operations were delayed and were not really resumed until 1919. During the flood season the river above the dam will be turned into a great lake, stretching back for 50 miles, and holding enough water to supply Greater London for two years. Irrigation and field canals of a total length of 9,300 miles have been cut. The Gezira Plain, the area to be irrigated, lies in the fork formed by the White and Blue Niles, which meet at Khartoum. The canalised area for the first instalment of the plan is equal in size to Bedfordshire, while the actual portion of that under cotton will extend to a region half the size of the county of London.

BORING MECHANISM OF THE SHIP-WORM.—Mr. R. C. Miller has issued in the zoological publications of the California University an account of his observations of the manner in which the Teredo, or ship-worm, bores into timber. Some naturalists have held that the work was done by the soft fleshy foot, which was supposed to be capable of rubbing away the fibres of the wood, perhaps with the help of a softening secretion. Others have regarded the valves of the shell, with their file-like rows of teeth, as the instruments of boring. Mr. Miller says that the foot is unfitted for abrasive action, and he was unable to discover traces of any solvent in shavings from the inside of the ship-worm's burrow. By laying bare the end of the burrow and sealing a cover-glass over the opening, he was able to watch the Teredo at work. He found that the movements of the animal were effected chiefly by means of the suctorial and surprisingly mobile foot. The boring was accomplished by rhythmical movements of the valves of the shell, which were held in position by the combined action of the foot attached to one wall of the burrow and the dorsal fold of the mantle pushing against the opposite wall.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER.—Plans for the construction of a new bridge across the Hudson River have been prepared by Mr. O. M. Ammann, an engineer of New Jersey. He proposes to put up a span of nearly two-thirds of a mile, between supports, at a height of 690 feet above water-level. The main roadway, 80 feet wide, will accommodate eight lines of vehicles, and the walks at each side will be 15 feet across. Two lines of tramways, intended for express traffic, will be placed below the side-walks. The bridge will have a total width of 126 feet, and will stand 210 feet above water-level. The span is double that of the suspension bridge above the Delaware River at Philadelphia, which at present holds the record. The cost of the Hudson River Bridge is estimated at £7,250,000.

BUFFALO PRESERVATION IN CANADA.—A remarkable experiment in the preservation of the American buffalo from extinction is being carried out by the Canadian Government. Some time ago a number of buffalo were enclosed in a reserve of some 60 square miles near Wainwright, in Alberta. When the protected herd was found to number 10,000, and that the reserve could not support any further increase—the animals had to be hand-fed in winter—the Canadian Government resolved on the bold experiment of drafting 2,000 young animals yearly to a vaster reserve in the north. In July last the first consignment of buffalo was safely delivered at the Wood Buffalo Reserve near Fort Smith, on the Slave River, in the North-West Territories, after a rail and river journey of 600 to 700 miles. Two thousand buffalo will follow each year until 10,000 have been moved. Rounded up from the huge park area at Wainwright, the buffalo, all yearlings and two-year-olds, were driven into corrals and then put into specially reinforced cattle trucks, making the journey to Edmonton without mishap. At Edmonton the cars were attached to the Alberta and Great Waterways train going north to railhead, 200 miles, where the buffalo were removed from the cars to log corrals, through which they were in turn loaded on to huge scows for the trip down the Athabasca and Slave rivers. On arrival at the Wood Buffalo Reserve, the animals were liberated, when they at once made a mad dash for the shelter of the woods, where they will remain for the rest of their lives.

CALIFORNIAN EARTH MOVEMENTS.—A comprehensive scheme of research is being carried out in California, with the object of investigating the alarming movements to which the earth's crust in that region is subject. The United States Coast Survey and the Hydrographic Office have triangulated the land and contoured the ocean floor, and the Geological Survey, aided by the universities of California, are studying the geology in detail. Great faults are found along the Californian coast, for the Sierra Nevada rises to more than 14,000 feet on the east, while the ocean floor drops sharply to a depth of 12,000 feet on the west. The danger zones of structural unstability are being carefully mapped, so that in future definite predictions of the places where earthquakes may occur may be made from a knowledge of the direction and magnitude of the creeping and tilting movements of the land.

CELTIC VILLAGES ON SUSSEX DOWNS.—As the result of investigations carried out at Park Brow, near Cissbury, by Mr. Garnet Wolseley and by Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, important discoveries have been made of the remains of villages of the late Bronze Age and of the Iron Age, and of a Celtic tribe which persisted right through the period of the Roman occupation until it was destroyed by the Saxon invaders. Evidence of three distinct colonies of human habitation were found. The first and oldest is half-way up the hill. Here, it is thought, was a domestic hearth built as far back as 1000 B.C., or even earlier, by a race of men who dwelt in cone-shaped huts of mud compressed on to saplings which served as laths. These people knew how to weave, and they made a rough sort of pottery from coarse clay and ground flints, clumsy vessels which were not strong enough to resist the heat of a fire. On the brow of the hill was found a Celtic village, and the probability is that a new race invaded this part of England from the West, and with their keener brains, and iron weapons about which the Bronze Age men knew nothing, slew the natives, ploughed up their village, and built another one higher up the hill. Here the find was that of the earliest Iron Age village. Many kinds of pottery of a finer texture distinguished the new type of settlers, and all of it was distinctly superior to anything found half-way down the hill. These people migrated to the valley below, where in turn they were overcome by the Roman invaders, and then apparently the life of this Sussex hillside was wiped out by the Saxons.

CENSUS OF THE ATOM.—Sir Ernest Rutherford, in a series of lectures on "The Counting of Atoms," at the Royal Institution, said that in the last twenty years, and particularly since the discovery of radium, scientific men had been busy counting and weighing atoms, and these investigations had resulted in a complete experimental verification of the atomic theory. This census of the atom has disclosed both the enormous number and the incredible smallness of the atoms in the smallest particle of matter. Something like 100,000,000 could be placed side by side in the space of an inch, and the radius

of a single molecule was somewhere between one 50,000,000th and one 10,000,000th of an inch. Many years ago Faraday obtained gold films about 1,000,000th of an inch thick, which Sir Ernest Rutherford estimated contained from ten to fifty layers of molecules.

CRESWELL CRAGS.—A joint committee of the British Association and the Royal Anthropological Institute have explored an undisturbed "occupation site" at Creswell Crags, Derbyshire, opposite a cave known as Mother Grundy's Parlour. The work resulted in the discovery of rude implements of quartzite, more than 1,500 flint flakes and implements, a number of bone tools, and various bones of pleistocene animals. Examples of paleolithic art in the form of engraved bones were also unearthed. One of them bore a spirited drawing of a reindeer, and another a part of a bison with a head. The flakes and hand-axes, made from quartzite pebbles of late Acheulean form, were associated with remains of the cave lion, the cave bear, and the hyena, all of which are said to represent the extreme northward extension of paleolithic man in Britain. In a later stratum, belonging to the reindeer period, were flint tools of Upper Aurignacian type, tools made from the antlers of the reindeer, and engraved fragments of bone. A fire-hole was scooped out of the basement bed and ringed with flat stones.

DAVENTRY WIRELESS STATION.—The largest and most efficient broadcasting station in the world, having a radius of 100 miles, has been built at Daventry, and was opened on July 27 by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, the Postmaster-General. There was a difficulty in choosing the actual spot near Daventry, because such matters as a space reasonably flat over some thirty acres, geologically suitable for mast foundations and wireless "earths," and as high and free from any masking influence, had all to be considered at the same time. The site chosen, Borough Hill, which is about one mile south of Daventry, fulfils all these conditions. The aerial is supported by two triangular steel masts, each 500 feet high, and placed 800 feet apart. The power-house is in the centre beneath the aerial. The special earth system consists of thirty-six huge zinc plates, each measuring three feet by six, and sunk in the form of a circle of 100-feet radius round the lead-in insulator.

DEAD CITY OF MONGOLIA.—Colonel Kosloff, a Russian explorer, and Sir Aurel Stein, have been conducting a series of investigations in the "dead city" of Khara-Khoto, Mongolia, a city which was flourishing in the twelfth century, and whose foundation is believed to date at the beginning of the Christian era. Although the city now is a mass of tottering ruins, the books, silks and draperies found in protected positions had been well preserved by the dry air. The library of some 2,000 volumes and many paintings and tapestries that were found in a prayer tower were so excellently preserved that the books, for instance, in the words of Kosloff, "might have been issued yesterday." Some of the books had been written by hand, but others had been printed from block type. This discovery puts back by many years the estimated date at which the Chinese began to print with type. Another find was an original copy of the stories of "Sinbad the Sailor," written in Persian. Some original fragments of the teachings of the Great Khan, as well as a copy of the debt act of the period and numerous pages of business correspondence, also were found. There are said to be 80 cartloads of gold and silver, jewellery and other treasure buried about the city somewhere by a ruling prince who feared his city would be captured by besieging Chinese. The city was captured, but the Chinese say the treasure was never found. The disappearance of the rivers which once watered the valleys of the region caused the city to dwindle until the caravan routes deserted it and it was left in a waterless wind-eroded desert.

ELECTRIC TRAINS TO GUILDFORD.—The longest electric run on any railway in the United Kingdom was inaugurated in July, 1925, when the Southern Railway opened the two electric routes from Waterloo to Guildford and Dorking North, representing 67 track miles. The total cost of electrification was about £833,000. The new trains are scheduled to cover the 30 miles between London and Guildford in 49 minutes.

ELECTRIC TYPEWRITER.—Steady advance is being made in the development of the electric typewriter. The essential feature of the latest machine before the public is a toothed shaft which crosses the instrument under the type-levers. The shaft runs by means of a small electric motor which can be attached to a plug at 300 revolutions per minute. As the keys are struck, whether lightly or heavily, the type-levers engage the teeth of the rotating shaft, operating them as the fingers would do. A method is provided for increasing the strength of the impression so that several carbon copies can be taken, and a simple apparatus prevents two keys being pressed down at one time.

EVOLUTION AT WORK IN ENGLAND TO-DAY.—Sir Arthur Keith, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, stated his belief that evolution was at work in England to-day. There had been no great change in the stature of the inhabitants of these islands since the close of the ice age, 12,000 years ago. The heads of our ancestors in the third millennium B.C. were long and narrow. About the beginning of the second millennium Eastern and Southern England were settled by persons with short, wide skulls. Measurements made on living Englishmen lead to the belief that our head form is changing, but there is no evidence of increase in brain capacity. He had made a minute comparison between fifty skulls of men and women from English graves, some of which were as old as the Pyramids, and skulls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and had come to the conclusion that evolution was still at work on our bodies. Our palates had changed, the bony entrance to the nose had changed, our jaws had receded, our eye-sockets had changed in outline, our cheek bones were less prominent, and our faces were narrower.

EYE AS RADIO RECEIVER.—Sir Oliver Lodge, in his presidential address to the Radio Society of Great Britain, outlined what may be regarded as a new theory of vision. He asked what stimulated the nerves of the eye! He believed, he said, it is the electrons that are thrown off by the atoms with considerable violence. What

the nerves feel is the shock of the ejected electron which strikes them with the speed of some thousand miles a second. This is the theory of vision which is in process of being born. Light, as it were, pulls the trigger, stimulates the atoms which emit electrons. It is a problem which must be worked out by physicists and physiologists together. The eye is thus like a receiving instrument for detecting radio waves of extremely short wave-length. It was the first wireless receiving instrument used by man, and by most of the animals. The property was possessed by vegetation also, but the result was not vision; it was chemical action. The growth of vegetation was a photo-electric phenomenon, a view which was strengthened by the discovery that plants are stimulated by a discharge of electricity in their neighbourhood.

FOOTBRIDGE OF THE ICE AGE.—An important prehistoric find has been reported from Kaerde, near Dortmund. It is a perfectly preserved wooden footbridge, which had been used to enable Ice Age man to cross a marshy river-bed. Professor C. Gagel estimates the bridge's age at about 50,000 years—ten times as old as the Pyramids—and says that the high technical skill and intelligence displayed in its making must lead archæologists to revise their judgment of prehistoric man's capacity. The bridge, which is about forty yards long, consists of split and carefully planed oak planks, fastened together by oak clamps at intervals of a stride. Professor Gagel says that science is confronted with a complete riddle as to how the Ice Age inhabitants could have turned out so skilled a piece of carpentry by means only of implements made from the teeth of mammoths. From the care and trouble which the prehistoric carpenters took over the use of the wood in the bridge's construction—using it to the utmost advantage—he concludes that as long ago as 50,000 years oaks were getting scarce in Western Germany.

GALILEE SKULL.—Mr. Turville-Petre, while excavating on behalf of the British School of Archæology in Jerusalem, in one of the caves at Tabgha, near the Lake of Galilee, discovered a human skull of an extremely primitive type, closely resembling the Neanderthal type of primitive man whose remains have been found in Europe, but never before in Asia. It has been named the Galilee skull. It was brought to England and examined by Sir Arthur Keith, who stated that the skull threw important light on the problem of the appearance of modern, or Neanthropic man, and his replacement of Neanderthal man. The Galilean man was a member of the Neanderthal species, but one which made an approach in several respects to man of the modern type. In point of size the brain of the Galilean fell only a little short of that of the average Englishman of to-day. The first inference from the discovery, he says, seems to be that the ancestor of modern man has to be sought for still further to the east or, perhaps, to the south, for the Rhodesian man found in the Broken Hill mine, although he has more massive eyebrow ridges than have been seen in any Neanderthal skull, yet is of our type. The Galilee skull shows that in all parts of the world, even as late as the middle of the Pleistocene period, mankind of all species was, so far as bodily features were concerned, still in a primitive state, and the Near East possibly contains valuable evolutionary data.

ICE AGE MEN IN THE THAMES VALLEY.—Sir Arthur Keith, in his Hunterian lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons, surveyed some of the more important discoveries of fossil man in England during the last ten years, and spoke of finds, chiefly portions of skulls, in the Thames Valley, where, he said, men very much like ourselves were living in the Ice Age, 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. The remains found in Somerset included some of the people with round heads, who also lived in the Ice Age. Before this discovery it was thought that this type did not exist before the end of the Neolithic period. He had come to the conclusion that evolution and growth were the same thing, and that the lack of knowledge of certain diseases was largely due to lack of knowledge of growth. He had found in these ancient skulls evidence of tuberculosis in early man, and also of some of the deformities which were known to-day.

JELLY-FISH VITALITY.—Messrs. de Beer and Huxley have conducted a series of experiments on the vitality of the jelly-fish. They found that the common jelly-fish, *Aurelia aurita*, could be kept alive without food in a laboratory aquarium for as much as 38 days, living at the expense of its own tissues. During that period it underwent a progressive decrease in size. The bell began to shrink first, the oral arms later, the tentacles and thread-cells disappeared, and the gastro-vascular cavity closed up. The bell continued its pulsations until an advanced stage of the process had been reached.

LONDON ATMOSPHERE.—In a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts on the conditions of the atmosphere over London, Dr. J. S. Owens stated that while over the North Sea, off Spurn Head, there are 140 particles of dust per c.c. of air, there are over London on an ordinary winter day 4,000 or 5,000, and during a fog 100,000 per c.c. During a working day the amount of suspended matter in the air over London increases from six o'clock in the morning till a little after noon, and then decreases to a minimum at six o'clock the following morning. It is least on Saturdays and greatest on weekdays. The tarry nature of the suspended matter shows that it is mainly due to smoke from domestic fires, as factory smoke is almost free from tar. There has been a reduction of suspended matter by about 40 per cent. in the last eight years.

MEDAL FOR SIR FLINDERS PETRIE.—The first presentation of a medal attached to the Board of Archæology in the University of London was made by Prince Arthur of Connaught to Sir Flinders Petrie, in recognition of his half-century of work for archæology. The medal bears Sir Flinders Petrie's bust on the one side, and on the other the searching ibis, the hieroglyph of "finding," placed before the head of Khufu, which was found by Sir Flinders.

MERCURY INTO GOLD.—Mr. H. Nagaoka, of the Tokio Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, claims, in a letter to "Nature," that mercury has been transmuted into gold at that institution. He describes how under the influence of an electric discharge of tremendous voltage purified mercury gradually turned into

fine globules. These were tested chemically and found to contain gold. An expert in gold assaying extracted small specks of gold from the results of the experiment. "Grave doubts were, however, expressed by critics as to the purity of the mercury, and also as to the possible presence of gold in the chemical laboratory, due to frequent treatment of the metal." Accordingly further experiments with mixtures of mercury and carbon were carried out with the most extreme care, and they confirmed the results of the earlier attempts.

METEOR CRATER OF ARIZONA.—Exploration has been conducted into the character of the gigantic meteorite which has been held responsible for the origin of the remarkable crater of Canyon Diabolo in Northern Arizona. In 1909 Mr. D. M. Barringer predicted that the main body of the meteorite would be found under the southern wall of the crater, and an exploratory boring of 1,346 feet gave evidence of highly oxidized meteoric iron. After passing through 30 feet of this substance no further progress could be made with the boring tools. Mr. Barringer suggests that the main meteorite approached the earth from the north at an angle of 45 degrees, leaving a trail of the Canyon Diabolo meteorites, many of which have been found to contain platinum. A company has been formed to mine the deeply buried mass, which has been estimated to weigh 1,000,000,000 tons, and to contain platinum to the amount of one ounce to five tons.

MOSQUITO CONTROL.—The new buildings of the British Mosquito Control Institute, on Hayling Island, were opened by Sir Ronald Ross on August 31. A few years ago Hayling Island was in places infested by mosquitoes, and Mr. J. F. Marshall, a prominent resident, started a campaign against the pest. The variety of mosquito was identified, and its breeding-grounds located and destroyed. Mr. Marshall, almost entirely out of his own resources, then built the Institute, which has a demonstration museum, laboratory, a drawing and record office, photographic room, workshop, and living accommodation for research workers and students. With the aid of correspondents, Mr. Marshall has compiled much information about British mosquitoes and the best methods of exterminating them. Requests for advice are frequently received from various parts of the country where mosquitoes are troublesome. On its new basis, the Institute will be able to do still more effective work in stamping out the mosquito plague.

MOST POWERFUL LIGHTHOUSE. — The most powerful lighthouse in the world has been erected on Mont Afrique, on the plateau of Dijon in France, for the purpose of guiding aircraft proceeding from and to Paris, Switzerland, Italy, and Africa. The lamps consist of eight powerful electric arc lamps, with dioptric lenses, divided into two groups of four. The light from each four is converged into one beam, one beam facing one way and the other beam the other way, each beam having 1,000,000,000 candle power. The lantern measures eighteen feet across, and each lens is five feet in diameter. Lamps and lenses are mounted on two circular platforms, one above the other. The platforms are mounted on ball bearings on a circular pivot, about which they are rotated by an electric motor. On a clear night the light of the beams is visible for 300 miles.

MOTH DAMAGE PREVENTION.—A method of preventing the damage caused by moths and moth larvæ has been discovered by Dr. Meckbach, a German chemist. The most searching tests have proved that Eulan, as it is called is odourless, harmless to the human skin or fabrics, and that it affords permanent protection against moth. Being of a metallic nature, it is not volatile or ephemeral in action. An aqueous solution is made, in which the material to be protected is immersed in the final stages of manufacture, or, by dissolving the powder in benzine, it can be used in the dry-cleaning process. Before much headway could be made with the experiments, which extended over eight years, it was necessary to throw more light on the habits and life-cycle of the moth, and an entomologist was engaged, who, after nearly three years' study, produced an elaborate monograph. Over 1,000 eggs a day were afterwards required for research and tests. An English estimate of the value of articles destroyed by the clothes moth in a year is £1,000,000; an American estimate is £40,000,000.

MOTOR-SHIP OF 20,000 HORSE-POWER. — The *Asturias*, which has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the South American service, is claimed to be the most powerful vessel afloat. She has a gross tonnage of 22,000, and her four-cycle double-acting motors are the largest marine Diesel engines constructed. Their outstanding feature is the fact that the 20,000 h.p. developed will be delivered on two shafts. The adoption of internal combustion engines for so large a power has not necessitated any departure from the normal twin-screw arrangement. Accommodation provided for 1,740 passengers and crew.

MOUNTAIN INDICATOR ON BEN MACDHUI.—Members of the Cairngorm Club have succeeded in erecting a mountain indicator on the summit of Ben Macdhui, 4,296 feet above sea-level, the highest of the Cairngorm mountains, and the highest ground in Britain except Ben Nevis. The summit of the mountain is a wilderness of stone slabs and rough gravel, without a blade of any vegetation. Owing to the fact that the temperature on the top of Ben Macdhui is at freezing point or below it every night during eleven months of the year, the only time when an indicator, with a base of stone and lime, could be built was the latter half of July, when frost was least likely. Careful investigation revealed the fact that the nearest point where water could be obtained was half a mile east-north-east from the Cairn, and as every day of the building was misty, a long white thread was laid from the summit to this point so that the water-carrying party would not get lost.

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN MAN.—In the *Quarterly Review* Mr. Lewis Spence, in the course of an article on the origin and antiquity of man in America, concludes that the New World received its main human stock from Asia at a time when the eastern portion of the continent had developed only a slender degree of culture at the close of the glacial period or maybe at one of the recurring periods of mildness. There

were later accessions. European influence may be seen in the banner-stones and the stone gouge of New England and further north. The architectural remains of Central America and south-eastern Asia, he says, have closely similar features, and the cult of Quetzalcoatl in his earlier forms shows many analogies to Buddhism. Polynesian influences have been found in many artistic forms and customs in South America. He holds that the extreme view of the entirely indigenous origin of American culture cannot be maintained.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRELESS.—Interesting experiments carried out at Radio House showed that it was possible to transmit photographs by wireless telegraphy from London to New York. The transmission of a half-plate film by the process occupied about twenty minutes. A photographic film is placed in a revolving drum and an electric transmitting circuit is affected by a beam of light shining through the film on to a photo-electric cell. By this means the ordinary wireless telegraph circuit is operated and the illustration is reproduced by a fine pen at the distant station. After each rotation of the drum the photographic film is automatically moved by a fraction of an inch. Transmission was on a basis of a movement of 1-128th of an inch for each revolution, but for ordinary reproduction the photograph might be moved 1-64th of an inch. Reproduction is obtained by a succession of lines, in which detail is conveyed by varied shades of markings influenced by the degree of light passing through the film to the photo-electric cell.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF AIR EDDIES.—Under the direction of the Aeronautical Research Committee ingenious experiments have been made on the operation of air currents in relation to aeroplanes. The deflection caused to a stream of air when it strikes a blunt object, like a rectangular block of wood, was photographed. Then the edges of the block were rounded off in different ways, and the consequent alterations in the air stream were again photographed. The experiments were carried out in a wind tunnel by means of powerful arc lamps, and the photographing of the air was assisted by the introduction of a smoke jet of ammonium chloride into the stream of air. The photographs show the direction followed by the jet as it struck and passed the blocks. The results will assist the high-speed aeroplane designer in determining the shape of those parts of the machine which cannot be perfectly streamlined.

PRINTING BOOKS WITH A CAMERA. — Mr. J. R. C. August and his brother-in-law, Mr. E. K. Hunter, working secretly for four years in a room in Walworth, London, have perfected a machine which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the art of printing by rendering metal type obsolete, and substituting for that a photographic film on which letters, figures, and other characters have been photographed. By means of a keyboard operated like a typewriter letters and characters from a "master-film" are projected one by one in rapid sequence on to a sensitised photographic film base and photographed. This exposed film, when developed, corresponds to the "set-up metal" or type-line of a modern composing machine. Having reached this stage, printing may be done in a dozen different ways—by lineblock for letterpress printing, by direct litho, by photographic processes from plate or stone, or by the off-set photo-litho throughout. Different sizes of type are obtained by an adjustment of focus of the lens of the camera which projects the "master-film" image. A single spool, two inches in diameter, of "master-film," three inches wide, contains the equivalent of 2,700 founts of type. It is claimed that the invention will save millions of pounds to the printing industry, and that the application of wireless telegraphy to it will enable a machine installed in, say, London, to "set up" the same matter simultaneously in many provincial towns.

RAILWAY ENGINES WEIGHING 178 TONS.—Among the new engines in the centenary procession of locomotives and trains which filed over the route of the old Stockton and Darlington Railway was one with 20 wheels. The locomotive was a "Garratt," built by Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., for the London & North-Eastern Railway. It was the first of its type built for a British railway, the first to have two three-cylinder engines, and also the heaviest, weighing 178 tons. The boiler for this huge engine is 7 feet in diameter, and the tractive effort is equal to two L.N.E.R. 2-8-0 coal engines. It was built for use as a banking engine on the Worsborough branch, between Wath and Penistone, which is 7 miles long, all on a rising gradient with 2 miles at 1 in 40. The trains weigh about 1,000 tons, and have hitherto been worked with two train engines in front and two or three banking engines behind. The "Garratt" will replace the banking engines. The American Locomotive Company has built for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway what is said to be the largest locomotive engine in the world. It weighs 252 tons, and the tender an additional 94 tons. The boiler is 57 feet long, and the maximum diameter of the barrel 8 feet 8 inches. The fire-grate is 14 feet long by 8 feet wide, and is capable of burning 5½ tons of coal per hour, which is supplied by mechanical stokers. The engine has 20 wheels, two sets of eight coupled together in fours at each side, and a pair at each end. The coupled wheels have a diameter of 4 feet 9 inches each. Two sets of engines drive the two sets of coupled wheels, each have two cylinders of 23 inches bore, and a stroke of 32 inches. The engines develop 3,902 horse-power with a steam pressure of 205 lbs. per square inch, which ensures a pulling force of 46 tons. The engineers are provided with gas masks, which are supplied with fresh air from a reservoir.

RAILWAY TUNNEL OPENED UP.—The famous Chevet Tunnel, constructed by Stephenson nearly ninety years ago, is being laid open to the sky, and the permanent way exposed. The tunnel, which is 702 yards long, is between Walton and Syndale, near Wakefield, on the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, and the work is being carried out from motives of safety, as a new coal mine is being driven under the tunnel. A large slice is being cut out of the hill, and when the work is completed the line will pass through what is believed will be the deepest cutting in England, 93 feet deep, and 90 yards wide across the top. At the same time the permanent way is being widened for a distance of 4 miles, and two additional lines of

rails are being laid. Although the tunnel is covered by over 1,000,000 tons of earth and rock, the work is being carried out without interruption of the ordinary traffic. Elaborate precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of trains. All rock blasting operations are suspended whenever a train approaches. By means of electrical devices immediate warning is given of any obstruction falling on the line where the roof of the tunnel is being uncovered.

ROMAN SIGNAL STATION AT SCARBOROUGH.—The excavations disclosing a Roman signal station at Castle Hill, Scarborough, have now been thrown open to the public. The Castle Hill divides the north and south bays of Scarborough. By the excavations which were carried on for four years under the superintendence of Mr. F. G. Simpson, Hon. F.S.A. (Scotland), an authority on Roman antiquities, three quite distinct types of ancient remains have been disclosed in a plot of ground, half an acre in extent, on the seaward extremity of the hill. They are a village of the Bronze Age, the Roman signal station, and three chapels, one earlier and two later than the Norman Conquest. All three are surrounded by graveyards. The excavations have been conducted with the approval of the Government and the Corporation of Scarborough. The masonry now visible belongs mostly to the Roman signal station, which was one of a series erected on the headlands of the Yorkshire coast to aid in the defence of Britain against the Saxon raiders.

ROTOR-SHIP.—Herr Anton Flettner, a German engineer, exhibited outside Kiel Harbour his sail-less sailing ship "Buchan," otherwise known as the rotor-ship. For its propulsion the ship needs nothing else but two vertical metal cylinders, which revolve with the help of two small electric motors of 15 horsepower each. The revolving cylinders convert the wind into a strong air-current, whirling it horizontally round their surface until it meets the wind on the other, the rear, side of the cylinders. Here the impact between the two turns wind and air-current alike in the direction of the cylinders, thus exerting a strong pressure on it, pushing the ship ahead. There is also a small vacuum which helps by sucking the ship forward. Each cylinder rotates on a pivot mounted on a circular turret or cylinder inside of it, which reaches far down into the hull, where its gearing connects with an electric motor.

SEAL PRESERVATION.—The French Government has decided to create a preserve for seals and penguins, which are destroyed wholesale for their oil and feathers, on French territories in the Southern Ocean. These include Kerguelen, the Crozet Archiepelago, St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands, and the Adélie Land sector of the Antarctic continent. In these areas the destruction of either the seal or the penguin will henceforth be illegal.

STONE AGE IN THE SAHARA.—Captain Marius Prevost has decribed the stone implements found on many sites in the oasis of Kawar, Eastern Sahara, recently explored by him. They occurred in such numbers as to suggest that the oasis supported a considerable population from an early date. Imported flint, quartz, siliceous limestone, hematite, and volcanic rocks were used in their manufacture. Certain implements were worked sometimes on one side, sometimes on both, and while some suggested a Paleolithic origin, others suggested that they had been made in the Neolithic age. The neolithic industry, it is pointed out, shows strong affinities with that of Egypt, which, if contemporary, would indicate an antiquity of 9,000 to 12,000 years; and the Paleolithic would have to be assumed to be older still.

SUN CLOCK. — Professor W. E. Cooke, the Government Astronomer of the Sydney Observatory, New South Wales, has invented a new kind of sundial, known as the sun clock. It is provided with a movable pointer geared to the hands of an ordinary clock-face. At any time when the sun is shining the pointer is turned as directed in one simple motion, and the time is instantly read on it as on an ordinary clock-dial to within half a minute. The seasonal variations of solar time and the difference due to the longitude of the place in which it is set up are compensated for in the design of the instrument.

TALKING MOTION-PICTURES.—In a lecture on "Hearing by Light," Professor A. O. Rankine indicated the possibility of talking motion-pictures in the not distant future. He showed by experiments how, by means of a photophone transmitter in one room and a receiving end in another, comprising a selenium cell, battery and telephone, it was possible to convey language along a line of light reaching from the transmitter to the receiver, and falling on to the selenium cell. The sounds heard on the telephone were not the same sounds as those imparted to the receiver, but were re-manufactured sounds practically the same in character. Talking motion-pictures were an amplification of this kind of thing. If a beam of light could be made to fluctuate in accordance with speech or other sounds, the thing could be done in two stages. They could make the beam of light fluctuate and take a talk record of it and a photograph also. By allowing the light to fall on a moving film they would get a photograph which was really a photographic record of the sound made—a sort of optical gramophone. If they got on one and the same film a sound record of the corresponding picture record they could reproduce the two together. The synchronism was bound to be perfect, because they were both together on the same film.

TAUNGS SKULL.—The discovery in November, 1924, of the Taungs skull, about eighty miles north of Kimberley, in Bechuanaland, was said to afford *prima facie* evidence of the occurrence at a remote period in South Africa of a pre-human stock, neither chimpanzee nor gorilla, and differing in many respects from any anthropoid previously known. The fossilized fragments when fitted together revealed a cast with almost the entire face of what appeared to be anthropoid, but Professor Dart on closer examination claimed that it had humanoid characters. The divergence from the anthropoid and its approximation to the human stock was exhibited in the character of the cranium as a whole and in the formation of the brain. The position of the foramen magnum indicated that this sub-human type was well on the way to acquiring an upright posture, with a consequent increase of intelligence. Sir Arthur Keith, after careful study of casts of the

skull, said that in every essential respect the Taungs skull is that of a young anthropoid ape, possessing a brain which in point of size was actually smaller than that of a gorilla of corresponding age. Only in the lesser development of teeth, jaws and bony structures connected with mastication can it claim a greater degree of humanity than the gorilla. Professor Dart, he says, has made an important discovery. He has shown that anthropoid apes had extended, during the Pleistocene period, right into South Africa, into a land where anthropoid apes could not gain a living to-day. He has found an extinct relative of the chimpanzee and gorilla, but one with more man-like features than are possessed by either of these. But Java-man (Pithecanthropus) still remains the only known link between man and ape.

THYROID GLAND FOR PLANTS.—Sir Jagadise Bose, of Calcutta, has been conducting a number of experiments at his Research Institute with the object of showing how various chemicals affect the life of plants. With the aid of a common water-weed, called the Hydrilla, found in the ponds in the lowlands of Bengal, he found that it gave out oxygen under the sun's rays. He then used his new super-retina, which detects all other octaves of light beyond that with which the human eye is familiar, and with the aid of different electric wave lengths showed how rays of light were able to affect the breathing out of the hydrilla. This proved that the weed responded to light octaves which were invisible to us. Sir Jagadise then gave the weed doses of poison, of alcohol, of other stimulants, and last of all of extract from the thyroid gland. The weed collapsed when poison was administered, the breathing out process being completely arrested. It was stimulated by alcohol, but showed a severe reaction, falling down to a state of coma soon after the arc of the stimulus was over. The same thing happened when ether was administered. After the thyroid gland dose, however, there was no reaction, and the breathing out process increased by over 100 per cent.

TWO NEW ELEMENTS.—By means of X-ray spectroscopy a German chemist in Berlin has discovered two new elements, which he has named "masurium" and "rhenium," after the eastern and western borderland of his native country. The discovery has been confirmed by chemical analysis, and the two substances have been obtained in minute quantities from platinum ore and a number of other mineral substances. The atomic number of "masurium" is 43, and that of "rhenium" is 75. These two elements help towards the discovery of the 92 elements which scientists believe to constitute the full complement of chemical elements forming the crust of the earth. Numbers 61, 85, and 87 are yet to be discovered.

UR EXCAVATIONS.—During the final month of the season at Ur excavations brought to light a remarkable stele which is regarded as the most important monument on the site, ranking with the stele of the vultures in the Louvre. The reliefs show Ur-Engur, founder of the Third Dynasty and the builder of the Ziggurat. Two series of clay tablets were also found, one dating back to 2200 B.C. and the other to 2000 B.C., which give a comprehensive record of the economic organisation of the temple, showing the receipts for the titles, the balance-sheets of amounts received in kind from the townsmen and the farmers. The townsmen paid in hides, gold, silver and copper. The food paid as wages to the women-devotees, who worked at weaving for the temple, was proportionate to the labour done, and children and old women received less than the young women.

WATCHMAKERS' OIL.—Watchmakers' oil, the finest of its kind in the world, is obtained from the jaws of the porpoise by the Passamaquaddy Indians who live on the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maine. Hunting in canoes or small boats, they shoot the porpoises and then extract the oil from them by rude appliances. On the Indian Beach at Grand Menan, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, are to be seen curious structures consisting of two upright pieces of wood surmounted by a cross-piece from which large kettles are hung by chains. Stones are piled in a semi-circle under each kettle, and inside them a fire is made and allowed to burn fiercely until the stones are very hot. The kettles into which the blubber had been poured are then lowered over the stones, and just enough fire is kept going to melt the blubber slowly. When melted the oil is skimmed off and poured into cans of about five gallons capacity. But it is only from the jaws of the porpoise that the real "watchmakers' oil" is produced. The jaws are hung up in the sun, and the oil as it drips from them is caught in cans placed below. Only about half a pint comes from each jaw. The oil commands high prices, and in late years it has become so expensive that its use in the delicate machinery of lighthouses has been abandoned.

WATER SUPPLY FOR PORT SUDAN. — For several years the authorities of Port Sudan have been troubled by the absence of an adequate supply of drinking water in the town, especially owing to the needs of the railways and the ships. That difficulty has now been overcome by the provision of a supply from the Khor Arbaat, a rocky and sandy valley about 18 miles distant from Port Sudan, where an underground river was discovered. Two wells have been sunk just above the mouth of the Khor, and the water is delivered by gravity through about 18 miles of pipeline; the diameter of the pipe at the head is 8 in., and this diameter continues for about a mile. Work at this point was made a little difficult by the fact that the pipeline had to be laid in a deep trench cut through the valley bottom, and it was considered advisable to provide at the outset sufficient capacity to allow of a considerable increase in the demand for water. For the remainder of the distance to Port Sudan the pipe is 6 in. in diameter, as the work of laying that part of the line was comparatively easy, and an increased supply can be obtained by doubling the line. Such additions are not likely to be needed in the near future, for the estimated capacity of the pipeline is about 200,000 gallons a day, and only half that quantity is at present required by the town. It is expected that the water will be suitable for locomotives and for the ships calling at the Port. It will also be much cheaper than the condensed water which has hitherto been provided for drinking purposes.

WRITING BY WIRELESS.—An ingenious method of wireless tele-writing has been invented by Dr. Fournier d'Albe, who has succeeded in transmitting a written message with complete accuracy. At the transmitting end the original writing is passed through an apparatus resembling an optophone, which analyses the letters into strips, each controlled by a note of a given frequency. The note sounds only when a blank portion of the letter is passing through. Seven notes are transmitted simultaneously, and at the receiving station they operate seven different resonators, each resonator picking up only its own note. A small mirror on the reed of each resonator throws a beam of light on a moving photographic film. Each beam makes a narrow line of light on the film, and as the film moves the seven lines of light make seven broad bands. Each of these lines of light traverses a narrow slit, and so long as the note is not sounding the whole of the light passes through that slit and affects the film; but when any of the notes is sounding, the vibration of the corresponding reed draws out the line of light into a wide band, which throws the light above and below the slit so that it no longer affects the film. The consequence is that the negative shows a corresponding blank which in the positive would be a black patch. These black patches make up the original letters.

X-RAY PENETRATING RECORD.—Mr. A. E. Pullin, Director of the Radiological Institute at Woolwich, stated in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts how thoroughly X-rays were used in Government Departments for the examination of flaws in heavy castings. He had been able in his laboratory, to extend the penetration of X-rays from three inches to four inches of steel. This was a record. Mr. Pullin threw on the screen a series of slides which varied from heavy castings down to a radiographed baby mouse, which showed a fractured skull, and from his exhibits he drew the conclusion that the very high factor of safety at present insisted on in structures of all sorts could be reduced very considerably if only radiographic methods were more widely employed. X-rays made it possible to investigate not only ordinary structures but also the structure of the crystal.

The Year's Music.

OPERA.—The principal event of the year has again been the Covent Garden season of German and Italian opera. Few of those who made an outstanding success of the 1924 season reappeared, a circumstance which is to be regretted, for the singers who were invited to replace them did not, in every case, rise to the occasion. It was, however, interesting to see and hear the much talked-of Madame Jeritza's Tosca. Experts, who are competent to judge, found that the newcomer forced her upper notes, thus rendering the quality ugly and hard, though in *mezza voce* passages she pleased exceedingly. Madame Jeritza's reading of the part also satisfied those who are most difficult to please: she puts herself in the skin of the character, as the French say. Meanwhile, the latest Tosca left these hospitable shores with a voluminous collection of press cuttings, all of which declare her to be vocally perfect, and the best draw that Covent Garden has known since Madame Ternina (as Tosca) drew all London. Decidedly, she is to be congratulated.

The other Italian works included the one hundred and nine year old—and ever fresh—"Barbière" and "Lucia di Lammermoor" (with Madame Toti dal Monte as the sprightly Rosina and the demented Lucia), "Aida," which suffered from lack of rehearsal, and "Rigoletto." In the last-named Joseph Schwarz, an extremely intelligent Russian artist, sang the title *rôle*. His voice, though over-praised by critics who do not know what constitutes a good voice, was used with considerable skill, and in the duet of the second act and in that of the third act he thoroughly justified the applause which rewarded his well-directed efforts. Still, one wished that in certain phrases the quality of the upper notes had been more brilliant. The Gilda was Madame Norena, an extremely competent singer, with a welcome sense of dramatic emphasis. "Fedora" and "Andrea Chénier" also were given, and without improving upon the impression which they made when last performed at the Royal Opera. Indeed, "Fedora" is poor stuff, so much so that few of those who heard it were anxious to repeat the experiment. Fortunately, an agreeable contrast was furnished by "Madame Butterfly," which, despite some dull moments, never fails to please. Miss Margaret Sheridan, of Milan fame, was the Butterfly; she proved to be a fairly capable performer.

The German venture was much like its predecessors. None of the tenors, who replaced each other in rapid succession, were up to the mark, though each is highly thought of in his native land. Happily, the "Rosenkavalier," which attracted large houses, is practically independent of a tenor, only two or three pages being allotted to this particular voice. So the entertainment fulfilled expectations.

THE CARL ROSA COMPANY.—The Lyceum, at which the "Carl Rosa" has often appeared in the past, housed the company for a season which lasted several weeks, and greatly to the joy of musical Londoners who cannot afford Covent Garden prices. All tastes having to be consulted, the changes were rung on an unusually extensive *répertoire*, in which operas of almost every conceivable description figured. Particularly gratifying were performances of "The Tales of Hoffmann," a work which (very properly) enchants all who consider that the basis of music is melody. "Maritana" also found a place in the programme; but that, unfortunately, could not be helped. If there is a public for rubbish, those who like such stuff must be pandered to. The "Carl Rosa," as of old, numbers several excellent principals, amongst them being Miss Doris Woodall, who puts her voice, a *mezzo-contralto*, to such admirable use, that her singing is a most valuable object-lesson to the student. So, too, is Miss Woodall's Carmen, a part in which she has always been distinguished.

Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" was performed, at the Albert Hall, as an opera, with a certain

amount of success, and Holst's "At the Boar's Head" tried conclusions with a representative audience at Golder's Green. The work consists of rapidly sung dialogue, as much as anything else, a form of composition which makes for monotony. Break away from operatic form, and opera no longer is opera.

INNUMERABLE CONCERTS.—To recitals there was no limit, some of which had better not have been given—since the aspirants had little to recommend them. Lady Phillida Shirley, however, justified her appearance, for her technique and style are good, and, if the pianist's touch is a trifle metallic, her readings usually are intelligently thought out. Welcome, too, was Miss Beatrice Harrison, a 'cellist of exceptional ability, while Mr. Harold Samuel, faithful to Bach, played with his customary distinction. Mr. Heifetz repeated the successes of former years, his fiddling being well-nigh flawless. But he should take steps to improve a *répertoire* which relies too much on cheap music to the exclusion of the classics. Mlle. Eric Morini, described by some ignorant scribe as "the most remarkable woman-violinist the world has ever known," proved to be nothing out of the common; decidedly capable, and nothing more. Mr. Arthur Catterall, on the other hand, showed himself to be almost a great player; rarely has anyone made so much of the Mozart "Concerto in A."

The number of vocal recitals was, if anything, more formidable than usual: seldom have concert-agents reaped so rich a harvest. One of the most interesting and instructive of these recitals was that given by Mr. Ingo Simon on May 22, the programme ranging from "I Puritani" to "Falstaff" (as represented by "Quand 'ero Paggio") and including the fine—and little-known—air from "Torquato Tasso" and the recitative, "Eccomi solo alfine," and its accompanying "O Vecchio Cor." The *coloratura* passages in the last-named were sung with uncommon skill; indeed, the neatness with which Mr. Simon manages to sing florid music places him in a class by himself amongst baritones. His art also is remarkable for that smoothness which appeals to those who, having been brought up on *il bel canto*, detest the rough-and-ready methods of the average modern singer. Battistini excepted, there probably is no baritone who possesses Mr. Simon's qualifications in this direction; not, at all events, in England.

Of Mr. John Coates one, alas, heard far too little, his engagements having taken him from London, two visits to the United States making a lengthy absence necessary. Mr. Coates, however, found time for a recital at Æolian Hall, where the universal range of his attainments was afforded full scope. Elizabethan airs, the ditties of the English seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and German, French and Russian songs, had his attention, and greatly to the delight of many cultivated listeners. It is impossible to single out for praise any particular item, everything having been sung and interpreted (interpretation is an art in itself) to perfection. Still, an especially lasting impression was made by this truly gifted singer's treatment of the "Erl Kœnig." Not only did Mr. Coates control his voice with the utmost skill, but he told the story with wonderfully vivid emphasis. It is to be hoped that the exemplary performance will be repeated at subsequent recitals.

Special mention may be made of Miss Gladys Newberry's *Lieder* recital, for her excellent voice control, coupled with particularly tasteful singing, made the occasion a very memorable one. A genuine artist is she.

NEW COMPOSITIONS.—The various musical societies gave their usual concerts, at which orchestral novelties by British composers were introduced. The movement certainly was a patriotic one, designed, perhaps, to calm the popular clamour for such things; yet nothing of real merit was heard, the efforts, as in the immediate past, being infinitely more musicianly than musical. This applies equally to the year's songs, whose output has been enormous, every week having contributed to the shoals which have been advertised as something out of the ordinary. It is to be feared that each represents wasted labour, and a corresponding amount of disappointment, though some of the composers, having indulged in these vain attempts for many a long year, probably are used to failure. The younger generation, unfortunately, is less hardened.

Violin, viola, piano, flute, organ and 'cello pieces also have faced the public. The introduction was not followed by enthusiasm.

THE PROVINCES.—Cambridge, with praiseworthy enterprise, revived Handel's "Semele," amateurs taking the stage. Mr. G. D. Cunningham, a Birmingham organist, gave no fewer than forty-three organ recitals, the Town Hall instrument having afforded him scope for his enterprise. Aberystwyth ran to a festival; as also did Peterborough, Gloucester and many another town; the Eisteddfod took place, during which Dr. D. de Lloyd's opera "Gwenllian" was produced, without making the desired effect; the Manchester Hallé concerts were continued; the Feis Ceoil drew all Dublin; Bournemouth had its customary Winter Gardens concerts. M. Dupré gave an organ recital in Glasgow; Dunfermline, not to be outdone by Glasgow, exploited Hamish MacCunn's "Bonnie Kilmeny." The Edinburgh Amateur Opera Company performed "Masaniello."

Music in the public schools has been taken most seriously, and especially at Marlborough. Purcell, Handel, Mendelssohn, Brahms and Grieg are preferred to the "moderns," and the school band is in a flourishing condition. Crowded are the concerts.

THE Academicians in January lent their galleries at Burlington House to the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, whose exhibition included, besides current work, some notable examples of the portraiture of Frank Holl, R.A. (1845–1888) including his well-known full-length of the nonagenarian Captain Sim.

The Selection Committee for the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy was composed of Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A., Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., Mr. Bertram Priestman, R.A., Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Mr. S. J. Solomon, R.A., Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., Mr. Philip Connard, R.A., Mr. Alfred Turner, A.R.A., Mr. Curtis Green, A.R.A., and Mr. Macbeth-Raeburn, A.R.A. The oils and watercolours were arranged by Mr. Solomon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Priestman, Mr. Philpot, and Mr. Fisher; the miniatures and works in black and white by Mr. Macbeth-Raeburn; the architecture by Sir R. Blomfield; and the sculpture by Sir B. Mackennal. The works submitted to the Selection Committee exceeded by several hundreds those sent in in 1924, but those to which places were given were fewer by 161.

Five works were purchased for the Chantrey Collection, two paintings and three pieces of sculpture. Both the paintings were bought from the exhibition of the New English Art Club; "The Blue Dress" (£350), by Mr. W. W. Russell, A.R.A.; and a portrait, "My Mother" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Ronald Gray. The works of sculpture acquired were a statuette in ivory and marble, "Christ at the Whipping-post" (£300) by Mr. A. G. Walker, A.R.A.; and a figure of a bird, "Drake-statuette Limestone" (£50), by Mr. Richard Garbe. These were bought from the exhibition of the Royal Academy, but the third work, a study in bronze for Mr. Alfred Gilbert's famous "Eros," was acquired privately for £500.

The pictures sold from the exhibition included "Towards Italy" (£250) by Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A.; "Silver Moonlight" (£110) by Mr. Julius Olsson, R.A.; "Hester" (£350) by Mr. Wilfrid G. de Glehn, A.R.A.; "Blythburgh from Henham" (£157 10s.) by Mr. Bertram Priestman, R.A.; "On the Bridge" (£131 5s.) by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, R.A.; "A Street Accident" (£600) by Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A.; "Sunset on Dutton Hill" (£263 10s.) by Mr. George Clausen, R.A.; "Daughters of Eve" (£500) and "The Last Parting" (£200) by Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A.; "A Provencal Flock" (£300) and "The Thorn" (£300) by Mr. H. H. La Thangue, R.A.; "Marygold" (£130) by Mr. Robert J. Swan; "The Nelson Touch" (£450) by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A.; "The By-road" (£120) by Mr. Algernon Talmage, A.R.A.; "The Passing of H.M.S. Lion" (£150) by Mr. Norman Wilkinson; "The Weighing Room, Hurst Park" (£400) by Sir John Lavery, R.A.; "La Tournette, Lac d'Annecy" (£225) by Mr. Terrick Williams, A.R.A.; "The Rocks of La Mortola" (£210) by Mr. Harry Van der Weyden; "The Cloud" (£350) by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A.; "Horses at Grass" (£300) by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings, A.R.A.; "A Winter Morning" (£105) by Stanley Royle; "Blue Girl" (£325) by Mr. Stanley Thompson; "Winter Market, Marrakech" (£150) by Mr. C. M. Hadday; and "A Ring o' Roses by the Sea" (£350) by Mr. Gemmell Hutchinson. The unpriced works sold included pictures by Mr. Joseph Farquharson, R.A.; Sir William Orpen, R.A.; Mr. Harold Speed; Mr. Fred Roe; Mr. Norman Wilkinson; and Mr. Charles Spencelayh.

At the National Gallery there were no great additions such as that of the Mond Collection in 1924, but several pictures were acquired during the year, including a group of canvases bequeathed by Sir Claude Phillips, which were placed temporarily in the vestibule. Other additions included a fine portrait of Cousins the engraver, by Frank Holl (the work that first brought him reputation as a portrait painter); a pastel portrait of a lady by Perronneau; and a panel by Lorenzo Monaco. At the Tate Gallery the feature of the year was an exhibition of landscapes and portraits by Richard Wilson, R.A., which was extremely interesting although it was admitted that the authenticity of some of the examples was doubtful. The exhibition, which was open for some months, attracted much attention and was the cause of considerable discussion. Among the pictures acquired by this gallery was an interesting Sargent, reserved from his sale by his sisters and presented by them, a portrait of the French landscape painter, Claude Monet, at work in the open air. Sir Joseph Duveen at the same time presented to the Tate Gallery the original study for Sargent's famous full-length portrait of Madame Gautherau, exhibited in Paris in 1884, just before the artist settled in London.

The collection of pictures in the Palace of Arts at Wembley was almost as notable as that of 1924. A gallery of portraits of "Empire Builders" was one of the attractions, and contained examples of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Copley, Romney, Hoppner, Millais, Lawrence, Holl, Sargent and others. In the section of retrospective oil paintings, "English Life," Hogarth's "March of the Guards to Finchley" were shown, lent by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital. Zoffany was strongly represented by the able but oddly composed "Music Party on the Thames," and several other paintings. A very fine Stubbs was lent by the Duke of Portland, and there were pictures by Morland, Crome, Hayman, Scott, both the Wilsons and Wilkie. More recently painted works in the retrospective section were Ford Madox Brown's "Work" and "Last of England," Holman Hunt's "Hireling Shepherd," and the curiously elaborate "Stone Breaker" by John Brett.

Retrospective work was also shown at the first exhibition held by the New English Art Club in its newly acquired gallery at Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, where examples of the skill of about a hundred past and present members were on view in the spring. The Chenil Gallery at Chelsea was opened with a collection of pictures by artists, English, French and American, mostly of views more or less advanced; and Mr. Epstein's memorial to W.H. Hudson was unveiled in Hyde Park. The unveiling was followed by violent newspaper controversies about the merits of the memorial. Messrs. Agnew's annual exhibition of watercolours, held in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, was worthy of its predecessors, which is saying a good deal; and their exhibition in the summer, of Old Masters, on behalf of the Royal Northern Hospital, was for artistic interest the most important of the year. At the Leicester Gallery there were exhibitions, among others, of pictures by Paul Cezanne, of portrait drawings by Professor Rothenstein, and interiors by Sir John Lavery; at Messrs. Knoedler's in

New Bond Street, of animal sculpture by Mr. Herbert Haseltine, and of Chinese and Japanese landscapes by Mr. Carstairs; and at the Fine Art Society's gallery of etchings by Mr. McBey and landscapes by Mr. Tom Mostyn.

The season in the sale room was sensational enough, but only at its close, when, owing to the lamented death of Mr. J. S. Sargent, the contents of his studio came under the hammer at Christie's. It was expected that the bidding would be keen for some of the remaining works of the distinguished Anglo-American artist, and it was. Some of the prices were astonishing, as, for example, £6,000 guineas for a copy by Sargent of a head by Velasquez on a canvas less than two feet square. The seventy-eight water colours, none of them particularly elaborate, fetched more than £53,000, and the whole collection of work from Sargent's hand more than £175,000. The total was the more remarkable because no single work realized a very large sum. The highest price, 7,000 guineas, was paid for an oil painting of 22 ins. by 28 ins., No. 134, "San Vigilio." This price would no doubt have been exceeded had the portrait of Madame Gauthereau come under the hammer, but that, as stated, was purchased privately from the executors by Sir Joseph Duveen. Some high prices were realized at the sale at Christie's of property belonging to Lady Carnarvon, much of which had been inherited from the late Alfred de Rothschild. Gainsborough's portrait of Anne, Countess of Chesterfield, fetched £17,850, and that of Lord Chesterfield by the same artist, £6,825. Sir Joshua's portrait of the Countess of Carnarvon and her son realised £9,975, and very high prices were paid for some of the furniture and objects of art in the same collection. In Lord Darnley's sale £10,710 was paid for a Hoppner, a portrait of a child; £7,035 for Sir Joshua's "Calling of Samuel"; and £5,040 for a portrait of Mrs. Monck by Gainsborough. Other important sales were those of the collection of majolica formed by the late Sir Francis Cook; and of the pictures, sold at Brighton, belonging to the late Sir George Donaldson. A chalk drawing of Gainsborough's in the Donaldson Collection was sold for 1,250 guineas. The sale of the late Lord Leverhulme's works of art at his Hampstead house, The Hill, fixed for October 12th, was countermanded at the last moment, and the entire collection removed to New York, to be disposed of there by auction.

The League of the Empire (Founded 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (*a*) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902–3; (*b*) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Overseas Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 an Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto; in 1924 another was held in London. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 500 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901–2. Other work undertaken is the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depôt over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. Pres., H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Acting Chairman, 1925, The Vice-Chancellor, London University, Dr. E. A. Gardner.
Chairman, Executive Committee, M. J. Rendall, LL.D., Headmaster of Winchester.
Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.
Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Ord Marshall, O.B.E.
Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1924, and Oct. 31, 1925.

ADELPHI.—(1924) *Dec.* 18. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs. Sam Hunter, George Shelton and Gordon Carr and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Stella Patrick Cooper and Angela du Maurier). (1925) *Feb.* 6. *Love's Prisoner*, musical comedy, by Reginald Hargreaves (Messrs. Harry Welchman, Percy Parsons and James Lindsay)and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Betty Faire). *March* 21. *Iris*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy, revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Norman Forbes,and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Joan Maude). *Sept* 2. *The Green Hat*, by Michael Arlen (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Frederick Leister, Julian Royce, Hernan de Lange and Eric Maturin and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead and Barbara Dillon).

ALDWYCH.—(1924) *July* 2. *At the Same Time*, by A. P. Herbert, produced for charity (Messrs. Claude Rains, Dawson Milward and Norman V. Norman and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Angela Baddeley). *July* 22. *A Cuckoo in the Nest*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn and Tom Wall and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Brough and Madge Saunders).

AMBASSADORS.—(1924) *Nov.* 18. *The Grain of Mustard Seed*, H. M. Harwood's play revived (Messrs. Nicholas Hanneu, Fred Kerr and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Mabel Terry Lewis). (1925) *March* 12. *Anyhouse*, a play by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse (Messrs. Tom Nesbitt, Fewlass Llewellyn and Rudolf de Cordova and Mesdames Olive Sloane and Hilda Moore). *March* 30. *A Comedy of Good and Evil*, a comedy by Richard Hughes (Messrs. Allan Napier and Richard Goolden and Mesdames Mary Grey and Gwendolen Evans). *April* 20. *The Torch Bearers*, a comedy by George Kelly (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Frank Allanby and George Bellamy and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Athene Seyler). *June* 8. *Hay Fever*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Graham Browne, Robert Andrews and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Helen Spencer and Hilda Moore). *Sept.* 10. *The Emperor Jones*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Paul Robeson, Julian Andrews and S. Victor Stanley). *Oct.* 20. *Growing Pains*, by Booth Tarkington (Messrs. Tom Douglas, J. W. Wilson and Robert Wilton and Mesdames Louise Prussing and Sheila Moloney).

APOLLO.—(1925) *Jan.* 22. *By the Way*, a revue (Messrs. Jack Hulbert, Harold French and Charles Courtneidge and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, Betty Chester, Babs Valerie, Dorothy Hurst and Celia Glynn).

COMEDY.—(1924) *Dec.* 15. *Just Married*, a farce by Adelaide Mathews and Anu Nichols (Messrs. Lynne Overman and Jack Melford and Mesdames Vivian Martin and Dorothy Mortimer). (1925) *May* 20. *The Crooked Friday*, by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Terry, Morton Selten and Kenneth Kent and Miss Mary Glynne). *July* 2. *The Gentleman-in-Waiting*, a comedy by Harrison Owen (Mr. Eric Blore and Mesdames Oliver Roose and Jane Wood). *July* 29. *Lavender Ladies*, a comedy by Daisy Fisher (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and James Raglan and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Louise Hampton, Mary Jerrold and Elissa Landi).

COURT.—(1925) *July* 6. *The Prisoners of War*, by J. R. Ackerley, produced by the Three Hundred Club (Messrs. Robert Harris, Keith-Johnson, Ivor Barnard and George Hayes ,and Miss Leah Bateman).

CRITERION.—(1925) *June* 9. *Mixed Doubles*, a farcical comedy by Frank Stayton (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith, George Tully and Ian Fleming and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Faith Celli).

DALY'S.—(1925) *Feb.* 4. *The Dollar Princess*, Leo Fall's musical comedy revived (Messrs. Carl Brisson and Paul England and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Mai Bacon and Mary Leigh). *June* 2. *Cleopatra*, a musical comedy, adapted by J. Hastings Turner, with music by Oscar Straus (Messrs. Jay Laurier, Alec Fraser and John E. Coyle and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Nets Underwood).

DRURY LANE.—(1924) *Dec.* 26. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, revived (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Brember Wills, D. Hay Petrie, H. O. Nicholson, Wilfrid Walter and Miles Malleson and Mesdames Mary Clare, Edith Evans, Athene Seyler and Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies). (1925) *March* 20. *Rose Marie*, a musical play by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, with music by Rudolf Friml and Herbert Stothart (Messrs. Billy Merson, Derek Oldham, John Dunsmore and Brian Gilmour and Mesdames Edith Day and Clarice Hardwicke).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1925) *June* 29. *Bubbly*, J. Hastings Turner's revue revived (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Cyril Ritchard and Reginald Bach and Mesdames Teddie Gerrard and Laura Cowie). *Sept.* 3. *De Luxe Annie*, by Edward Clark (Messrs. Arthur Finn and Jack Raine and Miss Mary Servoss).

EMPIRE.—(1925) *March* 10. *Boodle*, a musical play adapted from *The New Clown* by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare, with music by Philip Braham and Max Darewski (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and Douglas Furber and Mesdames June, Elsie Randolph and Veronica Brady).

EVERYMAN.—(1924) *Nov.* 26. *The Vortex*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Lilian Braithwaite). *Dec.* 16. *The Tyranny of Home*, a comedy by W. Lemon Hall (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Frederick Cooper and Cyril Nash and Mesdames Marie Dainton, Clare Greet and Joan Vivian-Rees). *Dec.* 26. *The Philanderer*, Bernard Shaw's comedy revived (Messrs. Claude Rains, Fred O'Donovan and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Cicely Byrne and Nadine March). (1925) *Jan.* 20. *Home Affaire*, by Ladislas Fodor, English version by Norman Macdermott (Messrs. Claude Rains and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Nadine March). *Feb.* 10. *Yvette*, a play by Margaret Clement Scott and C. B. Fernald (Messrs. Charles Carson and Albert Brouett and Mesdames Stella Arbenina, Lettice Fairfax and Diana Hamilton). *Feb.* 24. *It Happened in Ardvrari*, a comedy by Ann Stephenson and Allan Macbeth (Messrs. Allan Macbeth, Angus Adams and Oliver Crombie and Mesdames Ann Stephenson and Ross Campbell). *March* 16. *The Painted Swan*, a comedy by Elizabeth Bibesco (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Frank Cellier, Robert Harris, Clifford Mollison and Felix Aylmer and Miss Edith Evans). *April* 11. *Overture*, by Sutton Vane (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Gordon Harker and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Diana Hamilton and Nancy Price). *May* 6. *The Swallow*, by Viola Tree (Messrs. Tristan Rawson, Leslie Banks and George Elton and Mesdames Hilda Moore, Margaret Yarde and Audrey Carten). *May* 16. *Magic*, by G. K. Chesterton, revived (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, Milton Rosmer and Brember Wills).

June 12. *Diff'rent* and *The Long Voyage Home*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Ion Swinley and Roger Livesey and Miss Jean Cadell). *June* 30. *The Wild Duck*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Milton Rosmer and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Angela Baddeley). *Aug.* 3. *Caste*, T. W. Robertson's comedy revived (Messrs. Arthur Pusey, Leslie Banks and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson, Mercia Swinburne and Violet Farebrother). *Aug.* 17. *Mirandolina*, translated and adapted by Lady Gregory (Messrs. Charles Carson, Leslie Frith and Roy Byford and Miss Ruth Bower). *Aug.* 28. *I'll Tell the World*, by Reginald Purdell and Edwin Henderson (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Aubrey Mather and Hugh E. Wright and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson, Muriel Pope and Jean Forbes-Robertson). *Sept.* 14. *The Sybarite*, by F. Kinsey Peile (Messrs. Cyril Twyford and Philip Desborough and Mesdames Amy Brandon-Thomas and Cecily Byrne). *Sept.* 22. *The Limpet*, by Vernon Woodhouse and Victor McClure (Messrs. Neil Kenyon and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Angela Baddeley). *Oct.* 13. *Ghosts*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Ernest Milton, William Pringle and George Merritt and Miss Irene Rooke).

FORTUNE.—(1924) *Nov.* 8. *Sinners*, by Lawrence Cowen (Messrs. Stephen Ewart, H. A. Saintsbury and William Lorrimer and Mesdames Cherry Hardy and Molly Veness). *Dec.* 15. *When Knights Were Bold*, revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor). (1925) *Feb.* 2. *Are You a Mason?* the farce, revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor and Richard Cooper and Miss Maire O'Neill). *March* 3. *L.S.D.*, a revue by Espinosa (Messrs. George Mozart and Espinosa, junior, and Miss Eve Kelland). *April* 2. *Yetta Polowski*, a play by F. C. Montagu (Messrs. Eille Norwood, J. H. Roberts and Edward O'Neill and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Ruth MacKay). *Sept.* 12. *We Moderns*, Israel Zangwill's play revived (Messrs. H. St. Barbe West, Clifford Cobbe and Lawrence Ireland and Mesdames Nancy Atkin, Constance Robertson and Dora Gregory).

GAIETY.—(1925) *Feb.* 21. *Katja the Dancer*, musical comedy by Harry Graham, with music by Jean Gilbert (Messrs. Gene Gerrard, Bobbie Comber and Gregory Stroud and Mesdames Lilian Davies, Ivy Tresmand and Rene Mallory). *Oct.* 27. *The Good Old Days*, a musical play by Oscar Asche, with music by Percy Fletcher (Messrs. Oscar Asche, Hugh E. Wright and Norman Williams and Mesdames Margaret Cochran, Eve Gray and Laura Smithson).

GARRICK.—(1924) *Dec.* 24. *Six-Cylinder Love*, a comedy by W. Antony McGuire (Messrs. Bobby Howes, Sebastian Smith and Ernest Leeman and Mesdames Edna Best, Joyce Carey and Sybil Arundale). (1925) *Feb.* 5. *Old Heidelberg*, romantic comedy by Wilhelm Meyer-Forster, adapted by Rudolf Bleichmann, revived (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Ernest Benham and Wm. Kendall and Miss Dorothy Batley). *March* 23. *Possessions*, by Neil F. Grant (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, C. Aubrey Smith and Ernest Mainwaring and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Grace Lane and Fabia Drake). *April* 20. *Courting*, a Scottish comedy by A. Kenward Matthews (Messrs. Jevan Brandon-Thomas and Angus Adams and Mesdames Denzil Mather, Jean Clyde and Marjorie Graeme). *May* 12. *Rain*, by John Colton and Clemence Randolph (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, J. H. Roberts and Shep Camp and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Marda Vanne and Barbara Gott). *Aug.* 18. *Cobra*, by Martin Brown (Messrs. Richard Bird and Henry Daniell and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Valerie Taylor). *Oct.* 21. *Cristilinda*, by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Allan Jeayes and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Polly Emery).

GLOBE.—(1925) *Jan.* 7. *Camilla States Her Case*, a comedy by "George Egerton" (Messrs. George Tully, Henry Vibart and C. M. Lowne and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Mary Rorke and Dora Gregory). *Feb.* 20. *The Grand Duchess*, adapted by Harry Graham from the French of Alfred Savoir (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson, Alfred Drayton, Arthur Wellesley, Herbert Ross and E. Vivian Reynolds and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Lilian Cavanagh). *April* 21. *Fallen Angels*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Austin Trevor, Arthur Wellesley and Gerald Ames and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead, Edna Best and Mona Harrison). *Sept.* 1. *Beginner's Luck*, by Fred Jackson (Messrs. Francis Lister, Arthur Wellesley and J. P. Roberts and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Stella Arbenina).

HAYMARKET.—(1924) *Dec.* 20. *A Kiss for Cinderella*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, J. H. Roberts, Austin Trevor and J. H. Bach and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and Louise Hampton and Lady Tree). (1925) *Feb.* 19. *Hamlet*, revived (Messrs. John Barrymore, Malcolm Keen, Herbert Waring, George Ralph and Ian Fleming and Mesdames Fay Compton and Constance Collier). *April* 22. *Ariadne, or Business First*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Ion Swinley and John Deverell and Mesdames Fay Compton, Barbara Everest and Louise Hampton). *June* 11. *The Man With a Load of Mischief*, a comedy by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Frank Cellier and Alfred Clark and Mesdames Fay Compton, Clare Greet and Joyce Kennedy).

HIPPODROME.—(1924) *Dec.* 26. *Mother Goose*, pantomime by J. Hickory Wood, G. M. Slater and Philip Rodway (Messrs. Shaun Glenville, Fred Conquest and "Wee Georgie Wood" and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Dorothy Ward). (1925) *March* 19. *Better Days*, a revue (Messrs. Stanley Lupino and George Baker and Mesdames Maisie Gay and Connie Emerald). *Oct.* 7. *Mercenary Mary*, a musical comedy, with music by William B. Friedlander and Con Conrad (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Sonnie Hale and Lew Hearn and Mesdames June and Peggy O'Neil).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—(1925) *March* 26. *Bamboula*, a musical comedy by H. M. Vernon and Guy Bolton, with music by Albert Sirmay and Harry Rosenthal (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Harry Welchman and Billy Leonard and Mesdames Mimi Crawford and Beppie de Vries). *Aug.* 26. *The Co-Optimists* in a new edition.

KINGSWAY.—(1925) *April* 21. *Caesar and Cleopatra*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, George Hayes, Lewin Mannering and Frank Moore and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Florence Marriott-Watson). *June* 29. *The New Morality*, Harold Chapin's play revived (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke and Wallace Evennett and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Francis Clare). *Aug.* 25. *Hamlet*, revived, in modern dress (Messrs. Colin Keith-Johnston, Frank Vosper, A. Bromley-Davenport and Cedric Hardwicke and Mesdames Muriel Hewitt and Dorothy Massingham).

LITTLE.—(1924) *Nov.* 25. *Falling Leaves*, by

Sutton Vane (Messrs. Stanley Lathbury, Allan Jeayes, Sutton Vane and Frank Vosper and Miss Diana Hamilton). *Dec.* 30. *You and I*, a comedy by Philip Barry (Messrs. Gerald Ames, Michael Sherbrooke and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Margaret Moffat and Nora Swinburne). (1925) *March* 13. *Persevering Pat*, an Irish comedy by "Lynn Doyle" (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Fred O'Donovan and Christopher Steel and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Ethel O'Shea). *April* 13. *Adam and Eva*, a farcical comedy by Guy Bolton and George Middleton (Messrs. Sebastian Smith and H. St. Barbe West and Mesdames Nancy Pawley, Aida Jenoure and Joan Clement Scott). *Sept.* 9. *The Monkey Talks*, adapted by Rowland Leigh from the French (Messrs. Jacques Lerner, Charles Carson and Thomas Weguelin and Mesdames Betty Ross Clarke and Enid Lindsay). *Oct.* 19. *The Sea Gull*, by Anton Tchechov, translated by Constance Garnett (Messrs. Hubert Harben, Alexander Sarner and Randolph McLeod and Mesdames Miriam Lewes, Margaret Swallow and Valerie Taylor).

LONDON PAVILION.—(1925) *April* 30. *On With the Dance*, a revue by Noel Coward (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Lance Lister and Leonide Massine and Mesdames Alice Delysia, Hermione Baddeley and Greta Fayne).

LYCEUM.—(1924) *Dec.* 26. *The Forty Thieves*, a pantomime by Walter and Frederick Melville (Messrs. Fred Austin, Albert Letine and Stanley Paskin and Mesdames Irene Shamrock and Connie Browning). (1925) *May* 12. Opening of Carl Rosa Company's opera season with *Madame Butterfly* (Messrs. Hughes Macklin and William Peacock and Miss Beatrice Miranda). *July* 15. *The Fake*, Frederick Lonsdale's play revived (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Allan Jeayes and Franklyn Bellamy and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Dorothy Seacombe). *Sept.* 2. *The London Revue*, by Norman Lee (Messrs. Max Wall, George Carney and Billy Danvers and Mesdames Pearl White, Mary Lawson and Anna Glyn).

LYRIC.—(1925) *Feb.* 2. *The Lady from the Sea*, William Archer's translation of Ibsen's play revived by the Independent Players (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and Ernest Milton and Mesdames Lillebil Ibsen and Fanny Dowson). *May* 5. *Just a King*, by Cyril Harcourt (Messrs. Langhorne Burton, Charles Cullum, Arthur Layland and J. J. Bartlett and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell and Buena Bent). *July* 20. *The Czarina*, by Melchior Kengyel and Ludwig Biro (Messrs. George Relph and Leslie Faber and Miss Dorothy Dix).

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH.—(1925) *March* 5. *The Rivals*, Sheridan's comedy revived (Messrs. Claude Rains, Nigel Playfair, Norman V. Norman and Miles Malleson and Mesdames Dorothy Green, Isabel Jeans, Beatrix Thomson and Angela Baddeley). *May* 25. *The Cherry Orchard*, by Anton Tchechov, translated by George Calderon (Messrs. John Gielgud, Fred O'Donovan, O. B. Clarence and Byam Shaw and Mesdames Virginia Isham and Mary Grey). *June* 23. *The Beggar's Opera*, revived (Messrs. Scott Russell, Frederick Ranalow and Miles Malleson and Mesdames Kathlyn Hilliard and Sara Allgood). *Sept.* 17. *And That's the Truth*, by Luigi Pirandello (Messrs. Claude Rains, Nigel Playfair and Frank Allanby and Mesdames Nancy Price and Dorothy Green). *Oct.* 28. *Lionel and Clarissa*, revival of opera by Isaac Bickerstaffe, with music by Dibdin (Messrs. Herbert Waring, Nigel Playfair, C. Hayden Coffin and Rupert Bruce and Mesdames Lottie Venne, Olive Grove and Nadine March).

NEW.—(1924) *Nov.* 26. *The Wandering Jew*, by E. Temple Thurston, revived (Mr. Matheson Lang and Mesdames Isobel Elsom, Hutin Britton, Jessie Winter and Dorothy Holmes-Gore). (1925) *Feb.* 7. *Carnival*, revived by H. C. M. Hardinge and Matheson Lang (Messrs. Henry Hewitt and Dennis Neilson-Terry and Mesdames Mary Glynne and Elsie Judge). *March* 18. *The Tyrant*, a drama by Rafael Sabatini (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Edmund Willard, Frank Vosper and Leonard Shepherd and Miss Isobel Elsom). *July* 7. *We Moderns*, a comedy by Israel Zangwill (Messrs. Hubert Harben and Walter Hudd and Mesdames Mary Jerrold, Olga Jocelyn and Jane Welsh). *Aug.* 12. *No.* 17, a melodrama by J. Jefferson Farjeon (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Fred Groves, Ronald Simpson and Leon M. Lion and Mesdames Elizabeth Arkell and Nora Swinburne). *Sept.* 24. *The Moon and Sixpence*, by Edith Ellis, adapted from W. Somerset Maugham's novel (Messrs. Henry Ainley, George Elton and Tom Reynolds and Mesdames Margaret Yarde, Grace Lane, Viola Tree and Eileen Sharp).

NEW OXFORD.—(1924) *Nov.* 10. *The First Kiss*, a musical play from the Spanish of Paso Y. Abati, with music by Pablo Luna (Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Gregory Stroud, Roy Emerton and Percy Parsons and Mesdames Desirée Ellinger and Aimée Bebb). *Dec.* 24. *Dick Whittington*, a pantomime (Messrs. Wilkie Bard and Fred Whittaker and Mesdames Mabel Greene and Vera Bryer). (1925) *Jan.* 26. *The Monkey House*, a farce, by Walter W. Ellis (Messrs. David Miller and Denis Hogan and Mesdames Gladys Ffolliott and Mimi Crawford). *April* 8. *Kismet*, Edward Knoblock's play revived (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Robert Harris and Herbert Grimwood and Mesdames Mary Clare and Elissa Landi). *June* 15. Season of Italian plays by Luigi Pirandello opened with *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. *June* 30. *The Gorilla*, a mystery play by Ralph Spence (Messrs. Edward Sillward and Lew Kelly and Miss Mimi Crawford). *Oct.* 28. *Carry On, Sergeant*, a musical show by Bruce Bairnsfather (Messrs. Johnny Danvers, John Kirby and Alan Macbeth).

PALACE.—(1925) *March* 11. *No No, Nanette*, a musical comedy by Frank Mandel, Otto Harbach and Irving Caesar, with music by Vincent Youmans (Messrs. George Grossmith and Joseph Coyne and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Irene Browne, Joan Barry, Gracie Leigh and Marie Hemingway).

PALLADIUM.—(1925) *March* 30. *Sky High*, a revue (Messrs. George Robey and Robert Chisholm and Mesdames Nellie Wallace, Lorna and Toots Pounds and Marie Blanche). *Sept.* 30. English version of the Folies Bergère revue (Messrs. Ernie Lotinga, Fred Duprez and Robert Chisholm and Miss Jennie Golder).

PLAYHOUSE.—(1925) *May* 18. *The Right Age to Marry*, by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Terence Byron, Henry Eglinton and Watson Hume and Mesdames Enid Sass and Jessie Belmore). *Aug.* 31. *The Prisoners of War*, by J. R. Ackerley (Messrs. George Hayes, Ivor Barnard and Robert Harris and Mesdames Leah Bateman and Marie Ault). *Oct.* 26. *The Desire for Change*, by Francis Neilson (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and Harcourt Williams and Mesdames Mary Clare and Margaret Halstan).

PRINCE'S.—(1924) *Dec.* 24. *Alf's Button*, a farce by W. A. Darlington (Messrs. Tubby Edlin and Ambrose Thorn and Mesdames Hazel Jones and Jane Welsh). (1925) *April* 23. *Frasquita*, a musical comedy by Fred de Gresac, with music

by Franz Lehar, and lyrics by Reginald Arkell (Messrs. Thorpe Bates and Edmund Gwenn and Miss José Collins).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—(1925) *March* 20. *Charlot's Revue*, American version (Messrs. Herbert Mundin and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Beatrice Lillie).

QUEEN'S.—(1924) *Dec.* 4. *Orange Blossom*, adapted by Harry Graham from the French of André Birabeau and Georges Dolley (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth and Francis Lister and Mesdames Fay Compton, Marie Tempest and Helen Haye). (1925) *Jan.* 28. *Silence*, a melodrama by Max Marcin (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Alexander Sarner, H. St. Barbe West and A. S. Homewood and Mesdames Mary Clare and Helen Spencer). *March* 17. *Dancing Mothers*, by Edgar Selwyn and Edmund Goulding (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle and Leslie Faber and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott, Jean Forbes-Robertson and Elsie Lawson). *May* 7. *Beggar on Horseback*, by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (Messrs. A. E. Matthews, Eric Maturin, Kim Peacock and Martin Adeson and Mesdames Dorothy Tetley, Olive Sloane and Kyra Alanova). *June* 24. *Salomy Jane*, by Paul Armstrong (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Claude Rains, Tom Reynolds, Eugene Leahy and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Dorothy Seacombe). *Aug.* 3. *The Man from Hong Kong*, by Clifford Mills (Messrs. Claude Rains, Percy Hutchison and H. R. Hignett and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Madeline Seymour).

REGENT.—(1925) *Jan.* 14. *Saint Joan*, Bernard Shaw's drama revived (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, E. Lyall Swete, Herbert Horton, O. B. Clarence, Eugene Leahy and Lewis Casson and Miss Sybil Thorndike). *Feb.* 24. *Hippolytus*, Professor Gilbert Murray's version of *Euripides* revived (Messrs. Lewis T. Casson, Eugene Leahy and Nicholas Hannen and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Beatrice Smith and Agnes Lauchlan). *Sept.* 7. *Pygmalion*, G. B. Shaw's play revived (Messrs. Oliver Johnston and Tom Mowbray and Miss Florence Jackson). *Sept.* 28. *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, Bernard Shaw's banned play given its first public performance in London (Messrs. Charles Sewell, Oliver Johnston and Arthur Claremont and Mesdames Florence Jackson and Valerie Richards).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—(1925) *May* 18. Opening of International season of Grand Opera with *Der Rosenkavalier*, by Strauss (Messrs. Richard Mayr and Browning Mummery and Mesdames Lotte Lehmann, Delia Reinhardt and Elizabeth Schumann). *Sept.* 28. Madame Pavlova opened a season of ballet with Adam's *Giselle*.

ROYALTY.—(1924) *Dec.* 16. *The Vortex*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Noel Coward, F. Kinsey Peile and Bromley Davenport and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Millie Sim and Mollie Kerr). (1925) *May* 13. *Jacob's Ladder*, by Norman MacOwan (Messrs. Dennis Eadie and Rothbury Evans and Madame Edvina). *Sept* 21. *Taffy*, a Welsh comedy by Caradoc Evans (Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn, H. R. Hignett, Bruce Winston and Mesdames Joan Maude and Winifred Evans). *Oct.* 12. *The Playboy of the Western World*, J. M. Synge's play revived (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Sydney Morgan and Fred O'Donovan and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Sara Allgood).

ST. JAMES'S.—(1924) *Dec.* 18. *Pollyanna*, a Christmas play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Athole Stewart and Tom Reynolds and Mesdames Grace Lane, Alice Beet, Mary Brough and Maire O'Neill). (1925) *Jan.* 6. *Meddlers*, a farce by Norman S. Pugh and Agnes Platt (Messrs. Farren Soutar and John Wyse and Mesdames Mimi Crawford and Gladys Ffoliott). *Jan.* 21. *Grounds for Divorce*, a farce adapted by Guy Bolton from the Hungarian of Ernest Vajda (Messrs. Lawrence Grossmith, Lawrence Hanray and Owen Nares and Mesdames Madge Titherage, Jane Wood and Pamela Carme). *June* 2. *The River*, by Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (Messrs. Owen Nares, Leslie Faber, Lewin Mannering and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Jessie Winter and Helen Ferrers). 20. *The Guardsman*, translated from the Hungarian of Franz Molnar by Grace Colbron and Hans Bartsch (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Morton Selten and Willie Warde and Mesdames Madge Titherage, Margaret Yarde and Betty Seymour Hicks). *July* 16. *The Wild Duck*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Milton Rosmer, Brember Wills and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Angela Baddeley). *Sept.* 22. *The Last of Mrs. Cheyney*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Dawson Milward, Ronald Squire and Basil Loder and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, May Whitty and Ellis Jeffreys).

ST. MARTIN'S.—(1924) *Dec.* 2. *No Man's Land*, adapted by Ashley Dukes from the French of Français de Curel (Messrs. Malcolm Keen and Drelincourt Odlum and Mesdames Haidée Wright and Betty Ross Clarke). (1925.) *Jan.* 29. *Spring Cleaning*, a comedy by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Ronald Squire and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Edna Best, Cathleen Nesbitt and Cecily Byrne). *July* 1. *The Show*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Ben Field, Clifford Mollison and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Molly Kerr, Haidée Wright and Hermione Baddeley). *Sept.* 23. *Easy Money*, a farce by Brandon Fleming and Sydney Carroll (Messrs. Hay Petrie and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Olive Sloane and Fabia Drake).

SAVOY.—(1925) *June* 16. *Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary*, a comedy by St. John Ervine (Messrs. Frank Bertram and George Child and Mesdames Eva Moore and Jill Esmond Moore). *July* 28. *On 'Change*, a farcical comedy adapted by E. Lawrence and H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Holman Clark, Peter Haddon, Henry Kendall and Robert Courtneidge and Mesdames Lottie Venne and Rosaline Courtneidge). *Aug.* 17. *Lightnin'*, by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon, revived (Mr. Horace Hodges and Miss Diana Wilson). *Sept.* 9. *The Unfair Sex* (Messrs. Basil Foster, Clifford Mollison and C. M. Lowne and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Rosaline Courtneidge).

SCALA.—(1925) *July* 20. *The Wild-Goose Chase*, Fletcher's comedy revived by the Renaissance Theatre (Messrs. Wilfred Walter, Lawrence Hanray, Eugene Leahy and Henry Hewitt and Mesdames Angela Baddeley and Grizelda Hervey).

SHAFTESBURY.—(1924) *Dec.* 16. *Charley's Aunt*, by Brandon Thomas, revived (Messrs. James Page, Jevan Brandon Thomas and Malcolm Neville and Mesdames Jane Graham and Gwen Whitby). (1925) *Jan.* 27. *Lightnin'*, a play by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Donald Foster, Owen Roughwood and Louis Goodrich and Mesdames Ruth Chester and Norah Robinson). *June* 9. *Clo Clo*, a musical comedy by Douglas Furber and Harry Graham, with music by Franz Lehar (Messrs. Billy Leonard, Paul England and A. W Baskcomb and

Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Sydney Fairbrother). *Aug.* 25. *Dear Little Billie*, musical comedy by Firth Shephard, with music by H. B. Hedley and Jack Strachey (Messrs. Laddie Cliff and Teddy Fox and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman and Adrienne Brune).

STRAND.—(1924) *Nov.* 24. Return visit of *La Chauve-Souris* company of Russian entertainers. *Dec.* 24. *Treasure Island*, J. B. Fagan's stage version of R. L. Stevenson's book, revived (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, Charles Groves, Fred Lewis, Terence de Marney and S. A. Cookson). (1925) *Jan.* 24. *The Thief*, Henry Bernstein's drama revived (Messrs. Arthur Bourchier, James Carew and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Kyrle Bellew and Stella Patrick Campbell). *March* 31. *The Sea Urchin*, a comedy by John Hastings Turner (Messrs. Athole Stewart, Clifford Heatherley and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Helen Haye, Margaret Watson, Peggy O'Neil and Lena Halliday). *May* 5. *The Signal*, a mystery play by Roland Daniel (Messrs. Martin Lewis, H. Humberston Wright and Fewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Hilda Bayley, Olwen Roose and Kitty de Legh). *May* 19. *Ordeal*, by Dale Collins from his own novel (Messrs. Lyn Harding and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Haidée Wright and Madeline Seymour).

VAUDEVILLE.—(1925) *Jan.* 23. *Possessions*, a comedy by N. F. Grant (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Ian Fleming and C. Aubrey Smith and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Fabia Drake and Helen Haye). *Feb.* 5. *Sometime*, a musical play by Rudolf Friml (Messrs Frank Tinney and Farren Soutar and Mesdames Desirée Ellinger, Joan Hay and Josephine Earle). *March* 30. *Tarnish*, a comedy by Gilbert Emery (Messrs. Francis Lister and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Nora Swinburne and Grace Edwin). *May* 4. *Sun-Up*, by Lula Vollmer (Messrs. Kenett Allen, Owen Meech and Edward H. Loeffler and Mesdames Lucille La Verne and Sara Haden). *Aug.* 27. *Blessed are the Rich*, by James Agate and C. E. Openshaw (Messrs. Michael Sherbrooke and Sebastian Smith and Mesdames Elizabeth Arkell and Mary Clare).

WYNDHAM'S.—(1925) *March* 14. *A Man with a Heart*, by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. Dawson Milward and George Elton and Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Athene Seyler and Louise Prussing). *April* 15. *Little Miss Bluebeard*, a comedy by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. Arthur Margetson, C. M. Lowne and Eric Blore and Mesdames Irene Bordoni and Dorothy Debenham). *May* 11. *The Round Table*, by Lennox Robinson (Messrs. Henry Caine, Arthur Hambling and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Clare Greet). *May* 30. *The Lie*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson, Robert Horton, Lawrence Hanray and Stockwell Hawkins and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike and Vere Shepstone). *Aug.* 26. *The Offence*, by Mordaunt Shairp (Messrs. Frederick Leister and Harcourt Williams and Miss Clare Harris).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the New on *Dec.* 7, 1924, *The Man with a Load of Mischief*, a comedy by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Allan Jeayes and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Eileen Beldon); at the Aldwych on *Feb.* 15, *The Bright Island*, a satire by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Arthur Pusey, Alan Trotter and Michael Sherbrooke and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalis, Isabel Jeans and Dorothy Holmes-Gore); at the Aldwych on *April* 5, *The Colonnade*, by Stark Young (Messrs. H. R. Hignett, Henry Oscar and Reginald Dance and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Dora Gregory); at Wyndham's on *June* 7, *Raleigh*, by D. A. Barker (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Harold Scott and Brember Wills and Mesdames Evelyn Hope, Leah Bateman and Moyna MacGill).

THE PHŒNIX SOCIETY produced at the Regent on *Nov.* 16, 1924, Ben Jonson's *Epicœne* (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, George Zucco, Alfred Clark and Godfrey Winn); at the Aldwych on *Jan.* 26, 1925, *The Assignation*, John Dryden's play (Messrs. Charles Carson and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Dorothy Massingham, Eileen Beldon, Vera Lennox and Hermione Baddeley); at the Aldwych on *May* 10, *The Orphan*, Thomas Otway's play (Messrs. John Gielgud, Henry C. Hewitt, Douglas Burbidge and Melville Cooper and Miss Ray Litvin); at the Regent on *July* 6, *The Rehearsal*, by the Duke of Buckingham (Messrs. Melville Cooper, Alfred Clark and Fred O'Donovan and Mesdames Beatrice Wilson, Augela Baddeley and Vera Lennox); at the New Oxford on *Oct.* 25, Marlowe's *Faustus* (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Ernest Thesiger, Tom Heslewood, H. R. Hignett and Hay Petrie and Mesdames Leah Bateman and Florence Saunders).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Scala on *Nov.* 23, 1924, *Judas Iscariot*, by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs. Campbell Gullan and Frank Vosper and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Norah Robinson); at the New on *Jan.* 4, 1925, *The Fairway*, adapted by Noel Scott and Auriol Lee from the French (Messrs. Kenneth Kent and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Muriel Alexander and Nadine March); at the Aldwych on *Feb.* 8, *The Broken Thread*, by Noel Scott (Messrs. Frank Vosper and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Esther Whitehouse and Esmé Hubbard); at the Prince's on *March* 8, *Tunnel Trench*, a war play by Hubert Griffith (Messrs. Henry Kendall, Felix Aylmer, H. G. Stoker and Aubrey Mather); at the Aldwych on *May* 3, *Southernwood*, a comedy by Harry Wall (Mr. Douglas Jefferies and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell, Fabia Drake, Katie Johnson and Dorothy Hall); at Prince's on *June* 14, *Mango Island*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Brember Wills and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Mary Newnham-Davies and Eileen Hare); at the Garrick on *Sept.* 13. *The Harem*, adapted by Owen Cassidy from the Hungarian of Ernest Vajda (Messrs. Eric Cowley and Richard Bird and Mesdames Netta Westcott and Muriel Alexander); at the Duke of York's on *Oct.* 4, *That which Counts*, by Shirland Quinn (Messrs. John Longden and William Pringle and Mesdames Valerie Taylor and Dorothy Hall).

THE PLAY ACTORS produced at the Scala on *Nov.* 30, 1924, *Dear Father*, a play by Michael Arlen (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, H. R. Hignett, H. St. Barbe West and G. H. Mulcaster and Mesdames Isobel Jeans and Jane Graham); at the Scala on *Feb.* 1, 1925, *Peter and Paul*, by H. F. Rubinstein (Messrs. J. H. Roberts and Franklin Dyall and Mesdames Hilda Moore and Molly Lumley); at the Scala on *May* 10, *By Right of Conquest*, by Michael Morton and Peter Traill (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Brian Gilmour and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Dora Barton); at the Royalty on *Oct.* 18, *This Woman Business*, by Benn W. Levy (Messrs. Tom Reynolds, A. Bromley-Davenport, Tristan Rawson and Leslie Frith and Miss Alison Leggatt).

In the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nanpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line 6½ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, *or otherwise.*"

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorising the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841–2–3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorised; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, amended by the Finance Act, 1921, provides that fares not exceeding the minimum fare shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. On all other fares a duty of 2 per cent. is charged between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character. Outside this area the duty payable is 5 per cent. The expression "minimum fare" means the lowest fare normally charged to an adult or a child, as the case may be, for a single, a return, or a periodical ticket, as the case may be, for any journey, and the expression "normally charged" means charged otherwise than to a special class of passengers or on a special occasion.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 10s. Single and 15s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. Minimum £6.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniencies. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of

rolling stock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3. Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 10 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1921, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made:—(the late) Sir F. Gore-Browne, K.C., President, succeeded by Mr. W. B. Clode, K.C.; Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Rly., as the railway representative; and Mr. G. C. Locket, of Messrs. Gardner, Locket & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Registrar is Mr. T. J. D. Atkinson, Secretary, Mr. S. J. Page, and the Offices, 2, Clement's Inn, W.C. 2. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 52 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (*i.e.* routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups.

1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—

L. & N.W.	Furness	Maryport & C.
Mid.	Highland	Cockermouth K. & P.
L. & Y.	Caledonian	S. on A. & Mid. J.
North Staffs	G. & S.W.	Other Companies

2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—

N.E.	G.N.	G.N. of S.
G.C.	Hull & B.	Other Companies
G.E.	N.B.	

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—

G.W.	Mid. & S.W. Jct.	Other Companies
Cambrian	Local S. Wales	

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—

L. & S.W.	L.B. & S.C.	S.E. & C.	I. of W.

Section 54 orders that each company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated. Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways.

IRISH FREE STATE RAILWAYS ACT, 1924.

(*Acht Na Bothar Iarainn*, 1924.)

(*Dated July* 23, 1924.)

The Act in general corresponds very closely to the British Railways Act of 1921. It provides for the amalgamation of all railways wholly within the Irish Free State as follows:—

Amalgamating Companies.

Great Southern and Western Railway Company, including the Greashill Extension separate undertaking.

Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland.

Dublin and South Eastern Railway Company, including City of Dublin Junction Railways and New Ross and Waterford Extension Railways.

Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway Company, including the Bantry Bay Extension.

The final amalgamation of these companies was completed on January 1, 1925.

Railway Tribunal.

The following appointments to the Railway Tribunal constituted under Section 13 were made in October, 1924, by his Excellency the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council:—

His Honour Daniel J. O'Brien, formerly County Court Judge (*Chairman*).

Mr. Henry Mangan, formerly City Accountant to the City of Dublin.

Mr. John R. Kerr, of the Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway.

Mr. George O'Brien, of the Department of Industry and Commerce (*Registrar*).

Railway Panels.

Section 17 provides for the constitution of a General Panel and a Railway and Canal Panel, appointed by the Governor-General for a period of three years, to be appointed additional members of the tribunal as required. Appointments to the Railway and Canal Panel are as follows:—

Mr. E. A. Neale, formerly General Manager, Great Southern and Western Railway.

Mr. George McDonald, Dublin and South Eastern Railway.

Mr. W. C. R. Coe, Cork, Bandon and South Coast Railway.

Mr. John McCann, Chairman, Grand Canal Company.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1924.

Total capital expenditure was £1,150,500,000 in 1924, as compared with £1,181,320,000 in 1923, and £1,141,543,000 in 1913. On revenue account, net receipts from the working of railways and ancillary businesses were £39,000,000 in 1924, as compared with £42,915,000 in 1923, £47,149,000 in 1922, and £46,114,000 in 1913. Miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of appropriations from reserve and from compensation account under the Railways Act, 1921, were £8,200,000 in 1924, as compared with £8,314,000 in 1923, £6,216,000 in 1922, and £2,827,000 in 1913, making totals for these years, respectively, of £47,200,000, £52,427,000, £53,365,000, and £48,941,000. In 1913, however, £22,000 was taken from the reserve; in 1922, sums amounting to £1,153,000 were appropriated from Compensation Account under the Railways Act; in 1923,

£1,198,000 was taken from that account and from reserve; and in 1924, as much as £5,100,000 was appropriated from these two sources, making, with these additions, the total net income available, £52,300,000, in 1924, as against £52,427,000 in 1923, £54,518,000 in 1922, and £48,963,000 in 1913. Rentals and fixed charges required £2,200,000 in 1924 as against £1,946,000 in 1923, £2,041,000 in 1922, and £1,696,000 in 1913; interest and dividends on capital took £50,100,000 in 1924, compared with £50,000,000 in 1923, £51,974,000 in 1922, and £46,172,000 in 1913; whilst appropriations to reserve were £200,000 in 1924, as against £339,000 in 1923, £614,000 in 1922, and £1,049,000 in 1913.

Passenger and Freight Traffic Figures.

Total passenger train receipts were £95,100,000 in 1924, against £94,080,000 in 1923, £101,786,000 in 1922, and £54,526,000 in 1913. Compared with 1923, ordinary passengers and workmen brought in £67,400,000, against £65,330,393, the number of "originating" passengers being 1,235,802,000 against 1,235,566,000. Season-ticket receipts, however, fell from £11,667,000 to £11,100,000, mails from £1,982,000 to £1,700,000, and parcels, &c., from £15,100,000 to £14,900,000. Total goods-train receipts were £106,400,000 in 1924, against £109,756,000 in 1923, £115,564,000 in 1922, and £64,255,000 in 1913. Compared with 1923, general merchandise receipts fell from £51,776,000 to £50,100,000, though the tonnage originating rose from 58,980,000 to 60,908,000. Receipts from coal, coke, &c., fell from £40,090,000 in 1923 to £37,800,000 in 1924, the originating tonnage falling from 222,234,000 to 209,160,000. Receipts from "other minerals," however, improved from £15,828,000 to £16,400,000, and the originating tonnage from 62,052,000 to 65,382,000. The total freight tonnage originating on the Railways of Great Britain was 335,450,000 in 1924, as compared with 343,267,000 in 1923, 301,625,000 in 1922, and 364,424,000 in 1913.

Railway traffic expenditure in 1924 was £166,500,000, as against £165,553,000 in 1923 and £75,456,000 in 1913, the respective operating ratios being 83 per cent., 81·22 per cent., and 63·53 per cent. Compared with 1923, locomotive running expenses increased from £40,815,000 to £41,900,000, and traffic expenses from £54,316,000 to £55,200,000.

Route-miles, Engine-miles and Average Receipts.

Route-miles open for traffic were 20,328 miles in 1924, as compared with 20,314 in 1923 and 20,246 in 1913, and the total single-track, including sidings, was 51,966 miles in 1924, against 51,818 in 1923 and 50,604 in 1913. Total engine-miles in the three years were, respectively, 587,684,000, 579,676,000, and 601,224,000. The average receipt per passenger journey was 1*s.* 4·4*d.* in 1924, as compared with 1*s.* 3·89*d.* in 1923 and 9·87*d.* in 1913. Excluding the District Railway and London Tubes, the corresponding figures were, respectively, 1*s.* 7·6*d.*, 1*s.* 6·96*d.*, and 11·34*d.* For all descriptions of goods-train traffic (excluding live-stock), the average rate per ton was 6*s.* 3*d.* in 1924 and in 1923, 7*s.* 6*d.* in 1922, and 3*s.* 5*d.* in 1913. The average receipt per ton for general merchandise was 16*s.* 5*d.* in

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND EXPENDED.

—	1924.	1923.	1922.
	£	£	£
Capital authorised	1,266,525,774	1,263,765,937	1,354 367,951
Capital created	1,173,242,101	1,170,258,632	1,291,935,670
Nominal capital	1,159,053,958	1,152,366,150	1,273,170,530
Deduct: Balance of nominal additions and and deductions	56,081,011	55,828,090	179,835,083
Issued Capital	1,102,972,947	1,096,538,060	1,093,335,447
Add: Balance of premiums and discounts	30,693,564	31,477,760	28,327,542
Deduct: Calls in arrear and amount uncalled	1,090,924	78,241	113,856
Capital receipts from capital issued	1,132,575,587	1,127,937,579	1,121,549,133
Capital receipts from other sources	1,074,268	1,118,759	3,019,591
Total capital receipts	1,133,649,855	1,129,056,338	1,124,568,724
Capital expenditure	1,190,574,786	1,181,320,257	1,174,479,870
Capital expenditure in excess of capital receipts	56,924,931	52,263,919	48,911,146
Total capital powers and other assets available for future expenditure	44,881,219	52,297,016	50,717,671

Reserves and depreciation funds of the companies, which in 1923 amounted to £121,054,545, were reduced to £114,287,534 in 1924.

The average rate of interest or dividend paid per cent. of total nominal capital was 4·31 in 1924, as compared with 4·33 in 1923, 4·07 in 1922, 3·74 in 1921, 3·73 in 1920 and 3·62 in 1913. Corresponding returns paid on the total issued capital were 4·53, 4·55, 4·74, 4·43, 4·41, and 4·28, whilst the interest and dividends paid per cent. of receipts from capital issued were, on the average, 4·41 in 1924, as compared with 4·43 in 1923, 4·62 in 1922, 4·32 in 1921, 4·30 in 1920, and 4·17 in 1913.

1924, 17*s.* 7*d.* in 1923, 22*s.* 2*d.* in 1922, and 9*s* 3*d.* in 1913; for coal, coke, &c., the corresponding figures were 3*s.* 7*d.*, 3*s.* 7*d.*, 4*s.* 9*d.*, and 2*s.*; and for other minerals, 5*s.*, 5*s.* 1*d.*, 5*s.* 10*d.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.*

Operating Statistics.

The following statistics do not apply to certain railways of less than standard gauge, and include no figures for 1913. Engine-hours in traffic were 69,754,000 in 1924 and 67,810,000 in 1923; train-miles per train-hour were 13·80 coaching and 8·20 freight in 1924, compared with 13·87 coaching and 8·49 freight in 1923; and train-miles per engine-hour were 10·74 coaching and 3·34 freight in 1924, compared with 10·79 and 3·42 respectively in 1923.

Wagon-miles in 1924 were 5,057,653,000, of which 3,400,020,000 (or 67·23 per cent.) were loaded. Corresponding figures for 1923 were 5,020,802,000, 3,355,100,000, and 66·82 per cent. Total net ton-miles, including free-hauled traffic, were in 1924, 19,062,603,000, and in 1923, 18,960,609,000. Net ton-miles per engine-hour were 443·17 in 1924 and 453·15 in 1923. For general merchandise the average haul was 84·19 miles, for coal, &c., 43·97 miles, and for other minerals, 52·61 miles in 1924, the corresponding figures for 1923 being 82·75, 42·91, and 53·55. The average receipt per ton-mile was 2·31*d.* for general merchandise, 1*d.* for coal, &c., 1·13*d.* for other minerals, and 1·42*d.* for all descriptions of traffic in 1924. Corresponding figures for 1923 were 2·50*d.*, 1·02*d.*, 1·13*d.*, and 1·467*d.*

TABLE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

—	Year 1924.			Year 1923.		
	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railway	203,416,985	166,882,592	36,534,393	205,814,233	165,978,844	39,835,389
Passenger road vehicles	188,478	186,465	2,013	182,686	174,150	8,536
Steamboats	4,282,643	3,962,782	319,861	4,220,714	3,767,166	453,548
Canals	188,175	317,944	Dr. 129,769	173,847	332,090	Dr. 158,243
Docks, harbours, and wharves	7,317,757	6,140,013	1,177,744	7,718,485	5,911,580	1,806,905
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cars	6,458,680	5,368,489	1,090,191	6,258,986	5,296,704	962,282
Other separate businesses	77,023	67,256	9,767	74,197	68,114	6,083
Total	221,929,741	182,925,541	39,004,200	224,443,148	181,528,648	42,914,500
Miscellaneous receipts (net):—						
Rents (houses, lands, hotels, lump-sum tolls, &c.)			3,865,652			3,753,116
Interest and dividends from investments in other companies			43,036			40,712
Transfer fees			24,632			32,472
General interest			4,063,420			4,285,397
Amount received from company working line or part of line			157,554			165,913
Special items			19,942			36,526
Total net income			47,178,436			51,228,636
Balance brought forward from last year's account			1,731,254			1,587,215
Appropriation from reserve			2,351,430			350,290
Appropriation from amounts received under Section 11 of Railways Act, 1921			2,760,555			848,147
Amount available for appropriation			54,021,675			54,014,288

BRITISH FOUR-TRACK MAIN LINES.

The 75 miles between St. Pancras and Glendon North Junction, Kettering, L.M.S. (Mid.) Ry., is the longest stretch of continuous four-track main line in Great Britain, although purists might object that the deviation of the goods lines from the fast lines between Souldrop Box and Irchester South Junction (about 3 miles) breaks into its continuity. This system also has another long four-track section of 53 miles between Kilby Bridge, Wigston, and Tapton Junction, Chesterfield. Second in the list comes the Western Division (L. M. S. Ry.) with the 60 miles from Euston to Roade, followed by the Great Western Railway from Paddington to Steventon, 56½ miles, and the Southern (L. & S. W. Section) Railway from Waterloo (London) to Battledown Junction, Basingstoke, 51 miles. The L. & N. E. (G. N.) Ry. has a greater proportion of its first 100 miles out of London quadrupled than any of the lines mentioned, but the continuity of the four tracks is broken in five places, e.g., Potters Bar, Welwyn, Arlesey, Huntingdon, and Holme, aggregating in length about 18 miles out of the total. In several instances an alternative route, as the Roade-Northampton-Rugby loop, L. M. S. Ry., or the new Cuffley-Hertford line, L. & N. E. Ry., constitutes in effect a quadrupling of the main line, and is so for through traffic purposes.

IRISH RAILWAY STATISTICS (OFFICIAL), 1923.

NORTHERN IRELAND RAILWAYS.

Railways wholly in Northern Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Free State are differentiated as far as practicable. The latter section is, however, largely duplicative with the Irish Free State section. Where double figures are given thus: 282¾ 418, the first relates to standard gauge railways only, while the second is the total for all railways concerned.

	Wholly in Northern Ireland.	Partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Free State.	IRISH FREE STATE RAILWAYS. Standard Gauge.	Irrespective of Gauge.	Less than Standard Gauge.
			Covers railways entirely within the Irish Free State and the whole of the undertakings of companies having lines situated within and without the Irish Free State. Information is, therefore, largely duplicative of that given in Northern Ireland Section.		
Capital—	£	£	£	£	£
Authorised	1,888,757	11,141,356	... ...	44,617,637	... ...
Created	1,751,987	11,097,457	... ...	43,859,738	... ...
Issued	1,617,636	10,093,930	... ...	40,035,700	... ...
Nominal Additions or Deductions	... ...	268,464	... ...	215,826	... ...
Amount on which Interest or Dividend is Payable	1,617,606	10,297,710	... ...	40,174,667	... ...
Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account—					
Expenditure at December 31, 1923	5,397,722	12,371,277	42,013,915	... ...	2,975,550
Receipts at December 31, 1915	5,231,417	11,880,081	40,605,029	... ...	2,924,484
Revenue Receipts and Expenditure (R'lys. and Ancillary Businesses)—					
Gross Receipts	1,189,857	2,442,572	7,131,750	... ...	246,876
Expenditure	1,022,013	2,036,057	5,807,270	... ...	291,801
Net Receipts	167,844	406,515	1,324,480	... ...	Dr. 44,925
Proportion of Amount Receivable under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921	6,951	19,000	48,745	... ...	44,943
Miscellaneous Receipts (Net)	19,197	70 859	172,328	... ...	49,420
Total Net Income	193,992	496,374	1,545,553	... ...	49,438
Interest or Dividends Paid	68,316	443,003	... ...	1,625,472	... ...
Average Interest or Dividend	4·18%	4·24%	... ...	3·71%	... ...
Mileage—					
First Track	282¾-411	63½-84½	2,613½	... ...	419¼
Second Track	65¼-67½	178½-181½	627	... ...	7½
Total Track (including Sidings)	423¼ 569	942½-1,171	3,667	... ...	457
Rolling Stock—					
Locomotives	106–133	221–260	775	... ...	85
Coaching Vehicles (non-Electric)	544 623	712 823	2,310	... ...	261
Coaching Vehicles (Electric)	0–26	11–11	11	... ...	—
Freight Vehicles	2,615-3,366	6,368-6,935	18,756	... ...	1,132
Service Vehicles	215 234	490–517	1,485	... ...	59
Road Motor Vehicles	— — 9	... ...	... ...	... ...	—
Train Mileage—					
Revenue, Passenger	1,912,666	2,510,943	6,325,279	... ...	455,235
Revenue, Freight	492,017	1,445,591	3,878,143	... ...	353,595
Shunting	487,995	1,185,864	2,639,867	... ...	133,188
"Other" Miles (Assisting—Light and Departmental)	140,611	354,402	895,870	... ...	31,523
Total Engine Miles	2,983,063	5,416,536	13,739,159	... ...	973,541
Train Miles (Electric)	50 226	80,364	80,364	... ...	—
Grand Total	3,033,289	5,496,900	13,819,523	... ...	973,541
Numbers of Passengers (originating on Systems)—					
First Class	124,575	108,661	939,307	... ...	91,977
Second Class	681,333	586,533	698,892	... ...	9,816
Third Class	5,718,405	5,718,585	14,306,187	... ...	1,163,390
Workmen (Single Journeys)	1,414,502	862,721	986,691	... ...	1,872
Total (exclusive of Season Tickets)	7,938,905	7,277,510	17,021,077	... ...	1,267,055
Season Tickets (Equivalent Annual Tickets)—					
First Class	1,123	365	1,254	... ...	95
Second Class	4,869	2,651	2,990	... ...	23
Third Class	2,480	1,257	3,890	... ...	360
Total	8,472	4,273	8,134	... ...	478
Freight Traffic Tonnage (originating on Systems)—					
General Merchandise	431,977	727,507	2,128,694	... ...	79,549
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	258,288	337,174	815,444	... ...	21,474
Other Minerals	190,525	82,310	187,456	... ...	12,621
Total	880,790	1,147,021	3,131,594	... ...	113,644
Head of Live Stock	246,011	979,623	3,295,522	... ...	169,722

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, NET INCOME, DIVIDENDS, LARGEST STATIONS, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1924.

Company.	Total Expenditure on Capital Account.	M. Own'd Shared & Worked 1st Track.	Revenue. Gross Receipts.	Revenue. Per Mile.	Working Expenses. Amount.	Working Expenses. P.c. on Gr. Rec'pts.	Net Receipts. (Rly.)	Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).	Total Net Income.	Divid'd on Ord. Stock. *j*	Largest Station.	Rolling Stock. No. of Locomot's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Coach. Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Goods Veh's.	Rolling Stock. No. of Serv. Veh's.
	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	£ s. d.					
Great Western	169,705,471	3,797	36,408,336	9,589	30,339,505	83	6,068,831	1,384,263	7,453,094	7 10 0	Paddington...	3,956	10,193	87,624	10,029
London & North Eastern	340,081,716	6,722	65,250,202	9,707	55,168,606	85	10,081,596	1,636,071	11,717,667	5 0 0	Liverpool St.	7,471	21,139	279,639	17,072
London, Midland & Scottish	439,834,836	7,534	86,515,433	11,483	71,145,112	82	15,370,321	3,255,736	18,626,057	7 0 0	Euston	10,246	27,073	308,122	23,312
Southern	149,285,801	2,210	26,691,636	12,078	21,660,296	81	5,031,340	1,287,524	6,318,864	3 10 0	Waterloo	2,225	9,949	35,104	2,547
Metropolitan	19,920,562	65	2,264,040	34,831	1,470,305	64	793,735	312,360	1,106,095	5 0 0	Moorgate St.	38	129	547	96
Central London	4,706,428	7	547,967	78,281	372,991	68	174,976	85,300	260,276	4 0 0	—	—	258	—	22
City & South London	4,632,751	7	312,426	44,632	115,394	37	197,032	24,975	222,007	4 0 0	—	40	112	—	125
London Electric	20,572,066	30	1,861,721	62,057	1,136,423	61	725,298	177,891	903,189	4 0 0	—	—	635	—	21
Metropolitan & District	12,712,338	28	1,649,523	58,911	1,141,560	69	507,963	196,678	704,641	3 10 0	Earl's Court	11	549	—	60
Belfast & County Down	1,637,128	80	343,516	4,294	300,906	88	42,610	*c*15,521	58,131	4 10 0	Belfast	30	214	703	91
Cork, Bandon & S. Coast	*f*883,998	113	*f*80,128	*f*709	*f*67,712	*f*85	*f*12,416	*f*5,923	*f*18,339	*f*2 0 0	Cork	20	62	445	23
Dublin & S. Eastern	*h*2,766,599	156	513,793	3,294	469,444	91	44,349	54,256	98,605	1 0 0	WestlandRow	61	268	1,063	73
Great Northern(Ireland)	10,034,560	617	2,126,175	3,446	1,788,099	84	338,076	*c*156,921	494,997	5 0 0	Amiens St.	202	681	6,017	483
Great Southern*	*g*23,235,045	*g*1,783	*g*2,295,860	*g*1,288	*g*1,939,987	*g*85	*g*355,873	*bg*103,753	*g*459,626	*g*3 0 0	—	486	1,283	11,263	933
Great Southern & Western	*f*15,049,951	1,511	*f*1,428,356	*f*1,241	*f*1,239,292	*f*87	*f*189,064	*af*91,400	*f*280,464	*f*1 10 0	Waterford	326	843	7,762	617
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	192,424	99	64,467	651	73,470	114	Dr.9,003	*d*13,886	4,883	—	Londonderry	19	52	274	7
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	*f*7,289,800	538	*f*614,196	*f*1,142	*f*536,124	*f*87	*f*78,072	*f*30,042	*f*108,114	*f*3 0 0	Broadstone	139	365	3,051	274
Northern Counties Committee	3,456,141	281	762,396	2,713	652,483	86	109,913	5,676	115,589	—	York Road (Belfast)	89	395	2,495	131

a Includes £5,000 compensation under Irish Rly. (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921.
b " £78,000 " " " "
c " £10,000 " " " "
d " £5,500 " " " "
e " £90,000 " " " "

f Half year ended June 30, 1924.
g Half year ended December, 1924. * Includes G.S. & W., Mid.G.W., Dub.S.E. and C.B. & S.Coast, which forms the group called Great Southern.
h Dublin & S.E. is shown above for full year's working.
i Traffic temporarily suspended. *j* For price of these Stocks see page 868.

Company.	Incpd under pres. Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (I.) Indoor. (O.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson.	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crosthwait	H.E. Mellor, F.C.I.S.	W. F. Minnis ..	Queen's Qy., Belfast.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	W. H. Oates	.....	H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.	W. H. Oates	.....	Central Station, Liverpool.
County Donegal Joint Com.	—	.....	Henry Forbes (T.)	.....	.....	Henry Forbes ..	.....	Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
Great Northern (Ireland)..	1876	William P. Cairnes.....	John Bagwell ..	W. J. Ballie	G. T. Glover	J. B. Stephens ..	R. J. Moore	Amiens St. Station, Dublin.
Great Southern (Ireland)..	1924	Sir Walter R. Nugent, Bt.	M. F. Keogh	T. Elliot (Com. Man.)	J. R. Bazin	C. E. Riley	P. J. Floyd (Chief Operating)	Kingsbridge Stn., Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Rt. Hon. Viscount Churchill, G.C.V.O...	Sir F. J. C. Pole	E. Ford, O.B.E. ..	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	A. E. Bolter, C.B.E.	R. H. Nichols, C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W.2.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	I. J. Trew Colquohoun ..	H. Hunt	.....	W. Napier	H. Hunt	.....	Pennyburn, Londonderry.
London & North Eastern..	1921	William Whitelaw	Sir R. L. Wedgwood, C.B., C.V.O.	G. Marshall (S. Area) T. Hornsby (N.E. Area) J. C. Christie, O.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) S. R. Willox (N. Area, Scotland)	H. N. Gresley, C.B.E.	J. McLaren	W. Clow, C.B.E. (S. Area, England) C. M. Jenkin Jones (N. Area, England) C. H. Stemp, C.B.E. (S. Area, Scotland) William Johnston (N. Area, Scotland)	Marylebone Station, N.W.1.
London, Midland & Scottish	1921	Sir Guy Granet, C.B.E.	Sir Josh. Stamp, (Pres. of Exec.) Rt. Hon. H. St. Burgess, P.C. (Gen. Man.).	S. H. Hunt, C.B.E.	Sir Henry Fowler, K.B.E. ..	R. C. Irwin	J. H. Follows, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W.1.
Metropolitan	1853	Rt. Hon. Lord Aberconway, P.C.	R. H. Selbie, C.B.E.	W. Holt (T) John Wandle (Com. Man.)	P. R. Boulton (Chief Elect.) G. Halby (Mechanical)	H. S. Stewart ..	W. Holt	Baker St. Stn., N.W.1.
Northern Counties Com. (Lon., Mid. & Scottish)	1903	Major J. A. Torrens, D.L.	James Pepper ..	.....	W. J. Wallace ..	James Pepper ..	.....	.....
Southern.....	1923	Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., C.B.E.	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	H. A. Sire, C.B.E. (Chief Commercial) F. H. Willis (Indoor Commercial) G. T. Hedge (Outdoor Commercial)	R. E. L. Maunsell, C.B.E. (Chief Mech.) A. D. Jones, O.B.E. (Loco. Running)	G. Knight	E. C. Cox, C.B.E. (Chief Operating	Waterloo Stn., S.E.1.
Underground Electric	—	Rt. Hon. Lord Ashfield..	.....	A. L. Barber (Com. Man.)	W. A. Agnew Mechanical)	J. C. Mitchell, J.P., F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton	55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 878.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES.

Railway.	Stocks.	Highest, 1924.	Lowest, 1924.	Prices. Sept. 26, 1925.	Prices. Sept. 23, 1925.
Great Britain.					
Central London	Ordinary	65½	45	52½	52½
Central London	Preference (4 per cent.)	68½	52½	52½	52½
Central London	Deferred	64½	47½	46½	46½
Central London	4 per cent. Debenture	84¼	76	79½	79½
Central London	4½ Red. Debenture	98	92½	94	94
City and South London	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	81	77	77½	77½
City and South London	4½ per cent. Second Debenture	98	92½	94	94
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1891)	97	91	91½	91½
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1903)	96¼	91	91½	91½
Great Western	Consolidated Ordinary	113¼	103¾	84½	83½
Great Western	5 per cent. Consolidated Pref.	105½	98¼	93	93
Great Western	4 per cent. Debenture	88	80⅜	81	81
Great Western	4¼ per cent. Debenture	92⅝	84½	86½	86½
Great Western	4½ per cent. Debenture	98	90½	91½	91½
Great Western	5 per cent. Debenture	108	99¼	101½	101½
Great Western	2½ Debenture	54½	50	51	51
Great Western	5 per cent. Rt. Charge	107	98½	100½	99½
Great Western	5 per cent. Cons. Guarantee	106½	98½	98½	98½
London and North Eastern	5 per cent. Preference Ordinary	86	77	54	54
London and North Eastern	Deferred Ordinary	34	27¾	19	18¾
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. First Preference	83	76½	70	70
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Second Preference	82¼	76	65	64
London and North Eastern	5 per cent. Red. Pref. (1955)	—	—	92½	92½
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. First Guarantee	85	78½	76	76
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Second Guarantee	83⅝	76½	73	73
London and North Eastern	3 per cent. Debenture	65¼	58⅛	60	59
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Debenture	86½	78	80	79
London Electric	Consolidated Ordinary	—	—	43½	43½
London Electric	4 per cent. Preference	81½	75	70½	70½
London Electric	4 per cent. Debenture	83¼	76	79	79
London Electric	4½ per cent. Red. Second Deb.	98	92¼	94	94
London Midland and Scottish	Ordinary	106⅛	94⅜	73	72½
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Preference (1923)	83	76¼	70	70
London Midland and Scottish	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1926)	99¼	96½	98	98
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Preference	83¼	77	71	71
London Midland and Scottish	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1955)	—	—	96	95¼
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Debenture	87½	77¼	81	81
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Guarantee	85¼	77¼	79	78
Mersey	Ordinary	14¼	7	6	6
Mersey	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	70½	65½	66½	66½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Debenture	48½	43½	41½	41½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Preference	40	27	32½	32½
Metropolitan	Cons. Ordinary	84½	71½	66	65½
Metropolitan	Surplus Lands	69⅞	59½	67	67
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Debenture	75	68¼	70	69½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Preference	71¾	68	63½	63½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Conv. Preference	82½	72¾	68½	68½
Metropolitan	5 per cent. Preference	101½	95½	91½	91½
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	57½	48½	42½	42
Metropolitan District	4 per cent. Pr. Lien. Deb. Red.	81	75	78	78
Metropolitan District	6 per cent. Perp. Debenture	120¼	114½	114½	114½
Metropolitan District	5 per cent. Red. Debenture	100½	98½	95½	95½
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent. First Preference	86	81¼	80½	79½
Southern	Ordinary "A"	42¾	33¼	37	37
Southern	Ordinary "B"	12	8⅝	7½	7½
Southern	Preference Ordinary	86⅞	79¼	72½	72
Southern	Deferred Ordinary	45½	37⅛	39½	39½
Southern	5 per cent. Preference	103⅜	96	91	90
Southern	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1926)	99½	96¼	98	98
Southern	5 per cent. Red Preference (1964)	—	—	95½	95½
Southern	5 per cent. Guar. Pref.	104	98½	98½	98½
Southern	4 per cent. Debenture	86½	77½	81	80
Underground	Ordinary	3⅝	2½	2¾	2⅝
Underground	4½ per cent. Bds. 1933 Red.	106½	102½	100	100
Underground	6 per cent. First Cum. Income Deb. Red.	106	100	103	102
Underground	6 per cent. Inc. Bds., Red.	104	90¼	95	95

Dividends on Ordinary Stocks, *see* p. 866.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES—*continued.*

Railway.	Stocks.	Highest, 1924.	Lowest, 1924.	Prices. Sept. 16, 1925.	Prices. Sept. 23, 1925.
Ireland.					
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	84½	59½	28	26
Great Northern	,,	67½	54½	28½	26
Great Southern	,,	39	35	16½	16
Great Southern	Preference	51	50½	25	23½
Great Southern	Guarantee	57¼	56	36	34
Great Southern	Debenture	69½	65	52	53½

SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

MALE CLERICAL STAFF, INCLUDING HEAD-QUARTERS, STATION-MASTERS, AND BOOKING CLERKS, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Junior Scale.

Age 15, £35; age 16, £45; age 17, £55.

(After this age Juniors pass into Senior Scale as below if successful in passing prescribed educational examination.)

Senior Scale.

Class 5. Commence at £80 per annum and increase by £10 per annum up to £200 per annum.
Class 4. £210 to £230 per annum.
Class 3. £240 to £260 ,, ,,
Class 2. £270 to £300 ,, ,,
Class 1. £320 to £350 ,, ,,
Special Class. £360 and upwards.

(£10 per annum additional paid to those in Junior Scale and Classes 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Juniors.

Age.	Per week s.	d.	Age.	Per week. s.	d.
16	17	6	23	40	0
17	21	6	24	42	6
Class 2.			25	45	0
			26	47	6
18	30	0	27	50	0
19	32	0	28	52	6
20	34	0	29	55	0
21	36	0	30	57	6
22	38	0	31	60	0

Class 1.

From 65*s.* to 70*s.*

Special.

From 70*s.* and upwards.

(4*s.* per week additional paid to those in above-mentioned Classes who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

Drivers.	Per day. s.	d.	*Firemen.*	Per day. s.	d.	*Cleaners.*	Per day. s.	d.
1st and 2nd years	12	0	1st and 2nd years	9	6	15 years of age and under	4	0
3rd and 4th years	13	0	3rd and 4th years	10	6	17 years of age and under	5	0
5th year	14	0	5th to 10th year	11	0	18 and 19 years of age	6	0
8th year	15	0	11th year	12	0	20 years of age and over	7	0

WEEKLY WAGES* OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 20TH, 1920.

Porters	40*s.* to 48*s.*	Shunters	50*s.* to 65*s.*
Parcel Porters	50*s.* to 56*s.*	Goods Porters	40*s.* to 47*s.*
Ticket Collectors	54*s.* to 58*s.*	Checkers	47*s.* to 57*s.*
Passenger Guards	50*s.* to 65*s.*	Carters	46*s.* to 53*s.*
Goods Guards	50*s.* to 65*s.*	Undermen	40*s.* to 50*s.*

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921.†

Age 15 or under	16*s.*	On reaching age 18	30*s.*
On reaching age 16	20*s.*	,, ,, ,, 19	35*s.*
,, ,, ,, 17	25*s.*	,, ,, ,, 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine-cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers.

WEEKLY WAGE OF SIGNALMEN FROM MAY 1ST, 1922.

Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.	Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.
Special	375 and over	75s.	4	75 to 149	55s.
1	300 to 374	70s.	5	30 to 74	50s.
2	225 to 299	65s.	6	1 to 29	48s.
3	150 to 224	60s.			

* The whole of the signal-boxes on the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, &c.

RAILWAY POLICE FROM JANUARY 9TH, 1923.

Uniform Inspectors ... } Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing
Detective Inspectors ... } company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed.

RATE OF SALARY FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE.

Class.	1-2	3-4	5 years.
	£	£	£
3	250	260	270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8s. 0d. per annum (or 4s. per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

UNIFORM CONSTABLES AND SERGEANTS.

Rank.	* Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks.																					
	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11 years	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Uniform Constable ...	63	0	64	0	65	0	66	0	67	0	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0
Uniform Sergeant	75	0	76	6	78	0	79	6	81	0	82	6	84	0	—		—		—		—	
Detective	68	0	69	0	70	0	71	0	72	0	73	0	74	0	—		—		—		—	
Detective Sergeant ...	77	0	78	6	80	0	81	6	83	0	84	6	86	0	—		—		—		—	

* Includes cost of Living Bonus, which of course fluctuates. The above rates were 1s. less in all cases at end of November, 1925.

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4s. per week extra and 3s. per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

RAILWAY COUNCILS.

Councils set up under Clause 63 of the Railways Act, 1921, provide for the following stages in disputes of labour conditions and wages :—

(*a*) Local Departmental Committees (at stations and depôts).
(*b*) Sectional Railway Councils (representing various groups of grades).
(*c*) Railway Council (representing all grades covered by the scheme). Number on Council, 20, *i.e.* Railway Officers 10, and Railway Employees 10.
(*d*) Central Wages Board (consisting of 8 representatives of the Railway Companies and 8 of the Railway Employees).
(*e*) National Wages Board (17 members), consisting of the following representatives :—
(1) Independent Chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour. (Mr. Harold Morris, K.C., was appointed to this post in October, 1925.)
(2) 6 Representatives of Railway Companies.
6 ,, ,, ,, Employees.
4 ,, ,, ,, Users.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER ENGINE IN THE WORLD.

A new 4-8-2 type Locomotive, completed in 30 working days (September and October, 1925) at the Mt. Clare Works of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The principal proportions are as follows :—

Cylinders, diameter	30 in.
,, piston stroke	30 in.
Piston valves, diameter	14 in.
Cut-off in full gear	88 per cent.
Wheels, coupled, diameter	6 ft. 2 in.
Wheelbase, rigid	19 ft. 3 in.
,, engine total	41 ft. 4 in.
,, engine and tender total	89 ft.
Boiler heating surfaces :—	
Firebox (arch tubes and combustion chamber)	383 sq. ft.
Tubes and flues	5,208 sq. ft.
Total	5,591 sq. ft.
Superheater	1,305 sq. ft.
Grand Total	6,896 sq. ft.
Steam pressure	210 lb. per sq. in.
Grate area	89·17 sq. ft.
Weight in working order, engine	178 tons 10 cwt.
Weight in working order, tender	115 tons 12 cwt.
Weight in working order, engine and tender	294 tons 2 cwt.
Adhesion weight	122 tons 15 cwt.
Rated tractive power	65,000 lb.
Factor of adhesion	4·23

The engine has been introduced in order to do away as far as possible with the double-heading of passenger trains between Washington and Grafton and Washington and Pittsburgh, where heavy trains have to be hauled over severe and continuous grades.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

Train Accidents.

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents :—

Class of Accident.	A. Passengers.		B. Servants.		C. Other Persons.		Total all Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
1. Collisions in which passenger trains were concerned	10	428	2	33	...	15	12	476
2. Other collisions	...	7	1	76	...	...	1	83
3. Derailments of passenger trains	...	50	...	2	...	...	...	52
4. Other derailments	...	3	...	14	...	1	...	18
5. Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling-stock	14	11	3	7	...	...	17	18
6. Fires in train	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
7. Other accidents	...	3	2	6	10	26	12	35
Total	24	502	8	139	10	42	42	683

Movement Accidents.

The following table shows the number of passengers, servants of the Railway Companies and Contractors and other persons killed and injured during 1924 by accidents caused by the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents, as compared with the average for the preceding five years :—

—	1924.		Average of 5 years, 1919-1923.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers :—				
Attempting to enter or alight from trains	21	1,057	26	769
Falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains	12	8	11	8
While crossing lines at stations	9	10	8	8
Falling out of carriages during the running of trains	30	45	25	46
By the closing of carriage doors	...	1,180	...	798
Other accidents	13	377	11	249
Total	85	2,677	81	1,878
Servants of the Companies and of Contractors :—				
Coupling or uncoupling vehicles	5	452	9	414
Other shunting accidents	42	1,674	49	1,464
Falling off or getting on or off vehicles in motion	7	130	8	145
Coming in contact with overbridges or erections at the side of the lines	1	34	4	37
Attending to engines in motion	3	649	2	555
Working on the permanent way	50	92	52	72
Walking or standing on the line on duty, or when proceeding to or from work	65	156	97	187
Other causes	47	577	36	526
Total	220	3,764	257	3,400
Other Persons (exclusive of Trespassers and Suicides) :—				
Passing over railways at level crossings	29	6	36	14
On business at stations or sidings or in other circumstances	32	91	25	102
Total	61	97	61	116
Grand Totals	366	6,538	399	5,394
Trespassers	141	62	153	57
Suicides and attempted suicides	213	13	176	15
Total	354	75	329	72

Non-Movement Accidents.

The following information concerning accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles is given as regards the cases shown in Table I. These accidents, for the most part, are not attributable to railway working, and should not properly be classed as railway accidents.

(*a*) *Passengers.*—By falling on steps or from platforms, &c., in station premises 2 were killed and 393 injured, and from other causes 1 was killed and 394 injured.

(*b*) *Servants of Companies or Contractors.*—The fatalities and cases of injury to railway servants and servants of contractors have been classified in respect of primary cause, as shown in the following table :—

Cause.	Fatal.	Percentage.	Non-fatal.	Percentage.
1. Misadventure or accidental	29	82·86	16,274	94·64
2. Want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person	3	8·57	524	3·05
3. Want of caution or breach of rules, &c., on the part of servants other than the persons concerned	1	2·86	146	·85
4. Defective systems of working, dangerous places, dangerous conditions of work, or want of rules or systems of working	—	—	11	·06
5. Defective apparatus, appliances, &c., or want of sufficient appliances, safeguards, &c.	2	5·71	234	1·36
6. Neglect or non-observance of rules under the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900	—	—	6	·04
Total	35	100·00	17,195	100·00

(*c*) *Other Persons.*—Thirty persons other than passengers or servants were killed and 491 injured on railway premises, 14 of whom were killed and 358 injured while on business at stations or sidings. Of the fatal cases, 11 were due to persons falling off walls, bridges, &c., 2 to persons falling off wagons or trucks, 9 to persons falling off or being run over by road vehicles, 2 to persons coming in contact with electrically charged rails while trespassing, and 6 to other causes.

Nine were killed and 52 injured while trespassing, and there were 5 cases of suicide and one of attempted suicide.

TOTALS OF ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS.

	Total for the Year 1924.		Total for the Year 1923.		Increase or Decrease.		Average for 1913 1922.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
A *Passengers* :—								
I. By train accidents	24	502	3	449	+21	+ 53	36	566
II. By movement accidents	85	2,677	66	2,262	+19	+ 415	105	1,650
III. By non-movement accidents	3	787	9	727	− 6	+ 60	7	597
B. *Servants of Companies or Contractors* :—								
I. By train accidents	8	139	9	105	− 1	+ 34	6	132
II. By movement accidents	220	3,764	201	3,491	+19	+ 273	326	3,719
III. By non-movement accidents	35	17,195	38	15,467	− 3	+1,728	42	17,623
C. *Other Persons (Exclusive of Trespassers and Suicides)* :—								
I. By train accidents	10	42	7	12	+ 3	+ 30	3	15
II. By movement accidents	61	97	60	121	+ 1	+ 24	82	156
III. By non-movement accidents	16	438	14	470	+ 2	− 32	15	406
Total	462	25,641	407	23,104	+55	+2,537	622	24,864

FASTEST RAILWAY RUNS ON RECORD.

The fastest railway run on record in the British Isles was that made in November, 1924, by the "Flying Scotsman" from King's Cross, with a heavy load consisting of 12 vehicles weighing 356 tons and drawn by one of the new L. & N. E. Rly. "Pacific" locomotives, covering part of the journey between Biggleswade and Sandy at 89 miles per hour, and the second fastest was that made by the Great Western Railway 4-2-2 engine No. 3065 *Duke of Connaught*, on May 9, 1904, with the Transatlantic mails from Plymouth to London, when the 118½ miles from Bristol to Paddington, *via* Bath, were covered in 99 min. 45 sec., start-to-stop, at an average of 71·3 miles per hour. But this time included a slow to 10 miles per hour through Bath station, and another to walking pace for the renewal of Cricklade bridge at Swindon. The 81¾ miles from Wootton Bassett to Westbourne Park were covered in 62 min. 55 sec., also including the latter check, and the average speed for most of the journey beyond Swindon was about 80 miles per hour, with a maximum of 91·8 miles per hour near Slough. Earlier in the same journey the 4-4-0 engine No. 3440. *City of Truro*, had achieved another record in attaining a speed of 102·3 miles per hour in the descent of Wellington bank. In the United States, on July 20 of the same year, the "Atlantic City Flier" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, booked to cover the 55½ miles from Camden, N.J., to Atlantic City in 50 min., is reputed to have completed the trip in 43 min., at an average of 77·4 miles per hour; this is probably the "speed record" for the U.S.A., and the longest non-stop run in the States is claimed by the Michigan Central Railway from Detroit to Fallsview, a distance of 224·7 miles in 243 minutes at an average speed of 55·30, and compares with the longest British non-stop of 226·9 miles, average speed 55·8, *see* page 879.

CENSUS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Figures showing the Staff Employed by the Various Railway Companies in March, 1925, as compared with 1924, and Numbers in Various Grades in 1925 and 1924.

A return has been issued showing (1) the number of persons employed by the several railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended March 28, 1925, and (2) a comparison of the rates of pay, and also of the average weekly salary or wage and the average weekly earnings of certain selected grades during the weeks ended March 29, 1924, and March 28, 1925.

Details are given of the number employed in each of the principal grades of the four great companies and certain other selected companies, with totals for each company and for Great Britain. Male and female employees are shown separately, and, with the exception of staff not employed directly, *i.e.*, staff employed by contractors, all persons in the service of the railway companies during the week of the census are taken into account. The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

The average earnings of certain sections of the male adult staff were shown by the returns received to be as follows :—

	Week ended March 28, 1925.	Week ended March 29, 1924.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Staff entered at salaried rates :—		
Clerical, supervisory, &c., staff (excluding officers in receipt of £500 per annum and upwards and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	91 3	92 0
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses) :—		
Conciliation staff	67 4	67 6
Shop and artisan staff	69 11	68 7

Summary of Total Staff Employed in 1925 and 1924.

Name of Company.	At March 28, 1925.	At March 29, 1924.
Great Western	117,850	117,113
London & North Eastern	206,893	207,528
London Midland & Scottish	273,129	274,523
Southern	73,469	70,484
Cheshire Lines Committee	4,831	4,947
London Electric	6,626	6,507
Metropolitan	4,079	3,971
Metropolitan District	3,952	3,942
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,480	2,535
Somerset Joint Committee	1,456	1,484
Railway Clearing House	3,061	3,236
Other Companies	4,236	4,303
Total, Great Britain	702,062	700,573

The following table gives the numbers employed in each of the principal grades and in ancillary businesses during the selected week in 1925, with the corresponding numbers for the selected week in 1924 :—

MALE STAFF.

	1925.	1924.
Railway Staff :—		
Capstanmen	1,516	1,481
Carters and vanguards	21,888	21,271
Carriage cleaners	7,336	7,083
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,809	4,834
Carriage and wagon oilers and greasers	2,259	2,297
Checkers	11,219	11,159
Cranemen	574	544
Crossing keepers	1,545	1,532
Engine cleaners	11,114	11,385
,, drivers & motormen	38,292	38,062
Firemen & assistant motormen	36,359	36,326
Foremen and chargemen	7,612	7,547
Guards—Goods	16,792	16,880
,, Passenger	8,163	7,927
Hydraulic and pumping-engine staff	1,540	1,540
Labourers	32,140	33,415
Lampmen	2,417	2,389
Loaders, callers off, ropers and sheeters	7,170	6,981
Locomotive shed staff (excluding labourers)	10,866	10,731
Messengers	1,905	2,477
Number takers	2,664	2,874
Officers and clerical staff	77,118	77,887
Permanent-way men	66,480	65,751
Pointsmen	393	401
Police staff — Supervisory grades	214	215
,, ,, Other grades	2,751	2,701
Porters—Goods	20,577	21,417
,, Passenger	27,858	27,857
Porter guards	511	498
,, signalmen	1,723	1,807
Shop and artisan staff :— Supervisory grades	3,029	3,041
Other grades (excluding labourers & watchmen)	119,137	115,330
Shunters	18,055	18,054
Shunt horse drivers	712	736
Signal and telegraph men	5,722	5,623
Signalmen	29,184	29,265
Signal-box lads	1,097	1,138
Stationmasters, yard-masters, &c.	7,257	7,434
Supervisory staff (other than shop and artisan, and police)	11,935	12,216
Technical staff	2,699	2,647
Ticket collectors	5,087	5,026
Traffic control staff	1,330	1,194
Watchmen	579	682
Miscellaneous grades	11,292	11,325
Railway Total	642,920	640,980
Ancillary Business Staff :—		
Canal staff	1,597	1,594
Dock and quay staff	16,119	17,165
Marine staff afloat	5,508	5,444
Marine and dock shop and artisan staff	4,207	3,900
Motor omnibus and passenger road vehicles :—conciliation staff—traffic department	399	360

Summary of Total Staff Employed in 1925 and 1924—continued.

	1925.	1924.
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	7,425	7,260
Total—Ancillary Businesses	35,255	35,723
Total—Male Staff	678,175	676,703
FEMALE STAFF.		
Railway :—		
Carriage cleaners	786	763
Clerical and technical staff	9,787	9,705
Crossing keepers	1,561	1,435
Office cleaners and charwomen	3,383	3,469
Shop and artisan staff	1,263	1,274
Waiting-room and lavatory attendants	773	810
Miscellaneous grades	443	461
Total	17,996	17,917
Ancillary Businesses :—		
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	5,781	5,828
Marine staff	110	125
Total—Female staff	23,887	23,870
Grand Total, all Staff	702,062	700,573

(c) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913.

IRELAND. Name of Company.	All Staff. At March 19, 1921.	All Staff. At December 31, 1913.
Belfast & County Down	1,167	829
Cork, Brandon & South Coast	650	497
County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	339	304
Dublin & South Eastern	1,657	1,316
Great Northern (Ireland)	6,969	5,365
Great Southern & Western	10,194	8,611
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	381	415
Midland Great Western of Ireland	4,253	3,329
Midland Northern Counties Committee	2,765	2,625
Irish Railway Clearing House	169	(c)
Other Companies	1,967	1,536
Total, Ireland	30,511	24,827
Total, United Kingdom	731,084	706,605

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES ON PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Passenger.	Goods and Parcels.
Belfast and County Down	2	3
Great Southern (Ireland)	7	—
Great Western	121	441
L.M.S. (Northern Counties section)	3	1
London Midland and Scottish	4	1,321
London and North Eastern	56	198
Metropolitan	—	13
Southern	—	152

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 2, 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E. *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, W. P. Cairnes; *Secretary*, W. E. Richardson. *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

		M.	Yds.
Severn	Great Western	4	636
Totley	Midland	3	950
Stanhedge, Old	L. & N. W.	3	57
,, New	,,	3	57
,, Double Line	,,	3	60
Woodhead	Great Central	3	13
Chipping Sodbury	Great Western	2	913
Disley	Midland	2	346
Bramhope	North Eastern	2	234
Festiniog	North Western	2	206
Cowburn	Midland	2	182
Sevenoaks	S. E. & C.	1	1691
Rhondda	Rhondda & Swans. B.	1	1683
Morley	North Western	1	1590
Box	Great Western	1	1452
Catesby	Great Central	1	1237
Dove Holes	Midland	1	1224
Littleborough	Lanc. & Yorks.	1	1125
Vict. W'loo(L'pool)	L. & N. W.	1	1000
Bolsover	Great Central	1	864
Polhill	S. E. & C.	1	849
Glenfarg	North British	1	759
Queensbury	Great Northern	1	741
Merthyr	Great Western	1	735
Kilsby	North Western	1	666
Bleamoor	Midland	1	629
Shepherd's Well	S. E. & C.	1	605
Guldersome	L. & N. W.	1	571
Strood	S. E. & C.	1	563
Clayton	L. B. & S. C.	1	506
Oxted	Brighton & S. E. Jt.	1	506
Sydenham	S. E. & C.	1	440
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	1	356
Merstham New (Quarry)	L. B. & S. C.	1	353
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	1	351
Mersey	Mersey	1	350
Greenock	Caledonian	1	340
Bradway	Midland	1	267
Sough	Lancs. & Yorks.	1	255
Watford New	L. & N. W.	1	229
Abbot's Cliff	S. E. & C.	1	173
Corby	Midland	1	160
Halton	G.W. & L. & N.W Jt.	1	160
Wenvoe	Barry	1	108
Sapperton	Great Western	1	100
Sharnbrook	Midland	1	100
Glaston	Midland	1	82
Merstham Old	S. E. & C.	1	70
Midford	Som. & Dorset Jt.	1	69
Belsize	Midland	1	62
Watford Old	L. & N. W.	1	55
Glenfield	Midland	1	36
Claycross	Midland	1	24
Harecastle	North Staffordshire	1	3
Lissummon	G.N. (Ireland)	1	0

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE AUGUST, 1867, RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 20, 1867	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73 drown'd
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve.	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Ilford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to displacement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham.	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	17
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov. 11, 1921	L. & N. W.	Loco. boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1921	S. E. & C.	Workmen's train over-ran platform; workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workmen's train.	Milton Range Halt.	5
Feb. 13, 1923	L.&N.E.(G.N.)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3
April 26, 1924	L. M. & Scot.	Stationary Cup Final special run into by electric train.	Euston	5
July 28, 1924	L. & N. E.	Passenger train ran into rear of previous train, which was stopping at Haymarket Station.	Haymarket	5
Nov. 3, 1924	L. M. & S.	Derailment, believed to have resulted from failure of tyre of driving wheel of locomotive.	Lytham	15
Nov. 20, 1924	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and light engine.	Whitehouse Junct.	11
Jan. 30, 1925	Co. Donegal	Train blown over viaduct	Owencarrow	4
Sept. 3, 1925	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and stationary ballast train.	Hope	3

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks. Up to Aug. 21, 1921, pre-amalgamated names of Co.'s used.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H.R.)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.B.R.)	Between Currour and Tulloch	1,350
Great Western (B. & M.R.)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,314
London Midland and Scottish	Waenavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwch and Rhymney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M.R.)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

Indian Railways, 1923–1924.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office or Headquarters.	Mileage all gauges owned and worked.	Capital Outlay to end of Year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Per Cent. on Gross Receipts.	Net Receipts.	Latest Dividend 12 Months Per Cent. £	s.	d.	Train Mileage all Gauges Passenger and Goods.	No. of Locomotives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.							
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	134	£20,060,000	19.37.875	13.40.935	69·20	5.96.940	8	0	0	—	32	49	1,211
Assam-Bengal (1892)	80 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,026	£2,661,800	1.44.84.265	98.11.305	67·77	46.72.960	3	0	0	—	177	463	4,767
Barsi Light (1895)	Winchester House	118	—	17.66.766	8.90.790	50·42	8.75.976	12	0	0	—	17	49	197
Bengal N. Western (1884)	237 Gresham House	2,054	£6,094,475	3.26.21.170	1.48.51.695	45·52	1.77.69.475	10	0	0	6,680,722	330	1,221	9,263
Bengal-Nagpur (1880)	132 Gresham House	158	—	18.13.192	8.85.885	48·86	9.27.307	9	0	0	—	16	60	461
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	283	£44,303,977	7.79.00.897	5.10.08.105	65·48	2.68.92.792	5	0	0	—	775	1,546	23,672
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	3,755	£48.170,102	11.90.70.786	7.09.80.343	59·59	4.80.90.443	6	0	0	14,769,058	905	2,450	18,796
Burma (1877)	199 Gresham House	1,677	Rs 18.45.83.080	3.72.61.858	2.23.38.766	60·09	1.48.73.092	8	10	0	6,133,423	368	1,191	9.215
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880)	Kurseong	147	Rs.1.00.28.753	—	—	—	8.54.621	—			495,226	31	143	461
East Indian (1854)	73-76 King William St.	1,938	Rs.44.61.34.000	5.24.05.000	4.02.50.000	76·81	1.21.55.000	—			8,381,000	551	1,921	14,121
Gondal-Porbandar (1881)	Gondal	2,792	£18,500,000 Db	16.67.74.091	10.11.13.466	60·63	6.56.60.625	—			23,904,000	1,354	2,255	44,515
Great Indian Peninsula (1853)	4 Coleman St., E.C. 2.	261	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	24	115	450
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	3,377	£6,075,000	14.84.41.758	9.94.58.187	67·00	4.89.83.571	5	0	0	—	1,279	2,308	18,805
Jodhpur-Bikanir (1882)	Jodhpur	250	—	—	—	—	—	—			—	22	90	339
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	1,401	Rs.5.55.23.820	1.30.21.590	91.28.903	70·11	38.92.687	—			2.689,584	132	337	2,807
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856)	25 Buckingh'm Pal. Rd.	148	Rs.1.01.89.862	14.28.768	9.60.167	67·91	4.68.601	—			231,534	15	77	264
Mysore-Arkisere (1881)	Mysore	3.022	£9.776,000	7.66.22.000	4.39.40.000	57·35	3.26.82.000	8	10	0	12,885,237	604	1,946	12,997
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House	431	£1,704.671	26.31.000	23.50.000	89·32	2.81.000	—			—	40	151	518
North-Western State (1851)	Lahore	964	£6.799,910	—	—	—	1.09.71.043	11	10	0	—	142	319	3,020
Oudh & Rohilkhund (1862)	Lucknow	4.405	Rs.1.05.11.29.948	15.05.54.298	10.99.11.902	73·05	4.06.42.396	—			19.702,000	1,705	3,756	30,813
Rohilkhund & Kumaon (1864)	237 Gresham House	1,622	Rs.31.41.87.000	3.63.06.000	2.37.50.000	65·42	1.25.56 000	—			6,525,000	317	1,073	8,475
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	575	£2,547,000	62.55.170	35.28.388	56·41	27.26.782	12	0	0	1,129,000	73	283	2,227
		1,876	Rs.28.62.73.582	4.88.99.408	2.89.08.724	59·12	1.99.90.684	8	0	0	—	535	1,870	6,684

(Standard rate of exchange, *see* p. 877.)

Operating figures for all Indian Railways :—

	1923 24.	1922 23.
Total route mileage	38,039	37,618
Total track mileage	50,934·68	50,219·74
Capital outlay (open lines)	Rs. 7.17.93.02.000	Rs. 6.97.46.07.000
Gross earnings	Rs. 1.07.79.66.000	Rs. 1.05.65.19.000
Working expenses	Rs. 68.44.77.000	Rs. 72.99.49.000
Net earnings	Rs. 39.34.89.000	Rs. 32.65.70.000
Operating ratio, per cent	63·50	69·09
Percentage of net earnings on capital at charge	5·48	4·68
Passenger journeys	584,508,500	572,021,400
Passenger miles	19,304,558,000	18,923.705.000

	1923-24.	1922 23.
Passenger earnings	Rs. 38.07.15.000	Rs. 37.59.22.000
Average fare per passenger-mile	Pies 3·75	Pies 3·78
Tons transported	98,210,000	93.845,000
Net ton-miles	18,840,758,000	18,373,696,000
Average haul, miles	192·8	196·8
Goods earnings	Rs. 60.28.94.000	Rs. 58.02.32,000
Average rate per ton-mile	Pies 6·13	Pies 6·05
Train-miles	158.949,000	158,041,000
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs. 2.48	Rs. 2.07
Total of staff employed	727,093	749.680

Indian Railways in 1923-1924.

The construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853. The mileage opened from 1853 to 1880 inclusive was 9·166, an average of 327 miles a year. From 1881 to 1925, 29,052 miles were opened, an average of 645 miles a year. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, on April 6, 1925, asked the Under-Secretary for India what was the capital debt of the railways of India at the present time.

Earl Winterton: The amount of the capital at charge on the Indian State Railways (including those worked by companies) on March 31, 1925, is estimated at 654¼ crores of rupees, or approximately (at present rates of exchange) £490,000,000. During the year under review the separation of the railway from the general finances of the country, which was one of the chief recommendations of the Acworth report, had not come into effect, but it had been agreed by the Legislative Assembly that a definite sum for capital expenditure on rehabilitation in the five years 1922-1927 should be guaranteed. It will be remembered that the Acworth Committee's recommendation for the appointment of a Chief Commissioner was carried out in November, 1922. The Chief Commissioner's proposals for the complete re-organisation of the Railway Department were submitted to Government in January, 1923, and finally approved with certain modifications in November, 1923, but did not come completely into effect until April 1, 1924, *i.e.*, not until after the close of the year under review. The new organisation has been designed with the object of fitting the department for the work of administration of the railways as a commercial concern, and is based on the principle of giving it such a measure of independence in its management of railway problems as is compatible with its position as a department of government. But, pending the full operation of this new organisation, the recommendations of the Acworth Committee as to decentralisation began to be adopted by removing as much detail work as was possible under the existing system, and by considerable delegation to Agents. The report refers to the unqualified success of the divisional organisation which was introduced in a partial form on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on November 1, 1922. The greater part of the immediate measures of economy recommended by the Inchcape Committee were also given effect to, though it was not possible to accept in all cases the figures suggested by the Committee.

The active co-operation of the railway administrations and the Railway Board in bringing the railways to a state of greater efficiency resulted in a profit in 1923-24 of Rs. 6·47 crores on railways owned by the State, as compared with Rs. 1·22 crores in 1922-23. The results are summarised below:—

	(In lakhs of Rupees.) 1923-1924.	1922-1923.
(i) Total capital at charge (Central Government	6,40,72	6,22,20
(ii) (*a*) Gross traffic receipts (including receipts in England) ...	94,65	93,22
(*b*) Subsidised companies— Government shares of surplus profits	24	26
Total receipts	94,89	93,48
(iii) Deduct—		
(*a*) Working expenses	61,05	65,96
(*b*) Surplus profits paid to companies.....	1,15	69
(*c*) Interest and other payments	26,22	25,61
Total charges	88,42	92,26
Surplus	6,47	1,22

The reduction of Rs. 4·9 crores in working expenses is made up of Rs. 1·59 crores under programme revenue, Rs. 0·98 crores under fuel, Rs. 0·57 crores under "maintenance and repairs of the track, buildings, rolling-stock and plant," and Rs. 1·80 crores under establishment charges and general operating expenses and expenditure of a miscellaneous nature. Reduction of expenditure was the main preoccupation of the Agents of railways throughout the year.

Total capital outlay on all railways during 1923-24 was Rs. 21-32 crores, out of which Rs. 19·71 crores were spent on State owned railways, Rs. 0·51 crores being for rolling-stock. A total mileage of 430·12 miles was opened during the year, of which 253·34 miles were on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 155·11 miles on the metre gauge, and 21·67 miles on the 2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges. At the close of the year 759·02 miles of line were under construction.

Passenger earnings increased by 1·32 per cent. The increase in fares has been accompanied by a continuous decline in the number of first, second and intermediate class passengers, while the increase in third-class fares has only slightly reduced the progressive rate of increase in numbers as compared with previous years. In goods traffic there was little variation in the main staple commodities carried except for a substantial increase under grain and pulses. A rebate of 25 per cent. on the export rate from Calcutta for coal and coke from collieries on the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways was introduced from January 1, 1924.

Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir C. D. M. Hindley, V.O.

Financial Commissioner, G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.; F. Austin Hadow, C.V.O.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir Ernest Bell, Kt., C.I.E., F.C.H.*

Director, Mechanical Eng., A. J. Chase, O.B.E.

Director, Civil Engineering, Lt.-Col. L. E. Hopkins, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.E.

Director, Establishments, S. C. Tomkins.

Director, Traffic, S. D. Manson.

Secretary, J. Izat, C.I.E.

Deputy Director, Establishments, T. H. Carpenter.

Deputy Director, Stores, A. F. Harvey.

Deputy Director, Statistics, Major F. H. Budden, M.C., R.E.

Deputy Director, Way and Works, Muzaffar Hussain.

Dpy. Director, Projects, P. H. Maffin, O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Director, Traffic, R. N. Nicolls, O.B.E.

Deputy Director, Finance, A. M. Hayman.

Assistant Director, Technical, K. C. De.

Assistant Director, Finance, Rai Sahib B. D. Puri.

*Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

Assistant Secretary, R. Thomas.
Officers on Special Duty, A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S.; Khan Sahib Barkat Ali.
Superintendents, H. A. Colin Campbell; Muhamed Hussain Khan; V. G. Gadgil; W. S. Wood; C. H. L. Harvey; Rai Sahib A. L. Misra; P. B. Chandwani (Offg.); Ghansham Dass (Offg.); W. W. Morgan.
Accountant-General, G. W. V. de'Rhe Philipe, O.B.E., F.E.S.
Deputy Accountant-General, J. L. Kaul.
Government Inspectors, E. B. Beatson: Major W. Macrae, R.E.; D. M. Cookson; H. D. Green; C. H. H. Edwards; A. E. B. Sullen; Lt.-Col. E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E.; E. L. Manley.

India Office (Railway Department).
Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.
Secretary, W. Stantiall, C.I.E.
Assistant Secretary, F. W. H. Smith.
Clerks, R. Mowbray; C. W. Shepheard.
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.*
Assistant, W. Gauld.
Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.

NOTE.—At the standard rate of exchange of Rs. 10 to the pound sterling, which has been adopted, with effect from the beginning of the official year 1920-21, in accordance with the proposals of the Currency Commission, a lakh of rupees (Rs. 1.00.000) is equivalent to £10,000, and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1,000,000.

* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF BRITISH & IRISH RAILWAYS*

(*continued from page 867*).

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott, C.E.	E. & R. D. Bates.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	Sir F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	Cecil Baillie-Gage.
Great Southern (Ireland)	J. F. Sides.	E. White.
Great Western	J. C. Lloyd / W. Waddell } Joint Chiefs	A. G. Hubbard.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B. Newell	J. Tracy.
London & North Eastern	C. J. Brown, C.B.E., Southern Area / John Miller, B.E., LL.D., North Eastern Area / W. A. Frazer, S. Scottish Area / Jas. A. Parker, Northern Scottish Area	T. Chew.
London, Midland & Scottish	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	H. L. Thornhill.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Northern Counties Committee	—	John Bristow.
Southern	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	William Bishop.
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	Bircham & Co.

* For other Railway Officers see page 867.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chile	Collahuasi	15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15.583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nauacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7.857
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St. Gothard	Gothard	3,789

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow Stn.	488	Power*	L. & N. W.	Crewe North Jct.	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow Stn.	374	Power	N. B.	Edinburgh East.	260	Manual
N. E.	York Loco. Yd.	295	Manual	L. & S. W.	Waterloo A	248	...
L. & N. W.	Euston No. 2	288	...	L. & N. W.	Crewe South Jct.	247	Power
L. B. & S. C.	London Br. Nth.	280	...	G. E. R.	Liverpool St. W.	244	Manual
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria South.	269	Power*	S. E. & C.	Cannon St. Stn.	243	...
N. E.	Newcastle No. 1	266	Power	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

LONGEST BRIDGES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Name of Bridge.	Erected.		Railway.	Foundation below Low Water (Feet).	Total Length in Feet.
	Commenced.	Finished.			
Sone Delhi	1897	1900	East Indian	5 to 85	10,052
Godavri	1897	1900	Madras Southern Mahratta	48 to 100	9,096
Alexandra	...	1876	North-Western	75	9,088
Mahandi	...	1903	Bengal—Nagpur	69	6,912
Hardinge	1909	1915	Eastern Bengal	160	5,894
Tartipar	1899	1903	Bengal & North-Western	78	3,912
Kristna	...	1873	Great Indian Peninsula	9	3,855
Dufferin	...	1187	Oudh & Rohilkhund	101	3,518
Ner'udda	...	...	B.B. & C.I.	14	2,836
Barak River	1893	1901	Assam—Bengal	83	1,368

RAILWAY SPEED (Years 1924 and 1925).

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time.	Distance.	Average Speed.
					Min.	Miles.	m.p.h.
Great Western	G.W.	10.28 A.M.	Paddington *	Devonport	244	226·9	55·8
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	11.10 A.M. D.	Euston	Prestatyn	239	205·5	51·6
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	11.50 A.M. D. 4.0 P.M. U.	King's Cross	York	210	183·2	53·8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	2.03 P.M. U.	Chesterfield	St. Pancras	166	146·3	52·9
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	12.25 P.M. D.	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	159	130·2	49·1
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	7.31 P.M. D.	Grantham	Darlington	141	126·8	54·0
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	11.05 P.M. U.	Edinburgh	Newcastle	157	124·4	47·5
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	10.55 P.M. U.	Stirling	Carlisle	160	117·8	44·2
Southern	L. & S.W.	12.30 P.M. Sats. only.	Waterloo (a)	Bournemouth Cen	130	108·0	49·8
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	6.20 P.M. D.	Marylebone	Leicester	124	107·6	56·6
Southern	S.E.&Chat.	11.0 A.M. D. 4.0 P.M. D.	Victoria	Dover Marine	95	78·0	49·3
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	10.45 A.M. D. 5.20 P.M. U.	Victoria	Eastbourne	85	65 8	46·4
Northern C. C. (Ireland)	—	12.29 P.M. D.	Greenisland	Portrush	82	60·8	45·0
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	3.0 P.M. D.	Dublin	Dundalk	64	54·3	50·9
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W.	6.35 P.M. U	Maryborough	Dublin	65	51·0	47·1
Great Southern (Ireland)	Mid. G.W.	5.45 P.M. U. 6.05 P.M. U.	Dublin	Mullingar	75	59·3	40·2

* Longest regular non-stop run in the world. *a* Commenced Summer Season 1925.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under :—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance.	Time.	Average Speed.
					Miles.	Min.	m.p.h.
Great Western	G.W.	3.45 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77·3	75	61·8
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	8.59 P.M.	Darlington	York	44·1	43	61·5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	{ Arkwright St., } (Nottingham)	22 6	22	61·5
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	1.0 P.M.(a)	Birmingham	Coventry	18·0	19	57·7
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	9.04 A.M.	Luton	Kettering	41·8	43	58·3
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	9.44 A.M.	Grantham	King's Cross	105 5	111	57·0
Southern	L. & S.W.	7.56 A.M.	Dorchester	Wareham	15 0	16	56·3
Southern	S.E. & C.	3.52 P.M.(c)	Ashford	Redhill Junction	46·0	50	55·2
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	9 12 A.M.	Adavoyle	Dundalk	8·2	9	54·7
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	6.13 A.M.	Perth	Aberdeen	89 8	99	54·4
London Midland & Scottish	G. & S.W.	10.58 P.M.(d)	Thornhill	Dumfries	14 2	16	53·3
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	2.15 P.M.	Manchester	Warrington	15·7	18	52·3
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	10.19 P.M.	Shenfield	Pritthewell	20·7	24	51·8
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	7.17 P.M.	Horsham	Arundel	20 6	24	51·5
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	5.40 P.M.	Polmont	Larbrie(e)	18·7	22	51·0
London Midland & Scottish	L. & Y.	4.47 P.M.	Hellifield	Chatburn	11·6	14	49·7
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W. (L.)	10.14 A.M.	Limerick Junction	Mallow	37·3	46	48 6
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	1.00 P.M.(f)	Aberdeen	Auchinachy(g)	55·8½	71	48·0
Midland & Great Northern	—	10 10 A.M.	Melton	Drayton	16·8*	22	45·7
Somerset & Dorset Jt.	—	12 25 P.M.	Blandford	Evercreech June.	26·4*	35	45·2
London Midland & Scottish	N.C.C. (L.)	12.29 P.M.(h)	Greenisland	Portrush	60 8*	81	45·0
Belfast & County Down (L.)	—	5 40 P.M.	Belfast	Crossgar	21·3*	29	44·1
London Midland & Scottish	Highland	9.40 A.M.(h)	Wick	Georgemas Junc.	14 2*	20	42·6
Great Southern (Ireland)	M. G.W. (L.)	5.45 P.M.(k)	Mullingar	Dublin	50·3	75	40·2

a And at 4.58, 6.20, and 8.20 P.M. *b* Saturdays only. *c* Mondays and Saturdays only. *d* Sundays only.
e Conditional Stop. *f* Wednesdays and Saturdays only. *g* Working stop to cross up train on single line.
h Saturdays only. *k* And at 6.5 P.M. * Majority of distance single line. † Partly single line.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1858 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1888 and for further information *see* WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (*see* page 881).

In 1814 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1925, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,063 vessels, 21,907,924 gross tons, exclusive of 921 ships (314,274 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 62,380,376 tons; and sail, 2,261,042 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting side-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1804. *Phœnix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. *R. F. Stockton*, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Rennie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines.	Head Office.
Not less than 100,000 *tons each.*	
American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.	San Francisco.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.	Glasgow
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	London.
Armement Deppe	Antwerp.
Atlantic Gulf W. Indies S.S. Line	New York.
Atlantic Transport, Ltd.	London.
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.	London.
Boland and Cornelius	Buffalo.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg
Canadian Govt. Mercht. Mar., Ltd.	Toronto.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.	London.
Carlsson, G.	Gothenburg
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Clan).	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.	London.
Commonwealth Government Line	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Compania Trasatlantica	Cadiz.
"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.	Trieste.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.	London.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.	Hull.
Embiricos M.	London
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.	Copenhagen
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.	London.
Grace, W. R., & Co.	New York.
Grängesborg-Oxelösund	Stockholm.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.	New York.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J.	Liverpool.
Holt, A., & Co.	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.	London.
Hutchinson & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.	Hong Kong.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.	Kobe.
Kinkai Yusen K. K.	Tokio.
Kokusai Kisen K. K.	Kobé.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam.
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.	Antwerp.
Lloyd Sabaudo	Genoa.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.	New York.
Mallory, C. D., & Co., Inc.	New York.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.	Tokio.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.
Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.	London.
Nippon Yusen K.K.	Tokio.
Nordidutscher Lloyd	Bremen.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	Liverpool.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	London.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.	Osaka.
Ostasiatiske Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Liverpool.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans	Los Angeles.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.	Duluth, Minn.
Roland Linie	Bremen.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.	London.
Runciman, W., & Co.	Newcastle.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.	London.
Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Southern Pacific Co.	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey)	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (California)	San Francisco.
Standard Trans. Co.	New York.
Stinnes, A. G. Hugo	Hamburg.
Sovtorgflot	Moscow.
Submarine Boat Corp.	Port Newark.
Toyo Kisen K.K.	Yokohama.
United American Lines, Inc.	New York.
United Fruit Co. Line	Boston.
United States Steel Products Co.	New York.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.	London.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.	Rotterdam.
Verenigde Nederland	The Hague.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	London.
Weir, Andrew & Co.	London.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.
Under 100,000 *tons, but not less than* 80,000 *tons each.*	
American Line	New York.
Atlantic Refining Co.	Philadelphia.
Bibby Bros. & Co.	Liverpool.
Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav. à Vapeur	Paris.
Cia. Trasmediterranea	Barcelona.
Dalgliesh, R. S., Ltd.	Newcastle.
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.	Glasgow.
Ericson, H.	Stockholm
Fabre Cyp.	Marseilles
Glen Line, Ltd.	London.
Great Lakes Transit Corp.	Buffalo.
Hogarth, H., & Sons	Glasgow.
Java China Japan Lijn	Amsterdam.
Kosmos Deutsche Damps.	Hamburg.
Lloyd Mediterraneo	Genoa.
Mallory, C. D., & Co., Inc.	New York.
Manchester Liners, Ltd.	Manchester.
Matson Nav. Co. Inc.	San Francisco.
Norske Amerikalinje	Christiania.
"Roma" Soc. di Nav.	Rome.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.	Genoa.
Texas Co. Inc., The	New York.
Thomson, Wm., & Co.	Leith.
Tomlinson, G. A.	Duluth, Minn.
Transatlantica Italiana	Genoa.
Union Oil Co. of California	Los Angeles.

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; AH in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five-pointed blue star.
Booth	Black	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co.	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine, Ltd.	Buff; black top	Blue: thin red cross over broad white cross.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Trans'que	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co.	Black	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co.	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd	Black	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1925), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations. — Br. = British ; Fr. = French ; Ger. = German ; Hol. = Netherlands ; Itl. = Italian ; Jap. = Japan ; Nor. = Norway ; Swe. = Sweden ; U.S. = United States ; *m.* = Motor-ship ; ♁ = Turbines ; ** = Twin screws ; *** = Triple screws ; **** = Quadruple screws ; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions (Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built.	Owners or Lines
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Agamemnon ** (*ex* Kaiser Wilhelm II.)	U.S.	19,361	684	72	40	20½	1902	U.S. Shipping Board.
Alaunia ♁**	Br.	14,000	519			N.R.	1925	Cunard.
Albania ♁**	Br.	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920	Cunard.
Albert Ballin ♁**	Ger.	20,815	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Almanzora ♁***	Br.	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion ♁**	,,	13,736	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
Andania ♁**	Br.	13,950	520	65	39	15½	1922	Cunard.
Andes ♁***	,,	15,620	570	67	32	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14	1913	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia ♁**	Br.	13,867	515	65	36	15½	1921	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino **	Ger.	13,589	495	64	38	14	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aorangi *m***	Br.	17,491	580	72	43	18½	1924	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Aquitania ♁****	,,	45,647	868	97	49	23½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (*ex* Berlin)	,,	16,787	590	65	38	17	1908	White Star.
Arcadian **	,,	12,015	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Arlanza ♁***	,,	14,934	570	65	33	17	1912	,,
Armadale Castle **	,,	12,975	570	64	35	17½	1903	Union Castle.
Arundel Castle ♁**	,,	19,023	630	72	41	18	1921	,,
Ascania ♁**	,,	13,900	519	65	43	N.R.	1924	Cunard.
Athenia ♁**	,,	13,465	526	66	38	15½	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	,,	12,366	500	63	45	13	1901	White Star.
Aurania ♁**	,,	13,584	519	65	39	15½	1924	Cunard.
Ausonia ♁**	,,	13,912	520	65	39	15½	1921	,,
Ballarat **	,,	13,033	515	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	,,	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1911	Union Castle.
Balranald **	,,	13,035	515	64	25	14½	1922	P. & O.
Baltic **	,,	23,884	709	75	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	,,	13,144	515	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	,,	13,148	515	64	37	14½	1922	,,
Belgenland ♁***	,,	27,132	670	78	44	17½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Bendigo **	,,	13,035	519	64	37	14½	1922	P. & O.
Berlin **	Ger.	14,800	548	68		N.R.	1925	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Berengaria ♁**** (*ex* Imperato	Br.	52,226	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Cadillac	,,	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Caledonia ♁**	,,	16,800	550	70	42	N.R.	1925	Anchor.
California ♁**	,,	16,792	553	70	38	16½	1923	,,
Cameronia ♁**	,,	16,365	552	70	38	16½	1920	,,
Canopic **	,,	12,268	578	59	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Norte **	Ger.	13,615	499	64	38	14	1922	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Cap Polonio ♁***	,,	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914	,, ,,
Carinthia ♁**	Br.	20,000	600	73	40	N.R.	1925	Cunard.
Carmania ♁***	,,	19,566	650	72	40	18½	1905	,,
Carnarvon Castle *m***	,,	22,000	620	73	41	N.R.	1921	Union Castle
Caronia **	,,	19,782	650	72	40	18½	1905	Cunard.
Cathay **	,,	15,104	542	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
Cedric **	,,	21,073	680	75	44	17	1902	White Star.
Celtic **	,,	21,026	684	75	44	17	1901	,, ,,
Ceramic ♁**	,,	18,495	655	69	43	16	1913	,, ,,
Champollion **	Fr.	12,500	508	62	43	N.R.	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
Chenonceau ♁**	,,	14,664	541	65	44	N.R.	1922	,, ,,
Chilore ♁***	U.S.	13,154	545	72	40	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Chitral **	Br.	15,000	524	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
City of Los Angeles **	U.S.	12,642	560	62	35	16	1899	Los Angeles S.S. Co.
Cleveland **	,,	15,746	588	65	16	14½	1908	Atlantic Mail Corp. Inc.
Colombo **	Itl.	12,087	518	64	24	17	1917	Nav. General Italiana.
Columbus **	Ger.	32,354	749	83	49	20	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length	Breadth.	Depth	Speed (Knots).	Built. (Year).	Owners or Lines.
Comorin **	Br.	15,116	523	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
Conte Rosso §**	Itl.	17,048	570	74	35	20	1922	Lloyd Sabaudo.
Conte Verde §**	,,	18,765	570	74	35	20	1923	,, ,,
Corinthic **	Br.	12,367	500	63	45	13	1902	White Star.
D'Artagnan **	Fr.	14,700	540	65	44	N.R.	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
De Grasse §**	,,	17,707	552	71	25	N.R.	1924	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Deutschland§**	Ger.	20,602	602	78	51	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Devonian **	Br.	12,153	582	60	38	15	1902	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Diogenes §**	,,	12,341	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric §**	,,	16,484	575	67	41	16	1923	White Star.
Duilio §****	Itl.	24,281	602	76	46	21	1923	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Empress of Asia §****	,,	16,909	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (*ex* Tirpitz)	,,	21,861	589	75	41	17	1914	,, ,,
Empress of Canada §**	,,	21,517	627	77	42	20	1922	,, ,, ,,
Empress of France §****	,,	18,357	571	72	41	19	1913	Allan.
Empress of Russia §****	,,	16,810	570	68	42	20	1913	Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland ** (*ex* Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)	,,	25,128	677	77	50	17½	1905	,, ,, ,,
Esperance Bay §**	,,	13,856	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Euripides §***	,,	14,947	550	67	44	15	1914	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
France §****	Fr.	23,769	690	75	48	24	1912	Cie. Gen. Transatlantique.
Franconia §**	Br.	20,175	601	73	40	17	1923	Cunard.
G. Harrison Smith **	,,	15,371	550	72	44	N.R.	1921	International Petroleum Co
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65	35	16	1913	Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78	50	18	1908	U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §****	Itl.	21,657	602	76	46	20½	1921	Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Gripsholm *m***	Swe.	17,000				17	1925	Sverige-Nord-Amerika.
Hobsons Bay §**	Br.	13,840	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Homeric **	,,	34,351	751	83	48	20	1922	White Star.
Ionic **	,,	12,352	500	63	45	13	1902	,, ,,
Jervis Bay §**	,,	13,839	530	68	39	15	1922	Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75	42	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64	38	17½	1904	Union Castle.
Laconia §**	,,	19,680	601	73	40	17	1922	Cunard.
Lafayette §****	Fr.	12,220	546	64	34	18½	1915	Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Lancastria §**	Br.	16,243	552	70	38	17	1922	Cunard.
Lapland **	,,	18,565	625	70	37	17	1908	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**	,,	13,853	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Letitia §**	,,	13,475	525	66	29	N.R.	1925	Anchor Donaldson.
a Leviathan §**** (*ex* Vaterland)	U.S.	59,957	907	100	58	23	1914	U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §****	Fr.	14,654	579	64	36	20	1913	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
a Majestic §**** (*ex* Bismarck)	Br.	56,551	915	100	58	25	1921	White Star.
Maloja **	,,	20,837	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Manchuria **	U.S.	15,445	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Mariette Pacha **	Fr.	12 500	508	62	43	N.R.	1925	Messageries Maritimes.
Massilia §****	,,	15,147	577	64	37	20	1920	Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §****	Br.	30,696	762	88	57	26	1907	Cunard.
Medic **	,,	12,222	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Megantic **	,,	14,878	550	67	41	17	1909	,, ,,
Melita §***	,,	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Metagama **	,,	12,420	500	64	37	16	1915	,, ,,
Minnedosa §***	,,	14,000	520	67	41	16½	1918	,, ,,
Minnekahda §***	U.S.	17,281	620	66	47	16	1917	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Minnetonka §**	Br.	21,998	600	80	49	16½	1924	Atlantic Trans. Co., Ltd.
Minnewaska §**	,,	21,716	600	80	49	16½	1923	,, ,, ,,
Moldavia §**	,,	16,436	552	71	38	16	1922	P. & O.
Mongolia §**	,,	16,504	551	72	38	16	1923	,,
Mongolia **	U.S.	15,442	600	65	31	16	1904	Atlantic Trans. Co., W. Virginia.
Montcalm §**	Br.	16,418	549	70	40	17	1921	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §**	,,	16,314	549	70	40	17	1922	,, ,, ,,
Montcith **	,,	17,282	590	68	38	16½	1908	,, ,, ,,
Monte Olivia *m***	Ger.	13,600	500	65	38	14½	1924	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Monte Sarmiento *m***	,,	13,625	500	65	37	14½	1924	,, ,,
Montrose §**	Br.	16,402	548	70	40	17	1922	Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montroyal **	,,	15,646	548	65	36	18	1906	,, ,, ,,

a *See* note on p. 85.

Name of Steamer	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
Mooltan **	Br.	20,847	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Moreton Bay §**	,,	13,850	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	28,372	685	72	40	20½	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
München **	Ger.	13,410	526	65	34	15	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Naldera **	Br.	15,993	580	67	44	18½	1918	P. & O.
Narkunda **	,,	16,227	581	69	27	18½	1920	,,
Nestor **	,,	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara §***	,,	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam **	,,	12,500	550	62	34	15	1902	Holland-Amerika.
Ohio **	Br.	18,940	590	72	37	18	1923	Royal Mail.
Olympic §***	,,	46,439	852	92	59	22½	1911	White Star.
Orama §**	,,	19,777	632	75	32	20	1924	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orbita §***	,,	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Royal Mail.
Orca §***	,,	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918	,, ,,
Orduna §***	,,	15,491	550	67	43	15	1914	,, ,,
Ormonde §**	,,	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormuz **	,,	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914	,, ,,
Oronsay§**	,,	20,001	633	75	33	20	1925	,, ,,
Oropesa §**	,,	14,072	530	66	41	14	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya §**	,,	12,257	525	62	32	14	1923	,, ,,
Orsova **	,,	12,041	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvieto **	,,	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	,, ,,
Osterley **	,,	12,184	535	63	34	18	1909	,, ,,
Otranto §**	,,	20,000	632	75	33	20	1925	,, ,,
Pan America **	U.S.	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Paris §****	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	,,	12,989	510	61	42	14	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,221	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft m**	Hol.	15,000	541	67	46	N.R.	1925	Nederland.
Pittsburgh §***	Br.	16,322	575	67	41	16	1922	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13½	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Cleveland §**	U.S.	14,123	517	72	36	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Grant §**	,,	14,119	517	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Harding §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Jackson §**	,,	14,124	517	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Jefferson §**	,,	14,174	516	72	27	17	1920	,, ,,
,, Lincoln §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, McKinley §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, Madison §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	,, ,,
,, Pierce §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Roosevelt §**	,,	14,187	516	72	27	17	1922	U.S. Shipping Board.
,, B. Taft §**	,,	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
,, Wilson §**	,,	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	,,
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,578	477	60	43	17	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Ranchi **	Br.	16,650	548	71	43	17½	1925	P. & O.
Ranpura **	,,	16,585	548	71	43	17½	1925	,,
Rawalpindi **	,,	16,000	547	71	43	17½	1925	,,
Regina §***	,,	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Reliance §*** (*ex* Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U.S.	16,798	592	72	39	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Republic **	,,	17,910	599	68	48	14	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
Resolute §*** (*ex* William Oswald)	,,	17,258	596	72	40	16½	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau§****	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16½	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotorua **	Br.	12,112	526	61	33	15	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
Samaria §**	,,	19,597	601	73	40	17	1921	Cunard.
San Fabian §	,,	13,031	530	69	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Felix §	,,	13,037	530	69	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Fernando §	,,	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Florentino §	,,	12,842	530	68	42	N.R.	1919	,, ,, ,,
San Gaspar §	,,	12,910	530	68	42	N.R.	1921	,, ,, ,,
San Gerardo §	,,	12,915	530	68	42	N.R.	1922	,, ,, ,,
San Gregorio	,,	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	,, ,, ,,

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions: Length.	Dimensions: Breadth.	Dimensions: Depth.	Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
San Jeronimo	Br.	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Lorenzo	,,	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Melito	,,	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
San Nazario	,,	12,029	525	66	41	N.R.	1914	,, ,, ,,
Saranac	,,	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saxon**	,,	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900	Union-Castle.
Scythia §**	,,	19,730	600	73	40	17	1920	Cunard.
Shinyo Maru §***	Jap.	13,039	558	61	35	16	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Sophocles §**	Br.	12,361	500	63	39	15	1922	G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Southern Cross §**	U.S.	13,789	516	72	27	17	1920	U.S. Shipping Board.
Statendam §**	Hol.	28,150	670	81	49	N.R.	1925	Holland Amerika.
Stavangerfjord **	Nor.	13,156	532	64	29	16	1918	Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,835	547	62	34	15½	1900	Sverige Nord Amerika.
Stuttgart **	Ger.	13,367	527	65	34	15½	1923	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Suevic **	Br.	12,686	550	63	39	13	1901	White Star.
Taiyo Maru**(ex Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	16	1911	Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tenyo Maru §***	,,	13,402	558	61	35	16	1908	,, ,, ,,
Transylvania §**	Br.	17,250	552	70	30	N.R.	1925	Anchor.
Tuscania §**	,,	16,991	552	70	38	16½	1922	,,
Ulysses **	,,	14,626	563	68	40	14	1913	China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vaudyck §**	,,	13,233	510	64	39	14½	1921	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam §**	Hol.	15,450	550	67	41	15	1923	Holland-Amerika.
Volendam §**	,,	15,434	550	67	32	15	1922	,, ,,
Voltaire **	Br.	13,248	510	64	39	14½	1923	Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Walmer Castle **	,,	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902	Union Castle.
Western World §**	U.S.	13,712	517	72	41	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
William Rockfeller **	,,	14,054	554	75	43	N.R.	1921	Standard Oil Co.of NewJersey.
Windsor Castle §**	Br.	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922	Union Castle.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Hardwicke Grange, 481,998 cubic feet (Houlder): *Princesa*, 474,702 cubic feet; *Baronesa*, 474,541 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 472,051 cubic feet; *Marquesa*, 465,852 cubic feet; *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Neponset*, 451,664 cubic feet (U.S. Shipping Board); *Norfolk*, 447,433 cubic feet (Fed. Steam Nav.); *Nariva*, 445,400 cubic feet; *Natia*, 445,200 cubic feet (R.M.S.P. Meat Transports, Ltd.); *Argyllshire*, 442,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30, 1925, 906 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 130 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 32 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 190 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

**Majestic*, 56,551 tons (White Star): **Leviathan*, 59,957 tons (U.S. Shipping Board); *Berengaria*, 52,226 tons (Cunard); *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,696 tons (Cunard); *Belgenland*, 27,132 tons (International Nav. Co.); *Empress of Scotland*, 25,128 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Duilio*, 24,281 tons (Nav. Gen. Italiana); *Minnetonka*, 21,998 tons; *Minnewaska* 21,716 tons (Atlantic Transport); *Mooltan*, 20,847 tons, *Maloja*, 20,837 tons (P. & O.); *Cap Polonio*, 20,576 tons (Hamburg Sud Amerik); *Franconia*, 20,175 tons (Cunard); *Oronsay*, 20,001 tons (Orient Steam Nav. Co.). There were on June 30, 1925, 3,440 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,858 were over 5,000 tons, and 280 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—1,293 steamers and 127 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—Mauretania, Majestic, France, Aquitania, Berengaria, Leviathan, Olympic, Mecklenburg, Oranje Nassau, Prinses Juliana, Wahine, Paris, La Savoie, Esperia, Duilio, Giulio Cesare, Agamemnon, Mount Vernon, Nairana, Maori, Loongana, Homeric, Orama, Oronsay, Otranto, Empress of Asia, Empress of Canada, Empress of Russia, Lutetia, Massilia, Charles Roux, Columbus, Conte Rosso, Conte Verde.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—Versailles, Anglia, Hibernia, Cambria, Scotia, Paris, Engadine, Riviera, Viking, Biarritz, Maid of Orleans, H. F. Alexander, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Patrick, Manxman, Mona's Isle, Snaefell, Victoria, all not under 22 knots.

* *See* note on p. 85.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship.	Ton nage.	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	27*	133,000	Copenhagen	Java	8,681	Own 7 Steamers.
Glen Line	11*	90,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers
Bélot, G.	29	78,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	Own 4 Steamers.
Reading Co.	69	61,000	Philadelphia	Cunru	1,780	Own 12 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	41	50,000	Boston	Jeu. Flood Kreger	1,838	
Cie. Francaise d'Armement	11	48,000	Paris	Valparaiso	3,081	Own 6 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelson	12*	47,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	
Alaska Packers Association	28	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 5 Steamers.
Nelson (Charles) Co., Inc.	24	46,000	San Francisco	Daylight	3,756	Own 12 Steamers.
Southern Trans., Inc.	30	34,000	Philadelphia	Portsmouth	2,215	Own 9 Steamers.
Pendleton Bros., Inc.	17	31,000	New York	Marsala	2,422	Own 5 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Majestic, Leviathan, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Paris, Homeric, Columbus, Mauretania, Statendam, Belgenland, Empress of Scotland, Adriatic, Duilio, Rotterdam, Baltic, George Washington, France, Carnarvon Castle, Minnetonka, Empress of Australia, Minnewaska, Giulio Cesare, Empress of Canada, America, Cedric, Celtic, Mooltan, Maloja, Albert Ballin, Deutschland, Cap Polonio, Franconia, Oronsay, Carinthia, Otranto, Caronia, Orama, Scythia, Laconia, Samaria, Carmania, Agamemnon, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Ohio, Conte Verde, Lapland, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Republic, De Grasse, Aorangi, Monteith, Minnekahda, Resolute, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, Conte Rosso, Gripsholm, Tuscania, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Caledonia, Reliance, California, Arabic, Ranpura, Mongolia, Regina, Doric, Moldavia, Montcalm, Montrose, Hansa, Cameronia, Pittsburgh, Montclare, Lancastria, Narkunda, Orca, Rawalpindi, all 16,000 tons and above.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name.		Output 1923 & 1924 (Gross Tons).
Harland & Wolff, Ltd.	Belfast	207,395
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend	128,576
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool	92,053
Workman, Clark	Belfast	86,553
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch	75,859
Lithgows	Port Glasgow	64,850
Palmer's	Jarrow	60 304
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead	60,215
Furness Shipbuilding Co.	Haverton Hill	52,609
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle	52,122
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank	51,507
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn	46,451
Vickers, Ltd.	Barrow	44,853
Scott's	Greenock	44,044
Caledon	Dundee	40,863
Wm. Denny	Dumbarton	39,443
J. Readhead	South Shields	38,069
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co.	Howdon	36,380
Wm. Doxford	Sunderland	34,364
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse	33,804
Henderson	Partick	32,839
Smith's Dock Co.	Middlesbrough	31,139
Fairfield	Govan	30,960

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Name.		Output 1923 & 1924. (Horse Power).
Harland & Wolff	Belfast.	159,850
N. E. Marine Eng. Co.	Wallsend and Sunderland.	101,474
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank	69,050
Central Mar., Eng.	W. Hartlepool.	63,405
D. Rowan & Co.	Glasgow.	59,250
J. G. Kincaid	Greenock	58,500
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend.	52,680
Workman, Clark	Belfast.	50,850
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch.	50,300
J. L. Thornycroft & Co.	Southampton.	48,528
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead.	44,845
Blair & Co.	Stockton.	42,200
Palmer's	Jarrow.	39,700
Vickers	Barrow.	37,750
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn	36,300
Richardsons, Westgarth	Middlesbrough and Sunderland	35,787
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle	34,400
Denny & Bros.	Dumbarton.	33,400

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

	Days.			Tons.
1862.	Under 9	from	Q'town. Scotia	3,871
1869.	,, 8	,,	,, City of Brussels	3,081
1882.	,, 7	,,	,, Alaska	6,400
1889.	,, 6	,,	,, City of Paris	10,669
1894.	,, 5½	,,	,, Lucania	12,950
1897.	,, 6	,,	S'ton. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903.	,, 5½	,,	Cherb'g. Deutschland	16,502
1909.	*d.* 10*h.* 41*m.*		from Q'town. Mauretania	30,696
1924.	*d.* 5*h.* 49*m.*		to Cherb'g. Mauretania	30,696

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

	Feet.		Tons.
1838.	1st to exceed	200	Great Western	1,340
1845.	,, ,,	300	Great Britain	2,084
1858.	,, ,,	680	Great Eastern	18,918
1871.	,, ,,	400	Oceanic (1)	3,807
1881.	,, ,,	500	Servia	7,392
1893.	,, ,,	601	Campania	12,952
1899.	,, ,,	685	Oceanic (2)	17,247
1904.	,, ,,	709	Baltic	23,884
1907.	,, ,,	762	Mauretania	30,696
1911.	,, ,,	852	Olympic	46,439
1912.	,, ,,	883	Berengaria	52,226
1914.	915 × 100 × 58 feet		Majestic	56,551

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES OF THE PRINCIPAL LINES.

Aberdeen Line: Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
American Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1, and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 16, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.
Anchor-Brocklebank Line: Agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 50, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36 & 38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Asiatic S. Nav. Co., Ltd., 45, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Bibby Bros. & Co., 10, Mincing Lane, E.C. 3.
Birt, Potter, & Hughes, Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Blue Funnel Line: Agents, John Swire & Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter Sq., E.C. 3.
Blue Star Line (1920) Ltd., Holland House, Bury St., E.C. 3.
Booth Line: The Booth Steamship Co., Ltd., 11, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2.
Bowring, C. T., & Co., Ltd., 52, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
British & Irish S. P. Co., Ltd., North Quay, Eastern Basin, London Dock.
British Tanker Co., Ltd., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
Bullard, King & Co., Ltd., 14, St. Mary's Axe, E.C. 3.
Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd., 38, Great St. Helen's, E.C. 3.
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd., 17-19, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Ry. Co., Head European Office, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., 8, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., 8, Billiter Square, E.C. 3.
Clan Line Steamers, Ltd.: Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd., 2, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.: 9 & 11, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Commonwealth & Government Line, Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Cook, Thos., & Son: Head Office, Ludgate Circus, Branches: 38 & 39, Piccadilly; 125, Pall Mall, S.W. 1, &c., &c.
Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.; 22, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Compania Trasatlantica: Agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Cunard Line, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 26, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.
Davies & Newman, Ltd., 3, Gracechurch St., E.C.
Denholm, J. & J., Ltd., 155, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd., 48, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Eagle Oil Transport, Ltd., 16, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2.
East Asiatic Co., Ltd.: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elder Dempster and Co., Ltd., 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 & 32, Bow St., W.C. 2.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd., 104 & 106, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd., 5 & 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Glen Line, Ltd., 20, Billiter Street, E.C. 3.
Harrison Line: Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Dock House, Billiter St., E.C. 3.
Henderson Line: Agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 64, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Holland-America Line: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 53, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Houston Line, 4, St. Mary's Axe, E.C. 3.
Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Leyland Line, 11, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
MacAndrews & Co., Ltd., Suffolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.
MacIver, David, & Co., Ltd., 6, Lloyd's Av., E.C.
McIlwraith, McEacharn's Line Proprietary, Ltd., Billiter Sq. Buildings, E.C. 3.
Messageries Maritimes, 72 to 75, Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3, and 62, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., 31-33, Lime St., E.C. 3.
Moss, H. E. & Co., 43, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Nederland Line: Agents, Keller, Bryant & Co., 115-117, Canuon St., E.C. 4.
Nelson, H. & W., Ltd., 98, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.: Anderson, Green & Co., Ltd.: Head Office, 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3. Branches, 14, Cockspur St., S.W. 1., and Australia House, Strand.
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co., The, Royal Mail House, E.C. 2.
P. & O. S. Nav. Co., 122, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Red Star Line, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Rotterdam Lloyd: Agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Royal Mail St. Pkt. Co., Royal Mail House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2, and 32, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Scottish Shire Line, Ltd., Turnbull, Martin & Co., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.
Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Southern Pacific Co.: Agents, R. G. Bonsor & Co., 49, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd., 27, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
Tankers, Ltd., 37-41, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.
Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., 3 & 4, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
United States Shipping Board, British Terminal Buildings, Strand, W.C.
United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen: Agents, The United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
Watts Watts & Co., Ltd., 7, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3.
Weir, Andrew, & Co., Baltic Exchange Buildings, 21, Bury St., E.C. 3.
White Star Line, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 1, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.
Worms & Cie Steamship Lines: Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. 3.

LONDON: PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED, DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E. 1.

REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH COMMERCE

SECTION

INDEX.

	Page		Page
Chemical Hand Fire Extinguishers	lxvi	Surgical Instruments and Appliances	lxvii
Granite Quarries	lxv	Tinplate Industry	lx
Lead	lxiv	Velvet and Corduroy Industry	lxiii
Pencil Industry	lxii		
Printing (Letterpress)	lviii		

LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO other trade or craft holds so high and honourable a position as that attained by printing in modern times. No other power is comparable to that of the printed word.

And no other name stands for sounder reputation and more solid achievement in the annals of British printing than that of Clowes.

The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

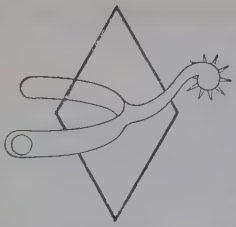
When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of incalculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.



All the World over—

IN whatever corner of the earth your market may be, whatever may be the language of its people, we can produce effective printing for you in the language of that Country.

There is no language in the entire world in which we have not printed in moveable type.

No organisation in the world can equal our service in this direction.

If you require advice on your printing, write to us about it.

Wm. CLOWES & SONS, Ltd.

Printers

LONDON & BECCLES

Head Office:

DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.1

ONE OF THE VITAL NEEDS OF MODERN CIVILISATION.

TINPLATES.

"STEWARD, are these peas fresh?" "I don't know, sir." "Well, just find out, will you?" "No, sir, tinned." "They certainly are delicious; I could not have told the difference from fresh ones. I shall be glad if you will give me the name of the firm?" "Certainly, sir." The means of enjoying that appetising vegetable out of season is entirely due to tinplate, from which is made the tin container, or can. True, there is glass, that wonderful crystal material, but which for preserving and withstanding the buffets of life is unable to compete with its fellow-traveller, the tin can. The art—and it is a venerable one—of coating one metal (steel), an easy victim to rust and acid, with a thin veneer of another metal (tin) and inducing them to marry, enables them to present a solid and united front to the erstwhile easy conquerors, rust and acid. It is by this means that such a variety of foods is at the command of the world. We here append a list of some of the uses to which tinplate is put to make containers for: Milk, fruits, fish, tobacco, oils, cream, meat, utensils, sweets, vegetables, game, cigarettes, biscuits. In fact, one meets it at every turn and in the remotest parts of the world. It is interesting to note that while there are certain fruits which do not take kindly to being preserved, the number has been lately reduced by the succumbing of that succulent of citrous foods, the grapefruit for which California is so famous. The manufacture of tinplates to-day constitutes a need as great as the growing of wheat for the making of bread.

In 1600 Bohemia was making iron sheets that were tinned with tin mined in the Hartz Mountains, and enjoyed an entire monopoly of this secret art; but in 1620 the Duke of Saxony established the industry within his kingdom, where it developed and flourished to a great degree for several years. In 1670 Captain Yarrington succeeded in interesting a number of gentlemen to put up some money for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of the secret of tinned plate making, and himself headed the expedition into the enemies' country. From all accounts he had a difficult task, but returned with the requisite information, and works were built at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in 1675. However, when a few plates had been produced with a certain amount of success, unforeseen difficulties concerning the rights of manufacture forced the project to be dropped. Later Major John Hanbury successfully made another effort to produce tinned plates, and from that date the industry has advanced and developed. It had been established in Monmouthshire, but began to spread westwards, and finally settled in Glamorganshire. Among the earlier sites of the manufacture was the Melingriffith Works, situated on the River Taff near Cardiff, which commenced tinning iron about 1750, though for many years previous to this iron had been worked. To-day one finds that Melingriffith is the third oldest works holding a continuity of the production of tinplates.

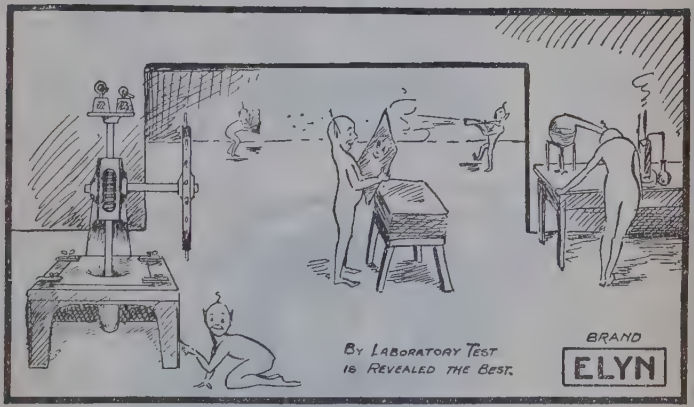
The name of Melingriffith is of interest in itself, as, years before any works were established, a man by the name of Griffith made use of the water-power available from the River Taff to work a water-wheel which he built to drive his flour mill. In those days everyone spoke Welsh, and as to-day the mill would be known as Griffith's Mill, so then Melingriffith (Melin being Welsh for "mill"). It is noteworthy that for the last thirty-six years the works have been immune from industrial unrest, a tribute to be shared by management and men, thereby creating an atmosphere of reliability to meet obligations, which must give to the personal consumers a distinct partiality to

ELYN tinplates.

The following is a short description of the departments in the manufacture: — (1) Hot Rolling Mills; (2) Black Pickling; (3) Black Annealing; (4) Cold Rolls; (5) White Annealing; (6) Finishing Department. So far the processes enumerated have only prepared the steel sheet to receive the coat of tin, and whereas it takes seven days to complete these operations, only a few minutes are required to change the name from "finished blackplate" to "tinplate." Thanks to the inventors of the famous Thomas and Davies Patent Automatic Combined Feeding, Pickling and Tinning Machine, at the Melingriffiths Works a sheet can now be tinned and go through the assorting room in less than five minutes, whereas by the old method a period of sixteen hours was not uncommon. By the Thomas and Davies process it is now recognised by the manufacturer that much lower costs of production are obtained, and which advantage in the future will be reaped by those far-sighted enough to provide for hard times; also by the consumer in obtaining a better plate, inasmuch as evenness of quality and tin coating are concerned, and also in flatness, a point which is of utmost importance in plates which are to be decorated.

To the home consumer we would suggest that if "seeing is believing" a visit should be paid us at Cardiff, the largest coal-exporting port in the world, and one of the finest cities in the British Isles, a mere three hours by train from London, thence four miles by car to Melingriffith, where we are at your disposal for as long as you care to remain, to convince yourself that our methods are modern, our interest sincere, and our endeavours producing good results.

ELYN



TINPLATES.

As Manufactured by

THE

MELINGRIFFITH Co., Ltd.

CARDIFF.

Cardiff 514. ELIN, Cardiff.

WOLFF'S

Royal Sovereign

BRITISH MADE

Pencils

In all degrees
and copying

Is your Pencil British?

Made by the

Royal Sovereign
Pencil Co., Ltd.

NEASDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"Nonpareil" VELVET

has gained many Awards.

BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION,

WEMBLEY, 1924.

"Nonpareil" **NON-FADING for Furnishing.**

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR. **Turin International Exhibition, 1911.**

"Ecide de la Reine"
The Ladies' Corduroy.

BRITISH CORDUROY DIAMOND BRAND
Men's Cords and Moleskins.

"BAVENO"
For Millinery &c.

BALSTONE COOKE & Co. Ltd. Manchester.

Telegrams: **Balstone, Manchester.** ***Telephone:*** **City 8570-8572.**

Wholesale and Shipping only.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

LOCKE BLACKETT & CO.

Limited,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

LEAD SMELTERS AND DESILVERIZERS

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD COMPOUNDS

WHITE LEAD: Manufactured by the Old Stack Process and supplied either DRY or GROUND in Oil.

RED LEAD: Manufactured in different grades to meet the requirements of GLASSMAKERS, ACCUMULATOR MAKERS, COLOUR MAKERS and POTTERS.

NON-SETTING RED LEAD: For Grinding in Oil.

LITHARGE: Flake, Ground and Yellow. Specially prepared for ACCUMULATOR MAKERS, RUBBER and VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.

ORANGE LEAD: For COLOUR MAKERS.

SHEET LEAD: All weights and sizes supplied up to 8 feet wide.

PIPE LEAD: Supplied in all sizes up to 10 inches diameter.

CHEMICAL LEAD: Specially Refined for use in CHEMICAL WORKS and supplied in SHEETS and PIPE. Sole manufacturers of "CHEMILEAD."

PIG LEAD: Refined for White Lead Making, &c.

LEAD ALLOYS: For SHRAPNEL BULLETS, TYPEMAKING, SOLDER, &c.

SHOT: All sizes, hard and soft.

CONTRACTORS to the ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE and RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Head Office:—
Lead Works,
Gallowgate,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

London Office:—
2 & 4, St. Mary Axe,
London, E.C. 3.

Agents for Lancashire:—**H. G. HILLS, Ltd.**, 2, Dolefield, MANCHESTER.

Brands: (*registered*) LOCKE BLACKETT & CO. and L. B. & CO.
"CHEMILEAD."

GRANITE.

First-Class quality, clean, hard-wearing, non-slippery granite setts, kerbing, macadam, chippings, tarred macadam, &c. Apply to

THE ENDERBY & STONEY STANTON GRANITE CO., LTD.

Chief Offices: **ENDERBY, near LEICESTER.**
Quarries in Leicestershire.

PREPARATION OF STONE IN THE QUARRY.

SPECIALITIES:

RED AND GREY GRANITE FOR ROADS, CARRIAGE DRIVES, &c.
TARRED MACADAM FOR ROADS, PATHWAYS, STABLE YARDS, &c.
SETTS FOR TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL PAVING.
GRAVELS FOR TENNIS COURTS.
CLEAN CHIPPINGS FOR CONCRETE.
SPALLINGS FOR FARM ROADS.

SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR PROMPT DELIVERY.

Telephone: No. 6 NARBOROUGH, LEICESTER.
Telegraphic Address: "GRANITE, ENDERBY."

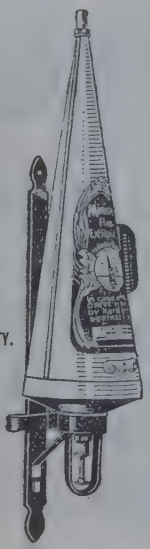
"MINIMAX"

Chemical Hand

FIRE EXTINGUISHER

"MINIMAX" is made of the best sheet steel, lined internally and covered externally with lead. There is no mechanism to get out of order, and the contents do not deteriorate through lapse of years. Therefore there is no need to refill, except after use, and

"MINIMAX" IS ALWAYS READY.
Instantaneous in Action and Effect.



THE SIGN OF SECURITY.

Our System:

One initial outlay secures **Continuous Protection**, as refills are supplied **free of charge** after use at each outbreak, and **all appliances are periodically inspected.**

Our Claims:

That "MINIMAX" combines all the requirements of a first aid Fire Protector; its construction and weight enable it to be used even by a child; its instantaneous action and simplicity save time and make previous instruction unnecessary; its deadly effect on Fire **SAVES LOSS OF LIFE, PROPERTY, PROFIT, IRREPLACEABLE TREASURES, and PREVENTS DISORGANISATION.**

Our Proofs:

Testimonials from our Customers covering a period of 21 years, and our achievement during this period of the following

WONDERFUL RECORD—
Over 68,260 Actual Fires Extinguished.
Over 1,000,000 Appliances sold.

Full particulars of prices and various types to meet all cases upon application to:—

MINIMAX, LIMITED (Box 558)

Head Office and Works: **FELTHAM, MIDDLESEX.**

Branches: London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, Calcutta, Bombay, Sydney, Cape Town, Johannesburg, Wellington.

("MINIMAX"—REGD. TRADE MARK.)

291,000 MEN WOMEN & CHILDREN

OF 12 different nationalities living in all parts of the world-testify to the efficiency of Brooks Rupture Appliance

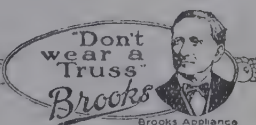
Every Brooks Appliance is made up specially for the person who is to wear it—it is sent on trial so that you can test it in your own home or at your work. If you do not like the Appliance, you send it back to us and we refund your money.

The Brooks Rupture Appliance does not chafe or hurt, and it cannot be thrown out of position once it is adjusted There is no metal to touch the flesh. It is comfortable to wear and cannot be detected through the lightest clothing. You can try this Appliance in your own home free by writing to us, or to the Agency nearest you, for particulars of our free trial offer.

Agencies.

South Africa,	87, Sackes Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg.
U.S.A.,	Brooks Building, Marshall, Michigan.
Norway,	Øvregaten 21, Bergen.
Malta,	Messrs. Sapienza and Scorey, Marsamuscetto, Valleta.
New South Wales,	301, George Street, Sydney.
New Zealand,	256, Lambton Quay, Wellington, S.
Singapore,	Purimea House, Kampong Bahru Road.
Canary Isles,	Jesus Nazareno, 4, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.
Holland,	Singel No. 25, Amsterdam, &c., &c.

Brooks Appliance Company, Ltd.,
(156) **80, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.**



Index to Advertisements.

AUCTIONEERS AND SURVEYORS :— PAGE
Beard, E. W. xxxiv
Cave, J. Ottway xxxiv
Clynick, C. xxxiv
Galbie, Jnr. xxxv
Incorporated Society of Auctioneers and Landed Property Agents xxxiv
Kennett, R. & Sons xxxv
Marler & Co. xxxv
Walrock, S. xxxv
Whiteley, W., Ltd. xxxiv

BANKING :—
Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited cxxix
Anglo-South American Bank, Limited ... cxxix
Bank of Adelaide cxxx
Bank of Australasia cxxx
Bank of Bermuda cxxxi
Bank of London and S. America, Ltd. ... cxxxi
Bank of New Zealand cxxxii
British Bank of South America, Limited cxxxii
British Linen Bank cxxxiii
British Trade Corporation cxxxi
Brown, Shipley & Co. cxxxiii
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation cxxxiv
Commonwealth Bank of Australia cxxxiv
English, Scottish and Australian Bank ... cxxxv
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company cxxxvi
Imperial Bank of India cxxxv
Midland Bank, Ltd. cxxxvii
National Bank of Australasia, Limited . cxxxvii
National Bank of India, Limited cxxxviii
National Bank of New Zealand, Limited cxxxix
Queensland National Bank, Limited ... cxxxviii
Royal Bank of Scotland cxl
Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited ... cxi
Union Bank of Australia, Limited clx
Williams Deacon's Bank, Limited clxii
Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited clxiii

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, LONDON :—
Gabbitas, Thring & Co. lxxii

HOLIDAY GUIDE SECTION ..... ciii-cxxiii

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c. :—
Additional Curates Society clxviii
Alexandra Orphanage clxviii
"Arethusa" Training Ship clxx
Barnardo's Homes clxix
Battersea General Hospital clxviii
Cancer Hospital clxx
Chelsea Hospital for Women clxxi
Church Missionary Society clxxi
Colonial and Continental Church Society . clxxi
Dogs' Home, The ..... *Front* x
East London Hospital for Children clxxii
Evelina Hospital clxxii
General Lying-in Hospital clxvii
Gordon Boys' Home clxxii
Guy's Hospital clxxiii
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin clxxiii
King's College Hospital clxxiii

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.—*cont.* PAGE
Lady Margaret Hospital clxx
London Fever Hospital clxxiv
London Homœopathic Hospital clxxiv
London Lock Hospital and Home clxxiv
National Association for Employment of Regular Sailors, &c. clxxv
National Benevolent Institution clxxv
National Children's Home and Orphanage clxxvi
National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children clxxiv
Orphan Working School clxviii
Prince of Wales's General Hospital clxxvii
Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital ... clxxvi
Reformatory and Refuge Union clxxix
Royal Alfred Institution clxxvii
Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb clxxviii
Royal Blind Pension Society clxxviii
Royal Female Orphanage clxxviii
Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables clxxviii
Royal Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals clxxvii
Royal Surgical Aid Society clxxx
Shaftesbury Homes clxx
Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children . clxxx
Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances clxxx
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel clxxxi
St. George's Hospital clxxxi
University College Hospital clxxxii

INSURANCE :—
Alliance Assurance Company, Limited ... cxlvi
Australian Mutual Provident Society cxlv
Britannic Assurance Company, Limited. cxlviii
Canada Life Assurance Company cxlviii
Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society cxlix
Equity and Law Life Assurance Society cl
General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited cxliv
Guarantee Society, Limited cxlv
Guardian Assurance Company, Limited cli
Legal and General Life Assurance Society ... cli
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co ... clv
London and Manchester Assurance Co clxi
London Assurance cliii
London Life Association, Limited cliv
Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society clv
Metropolitan Life Assurance Society clvi
National Provident Institution clvi
Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corp., Ltd. clvii
Pearl Life Assurance Co., Limited clxi
Prudential Assurance Company, Limited . clvii
Royal Exchange Assurance clviii
Royal Insurance Company, Limited clviii
Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses clx
Salvation Army Assurance Society Ltd. clx
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society . clxi
Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society . clx
Scottish Provident Institution ..... *Front* iii
Scottish Widows Fund ..... *Front* ii

INSURANCE—*cont.* PAGE
Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada ... clix
Warden Insurance Company, Limited clxii
Westminster Fire Office clxii
Yorkshire Insurance Company, Limited ... clxii

INVESTMENTS:—
Church of England Temp. Permanent Building Society cxliii
General Reversionary and Invest. Co., Ltd. cxliv
Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd. ... cxliv
Mutual Loan Fund Association, Limited ... cxlv

PUBLICATIONS:—
Potter, J. D. (Admiralty Charts) cxxviii
Sheldon Press xlii
S.P.C.K. xlii
Stanford, E., Limited xxxii
Ward, Lock & Co., Limited xvi
Whitaker, J., & Sons, Limited clxxxiii
Wilson, Effingham cxlvii

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS lxx

SHIPPING:—
Atlantic Transport Line cxxiv
Bibby Line cxxiv
Blue Funnel Line cxxvi
Natal Line of Steamers cxxv
P. & O. and British India cxxvii
Shaw, Savill and Albion Co., Limited ... cxxviii

SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION:—
Charing Cross—Medical School lxxv
Dulwich—Bedford College lxxiv
Highgate—King's House School. lxxiv
Holland Park, W., Linton House School (Boys) lxxv

SCHOOLS, METROPOLITAN SECTION—*cont.* PAGE
London, W.C.—St. George's College (Boys and Girls) lxxiv
Westminster—Business Training Corporation lxxv

SCHOOLS, PROVINCIAL SECTION lxxv—cii

MISCELLANEOUS:—
Bailey, W. H., & Son xxviii
Balstone, Cooke & Co., Ltd., Velveteens ... lxiii
Bill, W., Irish Cloths ..... *Front* iv
Brooks' Appliance Co., Ltd. lxvii
Chancery Lane Safe Deposit xxvi
Clarkson's, Opticians x
Clowes, Wm., & Sons, Ltd., Printers lix
Coleman & Co., Ltd. xxx
Collis Browne's Chlorodyne xii
Enderby & Stoney Stanton Granite Co., Ltd., Quarrying lxv
Family Herald xxiv
Financial Times xx
Humber, Ltd. xiv
Locke Blackett & Co., Ltd., Lead. lxiv
Melingriffith Co., Ltd. lxi
Millington & Sons, Ltd. xliv
Minimax, Ltd., Fire Extinguisher Manufacturers lxvi
Nottingham Guardian xxii
Observer, The xviii
Royal Sovereign Pencil Co., Ltd., Pencil Manufacturers lxii
Spicers, Ltd., Paper Makers ..... *Back cover*
Sunbeam Motor Car Co. xxxviii
Walker, J., & Co., Ltd., Stationery and Diaries xl
Wincarnis xxx

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Applications for advertisement space in the 1927 Editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK should be made as early as possible in the year to The Advertisement Manager, WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS' SCHOLARSHIPS.

BRADFIELD COLLEGE.	An Examination for Entrance Scholarships and Exhibitions (Three £100, four £50, six £40, one £30), will be held in June. Particulars can be obtained from the SECRETARY, BRADFIELD COLLEGE, BERKS.
KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.	Scholarships are offered for competition twice annually, in June and November. A King's Scholarship is tenable with an Entrance Scholarship, so that a boy may at entrance win scholarships to the value of £55 15*s.* a year for five years. Full information from HEADMASTER, KING'S SCHOOL, CANTERBURY.
DOVER COLLEGE.	Three Entrance Scholarships for Boarders are awarded in July, value £70, £50, and £30, one of each. The Common Entrance Examination is used as a Preliminary Test and selected Candidates are asked to do higher papers. The examination can be taken at the Preparatory School.
EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.	Entrance Scholarship Examination July 1st and 2nd, 1926. Four Scholarships, £40–10, may be offered, and one Honour Scholarship of £40 for the Sons of Officers who have fallen in the War. University Endowment, £600 a year. Apply to THE HEADMASTER, EXETER SCHOOL, EXETER.
SEDBERGH SCHOOL.	Entrance Scholarship Examination in May or June in London, after preliminary test at Preparatory Schools. Ten Scholarships (£100 to £40) are offered. House Exhibitions may be awarded to deserving candidates. Apply to the HEADMASTER'S SECRETARY.
UPPINGHAM.	An Examination will be held in May or June, 1926, for about Eight Open Scholarships, varying from £85 to £30 per annum. Allowance is made for age, but a candidate must be under 14 on May 1st, 1926. Apply to THE BURSAR, OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, UPPINGHAM.
KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.	An Examination is held each Summer Term. Candidates for Senior Scholarships must be under 16, and for Junior Scholarships under 14, on May 1st. The value of the Scholarships depends upon the Standard attained, but never exceeds the amount of Tuition Fees (£39 per annum). See "Public Schools' Year-Book."

FOR HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, HOUSE AGENTS, &c.
See
THE HOLIDAY GUIDE SECTION,
pages ciii–cxxi.

Whitaker's List of Schools

INDEX.

SCOTLAND.

PAGE

Ayr ..... Newnham House G. lxxv
Bridge of Allan ... The Beacon ..... G. lxxxi
Dollar ..... Dollar Academy B. & G. lxxxiii
Musselburgh ..... King Arthur School B. & G. xcii

NORTH WALES.

Llandudno ..... Tan-y-Bryn ..... B. xc
Llandudno ..... Arnhall ..... G. xc
Rhos-on-Sea..... Rhos-on-Sea Coll. B. xciv
Rhyl ..... Colet House ..... B. xcv

LONDON.

Charing Cross ..... Medical School lxxv
Dulwich, S.E. ..... Bedford College of Dancing, &c.....G. lxxiv
Highgate, N. ..... Kings House School G. lxxiv
Holland Park ..... Linton House School B. lxxv
London, W.C. ..... St. George's College B. & G. lxxiv
London, S.W. ..... The Business Training Corporation (1923) Ltd. .....B. lxxv

TRAINING COLLEGES FOR OFFICERS, MERCHANT SERVICE.

Greenhithe ..... H.M.S. Worcester ... xcix

PRIVATE TUTORS.

Birchington..... Sarre Court ..... B. lxxix
Cookham ..... The Vicarage ..... B. lxxxiii
Folkestone ..... Penfillan House ... B. lxxvi

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

Ross ..... Bradley Court, Mitcheldean xcv

FOR BACKWARD AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS.

Bath ..... Lyncombe Hall lxxiii
Cheltenham ..... Southend School lxxiii
St. Leonards ..... St. Paul's House lxxiii

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

Bournemouth..... Eaton Rise lxxx

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

London ..... Charing Cross Hospital lxxv

FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

Bexhill ..... Fairholme School..... lxxix
Musselburgh, N.B. King Arthur School... xcii
Newport, I.W. ... Shide House xcii
Newton Abbot ... Springfield xciii
Nonington ..... Boyne House School xciii
Swanley ..... S. David's xcviii

CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOLS.

PAGE

Broadstairs ..... Alexander House Sch. ...lxxxi
Dollar, N.B. ..... Dollar Academy lxxxiii

FOR THE BLIND.

Worcester..... College for the Higher Education of the Blind cii

PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGES.

Bedford lxxvii
Birmingham lxxix
Liverpool xc

SEASIDE, SOUTH.

Bexhill ..... Holmwood ..... B. lxxviii
Bexhill ..... Wellesley House . B. lxxviii
Bexhill ..... Linkwell ..... B. lxxviii
Bexhill ..... The Seaside School G. lxxviii
Bexhill ..... St. Christopher's School ..... G. lxxviii
Bexhill ..... Dane Court School G. lxxviii
Bexhill ..... Grange Court ..... G. lxxix
Bexhill ..... Fairholme School G. lxxix
Birchington..... Sarre Court .. .. B. lxxix
Bournemouth ..... Eaton Rise ..... G. lxxx
Bournemouth ..... Netherhall School G. lxxx
Brighton ..... Holland House ... B. lxxx
Brighton ..... Brighton Coll Prep. School ..... B. lxxx
Brighton ..... Westcombe ..... G. lxxx
Eastbourne ..... Claremont-Fairfield Court ..... G. lxxxiv
Eastbourne ..... Deerhaddun ..... G. lxxxiv
Eastbourne ..... Greencroft ..... G. lxxxiv
Eastbourne ..... Rippingale ..... G. lxxxv
Eastbourne ..... Endcliffe ..... G. lxxxv
Eastbourne ..... Beresford House School ..... G. lxxxv
Eastbourne ..... Edenthorpe..... G. lxxxv
Eastbourne ..... St. Bedes ..... B. lxxxiv
Eastbourne ..... Cholmeley House B. lxxxiv
Eastbourne ..... Chelmsford Hall... B. lxxxiv
Falmouth ..... Belmont School... B. lxxxv
Folkestone ..... Penfillan House ... B. lxxxvi
Folkestone ..... Feltonfleet ..... B. lxxxvi
Folkestone ..... Ash Eton Boarding School ..... B. lxxxvi
Lee-on-the-Solent St. Boniface Court G. xc
Littlehampton ... Dorset House ..... B. lxxxix
Littlehampton ... Rosemead ..... G. lxxxix

EDUCATION.

MESSRS. GABBITAS, THRING & CO.,

36, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W., Tel. 4926 Regent.

have a department specially organised for **advising** Parents and Guardians as to the best **Educational Establishments** for **Boys** and **Girls** in the United Kingdom or on the Continent. The Firm have had experience as Educational Agents for over fifty years, and during their long career have been instrumental in sending Masters and Tutors to the leading Schools and Tutors' Establishments, and are in the closest touch with all educational matters. They can give, FREE OF CHARGE, to the Parent or Guardian information and advice as to—

SCHOOLS FOR BOYS OR GIRLS. TUTORS' ESTABLISHMENTS. EDUCATIONAL HOMES. DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AGRICULTURAL AND SECRETARIAL COLLEGES.

EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD.

To enable the Firm to advise efficiently it is necessary that *full particulars should be given;* especially as to the age of the Pupil, previous education, and present standard of attainments, special subjects of study, locality, whether a large or small establishment is preferred, and the fees it is intended to pay.

The Firm also can assist in procuring the services of Private Tutors and Governesses, Resident, Travelling, Non-Resident, or Visiting, of whom they always have a large number on their Lists.

Transfers of and **Partnerships** in **Boys'** and **Girls'** Schools are also negotiated.

Masters, Tutors, and Governesses seeking Posts can have a Prospectus on application, free of charge.

SEASIDE, SOUTH—*continued.*

			PAGE
Newport, I.W.	Shide House	B. & G.	xcii
Ryde	Barrington Grange School	G.	xcv
St. Leonards	Winchester House	G.	xcvi
St. Leonards	St. Leonards Collegiate School	B.	xcvi
St. Leonards	St. Paul's	B. & G.	lxxiii
Sandown	Bruntsfield	G.	xcv
Seaford	Seaford Ladies Coll.	G.	xcvii
Seaford	West Cliffe	B.	xcvii
Seaford	Newlands	B.	xcvii
Seaford	Lexden House	B.	xcvii
Seaford	Hilltop Court	B.	xcvii
Seaford	Ashampstead	B.	xcvii
Shanklin	Upper Chine	G.	xcvi
Swanage	Hill Crest School	B.	xcviii
Torquay	Beverley Lodge	G.	xcix
Torquay	Lauriston Hall	G.	xcix
Totnes	King Edward VI. Gr. School	B.	xcix
Worthing	Sompting Abbots	B.	cii
Worthing	Church House Sch.	G.	cii
Worthing	St. Bede's School	G.	cii

SEASIDE, SOUTH-WEST.

Bideford	West Bank School	G.	lxxix
Ilfracombe	Hereford House	G.	lxxxviii
Minehead	St. Aldwyns	G.	xcii
Newquay	Newquay College	B.	xciii
Weston-s.-Mare	Lewisham School.	B.	ci
Weston-s.-Mare	Clarence School	B.	ci
Weston-s.-Mare	Athelstan	G.	ci

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST.

Broadstairs	Dumpton House	B.	lxxxi
Broadstairs	Alexander House School	B. & G.	lxxxi
Broadstairs	Port Regis	B.	lxxxi
Broadstairs	St. Edwards	B.	lxxxi

SEASIDE, SOUTH-EAST—*continued.*

			PAGE
Herne Bay	St. Hilda's	G.	lxxxviii
Margate	St. Hilary's	G.	xcii
Ramsgate	Dudley House Sch.	B.	xciv
Sandwich	Stonar House Sch.	G.	xcvi
Walmer	Upton School	B.	c
Westgate	Ethandene	G.	c
Westgate	Ledge Point	G.	c
Westgate	St. Margaret's Sch.	G.	c

SEASIDE, EAST AND NORTH.

Clacton	St. Monica's Sch.	G.	lxxxii
Cromer	West Runton House	B.	lxxxiii
Hunstanton	Glebe House	B.	lxxxix
Hunstanton	Lydgate House	B.	lxxxix
Hunstanton	St. Edmund's Sch.	G.	lxxxix
Lowestoft	South Lodge Sch.	B.	xc
Whitby	Hildathorpe Coll.	G.	ci

SEASIDE, NORTH-WEST.

Blackpool	High Sch. for Girls	G.	lxxx
Hoylake	Kingsmead School	B.	lxxxviii
Liverpool	College, Huyton	G.	xc
Liverpool	Physical Training College	G.	xc
Parkgate	Leighton	G.	xciv
West Kirby	Calday Grange Gr. School	B.	ci

INLAND, SOUTH.

Ashford	Oakwood	B.	lxxvi
Ashford	Fairview	G.	lxxvi
Ashford	High School	G.	lxxvi
Beckenham	The Abbey School	B.	lxxvii
Canterbury	St. Helen's School	G.	lxxxii
Chichester	Prebendal School	B.	lxxxiii
Chichester	Summersdale Lodge	B.	lxxxiii
Haywards Heath	Beechmont	B.	lxxxvii

FOR DELICATE AND BACKWARD CHILDREN

BATH.

LYNCOMBE HALL.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS OF RETARDED MENTAL DEVELOPMENT.

Principal - - Miss WINIFRED STANLEY,
Higher Certificate National Froebel Union. Diploma College of Special School Teachers.

Premises situated in grounds of 2 acres, 1 mile from Bath. Special facilities for outdoor occupation, gardening, &c. School subjects taught suitable to the individual Pupil. Special training in all kinds of Handicraft, Domestic Subjects and Music. Telephone 982 Bath.

For Fees and further particulars apply—The PRINCIPAL.

CHELTENHAM.

SOUTHEND SCHOOL, [Established 1904.]

HATHERLEY BRAKE, CHELTENHAM.

Principal - - Miss A. KING-TURNER.

Offers special facilities for the training and education of Backward and Delicate Children.

Premises situate on outskirts of Cheltenham in 6 acres of beautifully wooded grounds. Expert Health and Educational advantages. Kindergarten and Montessori Methods for Juniors. Housecraft, Music, Needlework, Handicrafts, Remedial Exercises, Poultry-keeping, Gardening and Horticulture.

A few vacancies for Ladies. *For Terms and Prospectus apply*—The PRINCIPAL.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

SCHOOL FOR DEVELOPMENT OF BACKWARD, NERVOUS, AND EXCEPTIONAL PUPILS

WHO CANNOT BE TAUGHT WITH ADVANTAGE IN ORDINARY BOARDING SCHOOLS.

Expert health and educational treatment. Under supervision of eminent Specialist. There are two houses for good classification. Separate Department for senior pupils. Kindergarten for juniors. Temperamental difficulties studied. remedial exercises, &c. Gardening and outdoor occupations. Particulars from—

MRS. MEIKLEJON,
St. Paul's House and 12, Upper Maze Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

INLAND, SOUTH—*continued.*

			PAGE
Haywards Heath	Trevelyan	G.	lxxxvii
Nonington	Boyne House School	B. & G.	xciii
Rochester	King's School	B.	xcv
Swanley	St. David's	B. & G.	xcviii
Tenterden	Asheton Schools	B.	xcviii
Tunbridge Wells	Rose Hill School	B.	xcix

INLAND, WEST.

Barnstaple	West Buckland Sch.	B.	lxxv
Bath	St. Christopher's	B.	lxxvi
Bath	Kingwell Hall	B.	lxxvi
Bath	Victoria College	B.	lxxvi
Bath	Lyncombe Hall	G.	lxxiii
Cheltenham	Brandon House	B.	lxxxii
Cheltenham	Southend School	G.	lxxiii
Leamington	Shrubland Hall	G.	lxxxix
Malvern	The Abbey	G.	xci
Malvern	St. Cuthbert's	B.	xci
Malvern	The School	B.	xci
Malvern	Fairfield	B.	xci
Malvern	Ellerslie	G.	xci
Malvern	Thornbank	G.	xci
Newton Abbot	Newton College	B.	xciii
Newton Abbot	Springfield	B. & G.	xciii

INLAND, WEST—*continued.*

			PAGE
Oswestry	Queens Park School	G.	xciv
Ross	Palmerston House School	G.	xcv
Ross	Bradley Court, Mitcheldean	B.	xcv
Shrewsbury	Kingsland Grange	B.	xcvi
Taunton	Taunton School	B.	xcviii

INLAND, NEAR LONDON.

Bedford	Crescent House	G.	lxxvii
Bedford	Howard College	G.	lxxvii
Bedford	Physical Training College	G.	lxxvii
Bedford	The Modern School	B.	lxxvii
Buckhurst Hill	Oaklea	G.	lxxxi
Cambridge	Pinehurst	G.	lxxxii
Cookham	The Vicarage	B.	lxxxiii
Farnham	Clare Park School	G.	lxxxv
Greenhithe	Nautical Training College	B.	xcix
Haslemere	Fernden	B.	lxxxvii
Hemel Hempstead	Heath Brow	B.	lxxxvii
Hendon	Grove Park Prep. School	B.	lxxxviii
Hindhead	Twizzletwig	G.	lxxxviii

INLAND, NEAR LONDON—*continued.*

			PAGE
Redhill	Hillsbrow School	B.	xciv
Reigate	The Rock	B.	xciv
Sutton	Homefield School	B.	xcviii
Uxbridge	The Elms	G.	xcix
Watford	Shirley House Sch.	B.	c
Watford	The Grove	G.	c
Weybridge	Heath House	G.	ci

INLAND, MIDLANDS.

Birmingham	Anstey Physical Training College		lxxix
Buxton	Holm Leigh	B.	lxxxii
Kidderminster	Blakebrook	B.	lxxxviii
Sutton Coldfield	Sutton Coldfield College	G.	xcviii
Worcester	College for the Higher Education of the Blind	B.	cii

INLAND, EAST AND NORTH.

			PAGE
Ben Rhydding	Clevedon House School	B.	lxxvii
Beverley	High School	G.	lxxix
Downham	Hill House School	G.	lxxxiii
Framlingham	College	B.	lxxxvi
Gosberton	Gosberton Hall	G.	lxxxvi
Harrogate	Clifton House Sch.	B.	lxxxvii
Harrogate	Elmwood	G.	lxxxvii
Norwich	Bracondale School	B.	xciii
Norwich	Eaton Grange	G.	xciii

INLAND, NORTH-WEST.

Windermere	King's School	B.	cii
Windermere	St Anne's High School	G.	cii

WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

Founded by the late Mr. W. BRAGINTON, M.A., F.K.C.

A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Business Life. Day and Evening Classes for Civil Service Examinations and for Secretarial Work for Women and Girls. Correspondence Classes for all Male and Female Civil Service Examinations.

For Prospectus and List of Successes, address—

MISS BRAGINTON, M.A., ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. 1.

DULWICH

Is one of the most attractive residential suburbs of London, for although only 12 miles from the City, it is still an old-world village, with charming walks and drives. Southern Railway.

GIRLS. **BEDFORD COLLEGE**

OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

5, KINGSWOOD ROAD, Dulwich, S.E. 19.

Principal - Miss MILDRED BULT.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds.

Thorough training for the profession of Teachers of Dancing.

Music, Art, Literature, Gymnastics, Fencing and Dramatic Art.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus and fees on application.

HIGHGATE, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A northern residential suburb of London, 4¼ miles N.N.W. of King's Cross. District is noted for its pure bracing air, open spaces, facilities for shopping, recreation, and cheap inter-communication by tube, tram, and omnibus."

KING'S HOUSE SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - Miss LEAR.

Premises.—Consist of 3 houses. Large, airy class-rooms.

Aim.—To provide a thorough and general education, and to develop to fullest extent any particular talents the pupils possess.

Preparation for the School Leaving Certificates and for the Universities.

Modern Languages, Music and Art special features.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

HOLLAND PARK, W.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. The educational advantages obtainable are easily accessible from Holland Park.

BOYS.

LINTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Established* 1877.)

Headmaster – DIGBY CUTCLIFFE.

Premises.—Headmaster's House has accommodation for a limited number of boarders and stands apart from the school.

Small classes. Individual attention

Preparation for Public School Scholarship and Entrance Examinations and for Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Many successes.

Cricket, Football, Boxing, Rifle Shooting, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—Boarders, 120 to 135 guineas; Day Pupils, 40 to 45 guineas per annum.

WESTMINSTER.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. *Accessible* to all the national educational institutions.

THE BUSINESS TRAINING CORPORATION (1923) Ltd.

Courses of Instruction in Business Training
for
Public School, University and Professional Men
and
Directors and Employees
of
Industrial, Mercantile and Financial Houses.

Full Particulars from—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
10, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and 'Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

Low Inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, W.C. 2.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

AYR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ayr is pleasantly situated on the River Ayr, 40¼ miles S.S.W. of Glasgow. Drainage and water supply excellent, soil sandy, climate mild, and the prevailing winds are from the south-west." Pop. 36,300.

GIRLS.

NEWNHAM HOUSE,

BARNS STREET AND FULLARTON STREET.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principals – Miss A. M. SHARKIE, Higher Certificate N.F.U.
Miss M. J. SHARKIE, B.A., T.C.D.
Miss E. M. SHARKIE, Irish Inter. Certificated.

Premises in good central position close to the sea.

Pupils prepared for any of the University, Local, Music or Art Examinations. Thoroughly up-to-date Curriculum.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Inclusive fees.—100 to 130 guineas per annum.

BARNSTAPLE.

Barnstaple, situated on the Taw, is noted for its mild and equable climate. It is exposed to the sea breezes from the W. Has a rainfall below the average. There are no fogs, and the winters are particularly mild.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

BARNSTAPLE.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Fees.—£66 per annum.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Many recent successes for Army entrance. *Situation.*—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy. *Building.*—Suitably adapted for 180 Boys (Boarders). *Athletics.*—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps. *India and Colonies.*—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

ASHFORD

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, Southern Railway. The weekly market for stock and corn dates from Edward I. About 200 feet above sea-level. The subsoil consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing. Drainage modern, water-supply pure and constant. Open-air swimming bath. General and zymotic death rates low." Golf, 18 holes. To the lover of natural history Ashford offers a rich and varied field. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS. **HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principals { **Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.).**
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Private Secondary School.

Buildings.—Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 14 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.

School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.

Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **FAIRVIEW.**

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

BOYS. **OAKWOOD.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

J. BOYD ROBERTSON, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.)

Premises situate on outskirts of Ashford on gravel soil 200 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To prepare boys to hold their own in every way in the larger life of a Public School, and to render them physically fit, morally sound, and intellectually alert.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Robertson.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 to 33 guineas per term.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset. Pop. 68,648. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1924), 1,374 hours. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs."

[*See* p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **ST. CHRISTOPHER'S**

NEAR BATH, SOMERSET.

(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.)

Principal—W. VERNON PEEK, M.A. (Oxon.), M.R.A.C. (Ciren.).

Premises.—On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing fields, 16 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick wing.

Work.—High standard without over-pressure. Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

Games.—Cricket, Football, Golf, Tennis, Fives, Athletic Sports, Scout Troop.

Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Peek (4 years' hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons.

Fees.—£110 to £125 per annum.

BOYS. **KINGWELL HALL,**

NEAR BATH.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal: SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A.
(*Sedbergh and the Queen's College, Oxford.*)

Premises.—Family Mansion, 500 feet above sea-level, standing in park of 240 acres. Separate Sick Wing, Playroom, Boys' Library, and Carpenter's Shop.

Work.—High standard expected; care taken to avoid over-pressure.

Special Features.—Thoroughly good education and sound training in development of character.

Prospectus on application.

Fees.—150 guineas per annum.

BOYS. *Founded 1844.*

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

ALEX. W. CUNNINGHAME.

(*Sometime Senior Master The King's School, Gloucester.*)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS ON PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES.

Preparation for all examinations.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING, GAMES.

Entire charge of Pupils from India.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. L.M. & S. Railway. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, outdoor pastimes, and indoor amusements." Pop. 40,247.

[*See* p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Headmaster, H. W. LIDDLE, M.A. (Cantab.).

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers Training Corps.

Tuition fee.—£4 per term.
Non-County Boy—£6 13*s.* 4*d.* per term
Boarding fee..—£23 6*s.* 8*d.* per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

GIRLS.

CRESCENT HOUSE,

11, LINDEN ROAD.

Principals { Mrs. PATTERSON. / Miss BAXTER.

Premises.—Own grounds, with Tennis Lawns and Gardens, at highest point of Bedford.

Education thorough. Small classes, individual attention.

Art, Music and Modern Languages specialities.

Preparation for Cambridge Local. Matriculation and Royal Drawing Society's Examinations. Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M. Certificates if required.

Health first consideration.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus and references on application.

GIRLS.

HOWARD COLLEGE,

BROMHAM ROAD, BEDFORD.

(*Established* 1862.)

Principal—

Mrs. ROSA I. MITCHELL, L.R.A.M.

Premises.—Specially designed.

Aim.—To provide at reasonable cost a thorough sound all-round education, combined with free home life. High School methods of teaching adopted. Individual attention. Health first consideration.

Preparation for all local examinations.

Music a special feature.

Entire charge when Parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 60 guineas per annum.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. Southern Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS.

(*Founded* 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

G. K. THOMPSON, M.C., M.A.

Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford.

Prepares boys for the leading Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Premises specially designed for school purposes and constructed in extensive grounds (16 acres). Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 12½ miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.

WHARFEDALE GRANGE.

Principals - {E. W. STOKOE, M.A. / C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7–14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts. Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Sussex). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The town holds a first place among health resorts owing to the general salubrity of the climate, genial influences of invigorating breezes and brilliant sunshine, perfect drainage, the purity of its water, and its freedom from epidemics. The sea-bathing is excellent. Residence at Bexhill is very beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and tuberculous complaints, and in diseases of the respiratory organs, which may be sent here with advantage during the greater part of the year. Especially suitable for convalescents and delicate children." Golf links, 18 holes. Pop. 20,363. Sunshine (1924) 1,789 hours. *Means of access:* Southern Rly. *Location:* On coast, 5 m. W. of Hastings. 12 m. E. of Eastbourne. *Neighbourhood:* Inland, hilly pasture-lands, wooded charming country. *Aspect:* South; protected N. and E. *Climate:* Dry, invigorating. *Water-Supply:* Constant, pure, soft, no chalk. *Beach:* Shingle; low water, sand broken by rocks (prawn fishing). *Drainage:* Modern. *Soil:* Sandy. *Front:* Long esplanade (1½ m.). Sheltered seats. Beach huts. Panoramic marine view. *Bathing:* Mixed, safe, no strong currents. *Baths:* Salt-water, swimming. Egerton Park (12½ acres), ornamental grounds, grass tennis-courts, bowling green. Tennis (hard courts) and cricket clubs. Boating. Fishing. Growing suburbs: *Cooden,* 1 m. W. Bungalows on cliff. *Cooden Golf Club:* 18 holes: Dormy house. *See also* p. lxxix.

[*See* p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **HOLMWOOD SCHOOL.**

Situation.—On Hastings Road, on hill commanding fine Channel and inland views.

Buildings.—Excellent sanitation and ventilation. Automatic disinfectors, fire-escapes. Dormitories, Cubicles, Bathrooms, Dark Room for Photography. Gymnasium, Laboratory.

Grounds.—Six acres (Garden, Tennis Lawn, Football and Cricket Ground).

Education.—Efficient preparation for Professions, higher departments of Commerce, Public Schools, and Royal Navy. *Modern Languages* taught conversationally.

Cadet Corps attached to 1st Sussex Engineers.

Headmaster—

A. F. BRYAN, B.A. and Inter. Sci., London.

BOYS. **WELLESLEY HOUSE,**

HASTINGS ROAD, BEXHILL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmaster - - D. G. PEACOCKE.

Premises.—In own grounds in high position overlooking sea.

Preparation for all examinations and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 guineas per term.

BOYS. **LINKWELL SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - ROWLEY FREEMAN.

Premises.—Detached, facing south, overlooking playing field and sea.

Curriculum.—Includes Divinity, Classical and Modern Languages, usual English Subjects, Drawing, General Knowledge and Nature Study.

Young and delicate boys receive special care.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Careful coaching in Games. Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

GIRLS, 6–17.

THE SEASIDE SCHOOL,

BEXHILL.

Principal - Mrs. HEATH.

Premises.—Situate in the highest part of Bexhill, facing sea, with open country behind.

Aim.—To combine first-class teaching, free time for development of individual tastes and initiative, and self-government, calling forth loyalty, unselfishness, resourcefulness, honesty.

Nursery School.—Norland lady-nurse. Montessori methods. Care of health, happiness, manners. Entire charge of children whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 to £35 per term.

GIRLS.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL,

SUTHERLAND AVENUE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS (8–14). P.N.E.U. METHODS.

Principals - The Misses BAIRD,

Assisted by resident staff and fully trained matron.

Specialists visit for Dancing, Music, Gymnasium and Drawing.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds (six minutes from sea).

Aim.—To give happy and healthy home life with advantages of school discipline and first-rate elementary education. Great attention paid to manners and speech.

Holidays arranged for if required.

GIRLS.

DANE COURT SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss FORD

(Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Beautifully situated in open country, 20 minutes walk from the sea. 5 acres of grounds. Central heating. Electric light.

Preparation for usual examinations. Over-pressure avoided. Individual attention.

Girl Guides. Games.

Entire charge when Parents are abroad.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,469.

GIRLS.

BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

BEVERLEY, YORKS.

Headmistress - - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

(Sussex.) Southern Railway. Situated on the coast between Hastings and Eastbourne, 71 miles from London, is a good educational centre owing to its equable climate, perfect sanitation and purity of its water. Pevensey and Bodiam Castles are within easy reach, whilst the picturesque villages of Nutfield, Catsfield, Crowhurst, and Hove are in the midst of charming scenery. Cooden, noted for its golf course, is a growing suburb, one mile from the town, and connected by train, tram, and 'bus (*see also* p. lxxviii).

[*See* p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GRANGE COURT

(REMOVED FROM STONEY GREEN HALL, PRESTWOOD, BUCKS).

Principals—

Miss EDKINS, A.C.T.
(*Registered Teacher*).

Miss ALICE EDKINS, B.A.,
Lond. Class Hons. (*Registered Teacher*).

Premises.—Situate on high ground, overlooking golf links and sea.

A thorough education is provided. System based on modern and approved methods. Over-pressure carefully avoided. Preparation for usual examinations. Special attention given to health and physical development.

Extra charge where Parents abroad.
Fees moderate.

FAIRHOLME SCHOOL, P.N.E.U.

PRIMAVERA, COODEN, SUSSEX.

Principals—

The Misses MARTYN JOHNS
(LATE OF CHELTENHAM LADIES COLLEGE).

Home school for children from 4 years of age.

Primavera is a comfortable house on a hill overlooking the Sea. Sanitation Modern and regularly tested.

Large Garden and ample provision for games.

Ambleside methods.

Boys prepared for Preparatory School.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

Fees—From £90 a year.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Healthy residential town, subsoil shale, standing high above River Torridge, one mile from famous Westward Ho! Golf Links. Climate mild and most bracing in Devon. Excellent educational facilities."

[*See* p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WEST BANK SCHOOL.

(Recognised by the Board of Education.)

Principal - - Miss ABBOTT.

Premises, specially built for a school, stand on high ground. Gymnasium, Laboratory, Playing Field, Three Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give good modern education combined with careful individual attention and healthy country life.

Special attention to Music, Art, Languages and Literature. Preparation for University Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Physical training and health of highest importance.

There is a junior boarding-house for children under ten. Entire charge taken.

Fees.—30 to 36 guineas per term.

BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent.) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, 3½ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand, and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 3,503. Southern Rly.

SARRE COURT,

SARRE, THANET.

Capt. C. H. BORTHWICK, M.C., M.A.,
Assisted by expert staff,

Receives resident pupils for Foreign Office, London Matric., Army, Navy and University Examinations, and for general education.

Long list of successes.

Number of pupils limited to 15, ensuring individual attention.

Telephone: Minster 35.

Fees—From £75 per term.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

ANSTEY PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

ERDINGTON.

Principals - { Miss Anstey (*Bergman Österberg Diploma*). Mrs. I. Bridgman (*Bergman Österberg Diploma*).

Vice-Principal - - Miss E. Rowe, B.A.

Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.

Prospectus on application.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 99,640. Sunshine (1924), 1,308 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Secondary School.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as æsthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere."

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Southern Rly. and L.M. & S. Rly. Pop. 91,770.

[*See* p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Branksome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Deaf or partially deaf pupils received from three years of age. Every effort made to conserve and develop any degree of hearing which may exist. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

GIRLS.

NETHERHALL SCHOOL,

POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH WEST.

Principals { Miss M. M. STEVENS, B.A. (Lond.). Miss G. H. STEVENS.

Home and Finishing School situated near cliffs and sands.

First-class education, with special facilities for Music, Art and Languages.

Individual attention and special care of health.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Pleasant Garden for Tennis and Net Ball. Bathing under Supervision.

Fees.—From £26 to £36 per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

With its two piers, its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1924), 1,622 hours. *See* p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,

DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { Miss SALMON. Miss BLACK.

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Tennis, Swimming. *Fees.*—50 guineas per term inclusive.

BOYS.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - CLOVIS M. J. CHUBB.

Premises.—In good open position, about halfway between Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To train and teach every boy in work and play so as to fit them for Public School life.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, Physical Drill, Shooting, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BOYS.

BRIGHTON COLLEGE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

16 & 28, Lewes Crescent, and 1, Arundel Terrace.

Principals—

J. H. ARNOLD, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).
J. M. GAUSSEN, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—On sea front 100 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To provide thorough training on the lines of the best Preparatory Schools.

Pupils prepared for Brighton College and other Public Schools and Royal Navy. Individual attention. Backward and delicate boys receive special care. Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds." L.M & S. Railway. Pop. 3,579.

GIRLS.

THE BEACON, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal- - - Mrs. W. H. DINSMORE.
Headmistress - Miss A. M. COLLINS, M.A.

Premises picturesquely situated on the hill, with south aspect and commanding delightful view of the Trossach Hills. Attractive gardens. Excellent playing field. Gymnasium. Laboratory.

Aim.—Development of character. Thorough modern education. Cultivate special gifts and give a healthy joy in life.

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals, English and Scottish University Entrances, and Associated Board of Music. Entire charge taken. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—£35 to £38 10*s.* per term.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

OAKLEA, BUCKHURST HILL.

BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a subsoil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1924), 1,752 hours. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway, 75 miles from London.

[*See* p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.
(*Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge*), and
R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (*Honours*)
(*Clare College, Cambridge*).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS.

ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age.

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached.

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate.

For Prospectus, apply Headmaster.

BOYS.

PORT REGIS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
BROADSTAIRS.

Principal—G. C. BEALL, B.A.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(*Established over* 30 *years.*)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster or Headmistress.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing.

BOYS **HOLM LEIGH.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

For Boarders only.

Principals { A. DUDLEY SMITH, M.A., LL.B. (Scholar of Pembroke College, Camb.). M. G. FERGUSON, B.A. (Queen's College, Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, protected from north and east.

Cricket and Football Field. Two asphalt playgrounds. Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range. Detached Sanatorium.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

Prospectus and list of Scholarship Successes on application.

CAMBRIDGE,

55¾ miles from Liverpool Street, L. & N.E. Rly. and L.M. & S. Rly. The ancient capital of Cambridgeshire is a fashionable and important residential centre, but principally famous for its celebrated University.

[*See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **PINEHURST,**

NEWNHAM, CAMBRIDGE.

Principals { Miss W. R. FRY, A.R.C.M. Miss G. HAZEL FRY (Diplomée Degré Supérieur (Honours)).

Premises.—A charming estate of about 9 acres, gardens, lawns and playing field.

Aim.—Sound modern education with happy home life. Teaching thorough and systematic. Character and ability carefully studied.

Elocution and Modern Languages special feature. Special Course for entrants Medical Profession and Pharmaceutical Exams. Music and Art.

Physical Training, Organised Games Club.

Fees.—32–35 guineas per term.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS IN THE

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Can be obtained on application TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort."

[*See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,**

Pinecroft, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals { Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L. (First Class Honours R.U.I.) Miss F. GERMAN. (Inter Honours, R.U.I.)

Premises.—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock.

Aim.—To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training.

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 28 guineas per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Pop. 48,444. Sunshine (1924), 1,341 hours. [*See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **BRANDON HOUSE.**

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6–14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air is bright, clear and bracing; much brilliant sunshine. Fogs very rare, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1924), 1,695 hours." [*See* p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **S. MONICA'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - MISS WILSON.

Miss DUTTON, B.A. (Hons. Lond.).
Miss NUNN, L.R.A.M.
Miss JEANS, B.Sc. (Mathematics).
Miss CHESTER, Liverpool Training College (1st Class). Games. Dancing. &c.
Miss WHEELER (Hons. Cam.), H.L.
Miss CATTELL, N.F.U., &c.

Premises—Close to sea, with tennis court and playgrounds. Netball, hockey, &c.

Aim—To provide an education for the formation of self-reliant character as well as Physical and Intellectual development. Oxford locals. Girl Guides. Brownies.

Fees.—28 to 30 guineas per term, without extras.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1¼ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil; excellent water-supply and drainage; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanilo at the side of the Cathedral is a 15th century tower 120ft. in height; the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

Boys received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS.

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.

Principal—

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)

(*Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.*)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water-supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS.

THE VICARAGE,

COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water-supply perfect. L. & N.E. Rly. Sunshine (1924), 1,524 hours.

WEST RUNTON HOUSE.

WEST RUNTON, near CROMER.

Principal:

J. E. WHITFIELD.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

DOLLAR ACADEMY. (John McNabb's School.)

(*Founded* 1818.)

Headmaster - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A. (Glasgow & Oxon).

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS for pupils from 10 to 18.

Premises.—Beautifully situated in 20 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Industrial Careers. Several Bursaries and Scholarships. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Boarding & Tuition Fees, 96 to 90 gns. per annum.

DOWNHAM

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Downham is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand; modern drainage; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS.

HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - { Miss MARKHAM. Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population 62,030. Southern Railway. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and *early* tubercular disease; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death rate 1921, inclusive, 10·28 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1924), 1,778 hours.

See also p. lxxxv.

[*See* p. cix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowring.

BOYS.

CHOLMELEY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7–14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres, in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, provide accommodation for 40 boys.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding.

Organised games. Physical Drill. Gymnasium. Rifle Range. Swimming.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

BOYS.

CHELMSFORD HALL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

MAJOR L. C. STEVENS, O.B.E. (London Univ.)

Premises.—Detached in own grounds, few minutes from sea.

Aim.—To equip boys to hold their own in every way and make good progress when they proceed to Public Schools.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Careful coaching in games: Cricket, Association, Rugby, Shooting, Swimming, Boxing.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

CLAREMONT-FAIRFIELD COURT.

AN EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses DAWSON.

(Staff of English and Foreign Mistresses and well-known Masters.)

Fairfield Court is one of the most commanding residences in Eastbourne, standing in 3 acres of ground; it has tennis lawns and many beautiful class-rooms. Hot-water radiators throughout.

The aim of the school is to combine the highest educational advantage with the comforts of a happy home.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

GIRLS.

GREENCROFT,

GRAND PARADE, EASTBOURNE.

Principals - { Miss C. A. DAVIES, B.A. Hons. / Miss S. DAVIES (French acquired in Paris).

Premises.—Situated in own grounds on sea front.

Aim.—To give a thorough and practical education, combined with careful personal supervision and training of character.

Pupils prepared London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, Art and Music Examinations.

Health and physical development receive greatest care and attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

DEERHADDNN,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Principal—

Miss A. E. GODFREY (Registered).

Premises situated in own grounds on sea-front, in the best part of the town. Large Assembly Hall, Electric Light. Games Field.

Education thorough and up-to-date. Conversational French. Music a special feature.

Swedish Drill, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis.

Fees.—35 to 40 guineas per term.

EASTBOURNE.

(Sussex). A fashionable watering place and residential town, 62 miles from London, an important educational centre, famous for its beautifully laid out gardens and fine promenade, extending 3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at 3 levels on sea-wall. The streets profusely planted with trees, and many open spaces conduce to the healthiness of the town. The Downs, with their health giving invigorating air, extending east and west about 50 miles, afford excellent riding and hunting. Beachy Head, and the old-world villages of Eastdean, Alfriston, and Wannock, are great attractions to visitors. Devonshire Park, a centre for music and sports, contains theatre, concert gardens, skating rink, tennis and racquet courts, and large swimming bath. 3 golf links (18 holes) (*see also* p. lxxxiv).

[*See* p. cix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ENDCLIFFE,

MEADS.

(*Recognised by the Board of Education.*)

Principals - - { Miss RAYWOOD, Miss BUCK,

and a large staff of Resident Mistresses.

Resident School for 70 Girls. Senior and Junior Houses. Close to Sea and Downs. Large gardens. Four tennis courts. Playing field.

Comprehensive education on modern lines. Successful preparation for all examinations. Health of first importance.

Specialities.—English, Music, Languages, Art and Needlework.

Frequent Lectures by expert Professors.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

RIPPINGALE,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principals—

Miss ETHEL WORTERS
(Class. Tripos Girton Coll. Camb. Training Coll.),
Miss BURNEY
(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises.—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual, and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—38 guineas per term

FALMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The equability and mildness of the climate are remarkably illustrated by the numbers of exotic, and even sub-tropical plants which thrive, many of them flowering even in the winter." Sunshine (1924) 1,596 hours.

(THE RIVIERA OF ENGLAND.)

BOYS.

BELMONT SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

D. B. M. HUME, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

Premises.—Modern. Standing in own grounds. Elevated position.

Curriculum.—To meet the requirements for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Naval College.

Formation of character first aim. Individual attention given both to work and games.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Tennis.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,

UPPERTON ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principal - - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises.—Detached, in excellent position, 15 minutes from Sea and Downs.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin or German, Mathematics Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, Drawing. Cooking, Dressmaking.

Pupils prepared for usual examinations. High percentage of successes.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

School Fees.—£75 to £98 15s. 6d.

GIRLS.

EDENTHORPE,

MEADS.

Principal - Miss E. MONTAGUE MARTIN.
Vice-Principal - Miss LOCKE, LLA.

Premises.—Beautifully situated on high ground near Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To give a thoroughly sound modern education, careful moral and social training, and the advantages of a refined home.

Health and physical development carefully studied. While standard of work is high, every care is taken to avoid over-pressure.

Prospectus and Views from Principal.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop. 12,133. Southern Railway. 38¼ miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot. On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises.—Fine Georgian residence. Well-timbered park of 200 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough sound training: moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French. Domestic economy and dressmaking. Hockey, net ball, cricket, and tennis. Large playing fields. Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5–19 years; Boys, 5–9 years.

Fees.—75 to 105 guineas per year.

Entire charge from 120 guineas per year.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliffe camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." Sunshine (1924), 1,700 hrs. Pop. 33,502. [*See* p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. **PENFILLAN HOUSE.**

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),
and
Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)

(*First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. Hum., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.*)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application.

BOYS. **FELTONFLEET,**

SHORNCLIFFE ROAD, FOLKESTONE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals - Mr. and Mrs. C. C. COUNSELL.

Premises.—Specially built for a school, within a few minutes' walk of the Leas.

Aim.—To develop the individual characteristics of each boy in a homelike atmosphere

Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents reside abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BOYS. **ASH-ETON BOARDING SCHOOL,**

RADNOR PARK AVENUE, FOLKESTONE.

Principal—
Capt. FRANK MORGAN, M.C.

Premises.—Specially built and adapted for all the requirements of a modern boys' school.

Curriculum.—Suitably graded to give sound general education—Moral, Physical, and Intellectual. Junior and Senior Departments.

Boys are prepared for the usual examinations, including the London Matriculation.

Physical Exercises, Organised Games, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 26 guineas per term, inclusive.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking the town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing." Pop. 2,400. L. & N.E. Rly.

BOYS. (*Founded* 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE,

SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.
(*Late House Master Felsted School.*)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 30 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Ranges, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath, Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £99.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, and consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low."

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE,

NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Beautifully situated in extensive grounds of 35 acres. 1¼ miles from Gosberton Station. 2½ miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. successes gained recently, and several Honours.

Elocution taught by Miss Harrison (Bronze Medalist (L.L.A.M.). Student at the Royal Academy of Music, London).

Dancing and Eurythmics by Miss Selby (of Madame Wordsworth's Training College).

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—Mrs. H. E. HARRISON, M.I.S.M.
(*Registered Teacher*).

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS IN THE

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Can be obtained on application

TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watering Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the finest in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1924), 1,255 hours.

[*See* p. cxl for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND THE ROYAL NAVY

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.

Playing Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GIRLS.

ELMWOOD,

HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals { Mrs. HOGBEN, B.A. Lond. (Hons. Med. and Mod. Lang.), Miss CHARTERS, B.A. Lond. Miss WAGSTAFF, Cherwell Hall, Oxford, Camb. Teacher's Diploma.

Premises stand in own grounds.

Separate Houses for Seniors, Middle School girls and Juniors. Large playing fields. Eleven tennis courts.

Aim.—To provide liberal education by which each pupil may be fitted to play her part in life. Individuality carefully studied. Preparation for Universities. Domestic Science, Languages, Music and Art.

HASLEMERE

is situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery are residential attractions; no fogs; abundance of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards the crust.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick belt of pine trees. 65 acres of grounds. Buildings provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting. Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for entrance into Public Schools and Naval College, Dartmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—180 guineas per annum.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in mid-Sussex. Water-supply abundant. Sanitation up-to-date. Owing to the height, 320 ft. above sea level, the abundance of trees, and the wide extent of the Weald of Sussex, the climate is equable with no extremes. Rainfall not excessive; good sunshine record. Subsoil, gravel. Tunbridge Wells sand and weald clay of the Hastings beds. Three pleasure grounds." Pop. 4,988.

BOYS.

BEECHMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS, 1921).

PREPARATORY (6–14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(*Formerly Scholar of Eton and Pembroke College, Oxon.*)

Fine house, high ground, 27 acres, 1¼ miles from station.

Mrs. Bode has great experience in care of boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and afterwards, also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath.

GIRLS.

TREVELYAN.

Principals—

Miss ROLFE (Camb. Teach. Cert. Camb. Higher Local).

Miss KELSEY (Nat. Froebel Union (Higher).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 3 acres on high ground facing south.

Preparation for public examinations.

Gymnasium, Girl Guides, Games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£29 to £32 per term.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,

24½ miles from London. L. M. & S. Railway. Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 feet. Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS.

HEATH BROW SCHOOL,

BOXMOOR.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of Boxmoor, 400 feet above sea-level, in Chiltern Hills, on gravel soil.

Aim.—Moral, intellectual and physical training and formation of habits of self-reliance and independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Eastwood.

Prospectus on application. 'Phone, 19 Boxmoor.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon 9 miles from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 38,806.

BOYS.

GROVE PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Kingsbury, Hendon, N.W.

(One time residence of late F.M. Earl Roberts.)

Preparatory for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Principal - VIVIAN A. SHARP, F.R.G.S.

Premises.—Stand on rising ground in 6½ acres. 12 minutes walk from Co'indale Tube Station. Electric light, central heating, modern drainage.

Curriculum.—Arranged to give thoroughly sound preparation for entrance examinations. Coaching for scholarships if desired.

Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Sanatorium. Playing Fields.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.

BELTINGE.

Principal - Miss I. C. M. TILLOTT (Westfield College, London University).

Premises.—Situated on high ground, half-mile from Herne Bay, in fine open position.

Aim.—To combine advantages of comfortable and refined home with thorough modern education on Public School principles.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Theory, Natural Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS.

TWIZZLETWIG.

(Anglo-Saxon word meaning Double Valley. The house overlooks two valleys).

Principals { Miss A. HUMPHREYS. Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Thorough education. Games, Riding, Golf, Cooking.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1924), 1,428 hours.

BOYS.

KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.
Assisted by
J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for 40 Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There are a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

ILFRACOMBE.

Occupies a natural basin almost surrounded by craggy heights. The air is moist and unirritating; breezes are light and from the west; there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small.

[*See* p. cxii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

HEREFORD HOUSE.

Established 1873.
SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. JONES.

Aim.—To combine home comforts with school discipline, to instil good and orderly habits and thoughtful manners.

Education.—On sound modern lines with preparation for University Examinations if desired.

Numerous successes in examinations of the University Locals, Associated Board of Music and Royal Drawing Society.

Physical Training, Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming.

Entire charge of children is undertaken.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

KIDDERMINSTER

(Worcestershire). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In valley of River Stour, tributary of Severn; subsoil of beds of new red sandstone. Elevation 110 feet to 265 feet above sea-level. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare. Outskirts of town very healthy."**

BOYS.

BLAKEBROOK,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term, value £35 per annum.

Particulars from Headmaster.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length. Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,282. L. & N.E. Rly. Sunshine (1924) 1,548 hours.

BOYS. **THE GLEBE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A. (*Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.*)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. **LYDGATE HOUSE.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A.

(*Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.*)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS. **ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.**

Principal - - Miss WATSON.
(Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual examinations.

LEAMINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Climate equable, inclined to be warm in July and August. Suitable for children; average rainfall for 30 years, 24 inches. Direction of wind, south-westerly. Situation sheltered. Roads and pavements good. Sanitation excellent." Pop. 26,713.

SHRUBLAND HALL.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss N. GURNEY CALLIER.

Premises.—A delightful country house in 9 acres of grounds, with uninterrupted views of woodland country. Central heating.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Science Hygiene, Drawing, Needlework, Domestic Economy, Class Singing, Elocution, Drill, Games, Painting.

Preparation for any examinations desired. Specializing in Music, Singing, Art.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"On the south coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west and the air is well-known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs which give protection from the north and north-east winds afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise." Pop. 11,286. Sunshine (1924) 1,780 hours.

[*See* p. cxii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **ROSEMEAD.**

Principals - { Miss YOUNG, B.A., Hons. Lond.
Miss SHARPE (Registered).

Premises specially adapted for school purposes. Five acres of grounds. South aspect.

Aim of school to study the characteristics of each pupil and to give good sound education on the lines most beneficial to each.

Preparation for usual Examinations and University entrance where desired. Great attention paid to Health. Modern languages taught conversationally as well as grammatically.

Games under Resident Mistress (Bedford Diploma).

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

BOYS. **DORSET HOUSE.**

Principal - MALCOLM MUNRO, M.A., Oxon.

Assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Detached, standing in own grounds of 4 acres. Excellent ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for boys intending to enter Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Munro, assisted by experienced Matron. *Terms on application.*

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS.

ST. BONIFACE COURT
(LEE COLLEGE).

Principals - The Misses CLARKE & McLELLAN.

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boating, Tennis, Croquet, Net Ball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 803,118.

GIRLS.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,
HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
(Church of England).

President, The EARL OF DERBY.
Visitor, The LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.
Headmistress, Miss G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL
TRAINING COLLEGE,
BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENÉ M. MARSH.
Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports, Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.

LLANDUDNO, N. WALES

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equable and comparatively warm." Sunshine (1924), 1,428 hours. 226 miles from London, L. M. & S. Rly. and G.W. Rly. Elevation from 21 feet to 678 feet. Climate mild. A lively, progressive and popular watering-place. 2 golf links. Cable tram to top of Gt. Orme's Head.

[*See* p. cxiii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL
FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARING FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford*).

Sound general education under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys.

Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Excursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.
Under 9, £100 per annum.

GIRLS.

ARNHALL.

Principals - { Miss MOFFAT, B.A.
{ Miss HILL, S.P.T.C.

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds, on slope of Little Orme's Head. Facing south. Central heating. Gymnasium, Sanatorium.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Science, Botany, Nature Study, French, Latin, Drawing, Needlework, Theory of Music.

Music and Art special features.

Greatest attention given to health. Swedish Gymnastics, Tennis, Net Ball, Hockey.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

LOWESTOFT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has the distinction of being the most easterly town of Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, the climate being magnificently bracing. Sunshine (1924), 1,609 hrs."

[*See* p. cxiii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

SOUTH LODGE SCHOOL.
PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—
T. J. ELLIOTT SEWELL, M.C., M.A. (Camb.)
University Scholar and Scholar of Rugby School.

Premises consist of 2 detached houses in own grounds on sea front. Playing Field 5 acres, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Scheme of work includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and usual English Subjects.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Shooting.

Fees.—£33 to £36 per term.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10·5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise." Pop. 17,809.

[*See* p. cxiv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS, M.A.
(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford),
H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Nat. Sci. Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).
R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take *entire charge* of Boys whose Parents are abroad.

BOYS.

ST. CUTHBERT'S.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmasters—
J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).
S. R. S. BROWN, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are prepared to take entire charge.

Fees inclusive.

BOYS.

FAIRFIELD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. F. METCALFE, B.A.
(Sherborne and Pembroke Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—Specially planned and built for a school in own grounds 450 feet above sea-level. Central heating.

Aim.—To prepare boys mentally and morally for life at Public Schools and Dartmouth.

Individuality carefully studied. Small classes. Individual attention.

Good Playing Field, Swimming Bath.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£105 to £120 per annum.

GIRLS.

THE ABBEY,

MALVERN WELLS,

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, French House, and House for Domestic Training standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff: every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

The aim throughout the Prepatory House is to make the best of the first years of school life.

BEAUPRÉ GENTHOD-GENEVA.

Beaupré is run in connection with the Abbey School, and is under the direct supervision of the Principals.

GIRLS.

THORNBANK,

MALVERN WELLS.

Principal - - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield).

Premises.—In own grounds on slope of Malvern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanatorium. Own Games Field.

Aim.—To develop intelligence and reasoning power of each pupil, and train them to become useful, responsible and cultured women.

Preparation for Public and University Examinations. Swimming, Riding, Games, Gardening and other outdoor pursuits.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.
Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

ELLERSLIE.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

Principal - - Miss SAYLE,
Assisted by fully qualified and experienced staff.

Premises situated 535 feet above sea-level on slopes of the Malvern Hills. 6 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium. Laboratory. Domestic Science Department.

Aim.—To give broad and thorough education on modern lines. Moral training of great importance. Home comforts. Health first consideration.

Pupils successfully entered each year for examinations held by the Cambridge Syndicate, the Associated Board, and the Royal Drawing Society.

LONDON.

		PAGE
BECKENHAM	The Abbey School	lxxvii
BUCKHURST HILL	Girls' School	lxxxi
CHARING CROSS, W.C.	Charing Cross Hospital Medical School	lxxv
DULWICH, S.E.	Bedford College of Dancing, &c.	lxxiv
HENDON	Grove Park Preparatory School	lxxxviii
HIGHGATE, N.	King's House School	lxxiv
HOLLAND PARK, W.	Linton House School	lxxv
LONDON, W.C.	St. George's College	lxxiv
LONDON, S.W.	The Business Training Corporation (1923) Ltd.	lxxv
SUTTON	Homefield	xcviii
UXBRIDGE	The Elms	xcix

MARGATE,

Kent. **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The chief reason for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be its dry, bracing climate; it has the smallest rainfall in England." Sunshine (1924) 1,827 hours.

[*See* p. cxiv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. HILARYS,

CLIFTONVILLE.

Principal - Miss F. L. FRANKTON
(*Registered Teacher, T.R.C.*).

Premises.—In good position close to sea.

Aim.—To provide sound and thorough education on modern lines, the course of study being arranged to suit needs of each pupil.

School Course.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Nature Study, Drawing, Class-Singing, Aural Culture. Needlework, Gymnastics.

Special attention given to Music.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees moderate.

MINEHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the edge of Exmoor. Equable climate. Low rainfall. Excellent water and milk supply. Cool in summer, from moorland air. Well sheltered in winter from westerly gales."

[*See* p. cxv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ST. ALDWYNS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - - Miss E. M. G. THOMAS,

Higher Local First-Class Honours Certificate, Brevet Superieur.

Premises situated on the Hill near Moor and Sea, particularly suited to delicate children and those born in India and other warm climates.

Great attention paid to health and physical development.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

MUSSELBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Musselburgh, 6 miles from Edinburgh. Faces north, overlooking the sea. Soil and subsoil sand and gravel. Healthy climate, bracing air, and situated in one of the driest areas in Scotland. Excellent water supply and good drainage." Pop. about 18,000.

GIRLS.

KING ARTHUR SCHOOL,

DRUMMORE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, near EDINBURGH

BOARDERS ONLY.

Principal—

Miss E. H. C. PAGAN, M.A. (Edin.) (Honours).

Premises in well-wooded grounds, 24 acres, overlooking the Firth of Forth. Open-air class rooms for summer. Gymnasium.

Aim.—School training with originality of thought and feeling and wider interest in Nature and humanity. Higher examinations.

Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Gardening, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

NEWPORT, I.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The Borough is situated central of the Island, in a valley almost surrounded with Chalk Downs. Enjoys an equable climate. The subsoil varying, part clay, part chalk, part gravel. Enjoys good water supply. Well drained and lighted."

GIRLS.

SHIDE HOUSE,

Near NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

Principal - Mrs. MOFFETT, B.Sc.
(*Registered Teacher.*)

Premises.—Detached in own grounds of 2½ acres, with Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Eurhythmics, Natural Science, Music, Drawing, Handwork and Domestic Subjects.

Preparation for University Matriculation College Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—33 to 40 guineas per term.

NEWQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Newquay is characterised by (1) the remarkable equability of the temperature, (2) the small amount of humidity, (3) the very great proportion of sunshine and high temperature in winter. Sunshine (1924), 1,527 hours."

[*See* p. cxv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

NEWQUAY COLLEGE.

Ideally situated, facing the sea.

Bracing and equable climate, specially suited to delicate and colonial boys.

Sound education for boys. Preparation for all Public Examinations. Staff of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates. Trained nurse matron.

Preparatory form for boys from 6 years of age.

Playing Fields, Swimming, &c.

Fees.—From 20 to 25 guineas per term.

Prospectus on application.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,837. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS. **NEWTON COLLEGE.**

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department for which both Day boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the Spring Term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPRINGFIELD,

FORDE PARK, NEWTON ABBOT, P.N.E.U.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 5–12, BOYS 5–9.

Principals - Dr. and Mrs. POCOCK.

Sound education and happy home life.

Every care and attention, good feeding. Climate very suitable for children from abroad.

Within easy reach of sea and bracing uplands of Dartmoor.

Fees.—From £25 per term.

Entire charge from £120 per annum.

NONINGTON, KENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A healthy village and parish situated in the heart of the rural district of Eastry. Climate dry and bracing. Average rainfall 28 to 29 in. Soil loam and chalk, subsoil chalk."

GIRLS. **BOYNE HOUSE SCHOOL,**

FREDVILLE PARK.

Principal - Miss M. C. C. HARDY.

(*Assisted by Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.*)

Premises.—The beautiful old Mansion of Fredville Park with Playing Fields, Gardens and Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give sound modern education under exceptionally favourable conditions. Development of character and manners specially attended to.

Nursery Wing with Nurse Matron and Under Nurses for very young children.

Indoor Racquet Court. Swimming Bath.

Resident Games Mistress.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£25 to £35 per term.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes and to seekers after genealogical clues. L. & N.E.R. & L.M. & S.R. Pop. 120,653.

BOYS. **BRACONDALE SCHOOL.**

Principal - **F. B. WILLIAMS** (Lond. Univ.).

Staff: **F. E. SCOTT, B.A.** (Lond.).
A. J. ANDREWS, B.Sc. (Lond.).
P. M. HOUGHTON, B.A. (Cantab.).
A. L. ALDRIDGE, Inter. **B.A.**

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools. Formation of Character regarded of prime importance. References.

Fees.—Termly, £25 to £30. Yearly, £100 to £120.

GIRLS. **EATON GRANGE.**

Principal - - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket Ball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for Pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

OSWESTRY.

A municipal borough and market town on the Great Western Railway and Cambrian Railway, situated amongst pleasant scenery 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. An important junction, and one of the keys to Wales. Pop. 9,991.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S PARK SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - {Miss WEVERMANN. {Miss BARKER.

Premises.—Specially built for school in outskirts of the town.

Course of Instruction.—Includes all that is required for a sound modern education combined with careful moral and physical culture.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Playing Field.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—23 guineas per term.

PARKGATE,

Cheshire. A sea-bathing resort on the estuary of the Dee, 13 miles north-west of Chester. Residental district within easy reach of Liverpool. Climate mild and equable. Dry subsoil—sand and sandstone.

GIRLS.

LEIGHTON.

Principals - { Miss RICHARDSON. { Miss RICHARDS.

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 19 acres, with four tennis courts, playing field, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Ancient and Modern History, English Language and Literature, French, German, Latin, Geography, Mathematics, Hygiene, Science, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Dressmaking, Theory of Music, Class Singing, Drill, Swimming, Gardening.

Special Features.—Music and Voice Production.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Tennis, Riding, Driving, Hockey, Lacrosse.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

RAMSGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Sunshine (1924), 1,773 hours.

[*See* p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

DUDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

GRANGE ROAD, WEST CLIFF.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal—

J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P. (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Situated 100 feet above sea level with fine sea views.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-Keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees.—16 to 20 guineas per term.

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water-supply soft and pure."

BOYS.

HILLSBROW,

REDSTONE HILL, near REDHILL.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—500 feet above sea-level in own grounds of 19 acres, ½ mile from Redhill.

There is a staff of University men, including the Rev. W. J. Perry, M.A., LL.D.

Exceptionally good health record. Matron is a trained nurse.

Special coaching in Games. Boy Scout Troop.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Prospectus and all particulars can be obtained from Headmaster. Telephone—Redhill 54.

REIGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation varies from 150 to 700 feet, the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand. The water is soft and of great purity. The death rate is about 11·0 per 1,000."

BOYS.

THE ROCK, Reigate Hill.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - C. F. HOLLAND, M.C., B.A. (Keble College, Oxford), late 1st/4th Glosters.

Mrs. HOLLAND.

Premises in own grounds, 500 feet above sea-level, with magnificent views.

Curriculum.—Based on requirements of Common Entrance Examinations to Public Schools.

Juniors are the special care of Mrs. Holland, who has had several years' teaching experience.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—From 30 guineas per term.

RHOS-ON-SEA, COLWYN BAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Rhos-on-Sea is a suburb of Colwyn Bay, which holds the record for more hours of sunshine than any Northern Health Resort. The winters are very mild, snow seldom falls and fogs are non-existent."

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA COLLEGE.

Principal - The Rev. BILTON LANGSTAFF, B.A., B.Sc., late Headmaster Thorne Grammar School, nr. Doncaster.

Premises.—Specially built for school, in own grounds with playing field. Tennis courts overlooking sea. Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Science Laboratory.

Senior School prepares for Universities, professions and commercial life.

Junior School prepares for Public Schools.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Langstaff.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-c'ass watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing and sunny. Extensive sands. Sunshine (1924), 1,529 hours.

[*See* p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

COLET HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—Lt.-Cmdr. G. E. C. BROWNE, R.N. (retired) (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Stand in spacious grounds on the sea-front. Sanatorium, Tennis Lawn.

Course of Instruction includes Scripture, Classics, Mathematics, French, English subjects, History, Geography. Special care given to Writing and Spelling.

Cricket Field, Gymnasium.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

ROSS-ON-WYE.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. *Aspect:* S.W. and W. *Soil:* Porous; red sandstone which dries very quickly. *Elevation:* 110 feet to 230 feet. *Climate:* Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations. Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months. Especially suitable to people from India and the Colonies who desire a mild climate. Pop. 4,665.

Sunshine (1924) 1,359 hours.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Anglo-Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(*Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542.*)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D. (*late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin*).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£85 to £100 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

RYDE, I. OF WIGHT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ryde is a pleasant quiet town built on the northern slopes of hills running down to the coast of the Solent. The climate is mild, if somewhat rainy in winter, and cool in summer." Sunshine (1924), 1,573 hours. [*See* p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

BARRINGTON GRANGE SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss EATON.

Premises.—Stand high in pretty garden, commanding a fine view of the Solent.

School Course includes: Religious Knowledge, English Language and Literature, History, Geography, French, Latin, German, Dancing, Riding, Mathematics, Botany and Nature Study, Music, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, Physical Culture. Golf, Tennis.

Special attention given to Music and Languages. Preparation for usual examinations.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per term.

SANDOWN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sandown is noted for large amount of sunshine, mild climate in winter, low rainfall, gene al healthiness, especially for children. Excellent centre for reaching lovely scenery. Sunshine (1924), 1,749 hours." [*See* p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

BRUNTSFIELD SCHOOL,

FOR GIRLS.

Overlooking Sea.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from the Colonies.

Principal:

Miss M. MITCHELL.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort.

[See p. cxii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, and THE LODGE (Junior House).

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen.
THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss AGNES BOOTH.
Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum.*—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to older pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises.*—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year.
Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.

BOYS. *Established* 1877.

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM.")

Principal—
W. H. KING, B.Sc.(Lond.), L.C.P., M.I.H.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.
Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.
Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self-control.
Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.
Recreation ground 5 acres. Home-grown Fruit and Vegetables.
Fees.—18 to 21 guineas per term.

SANDWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 3,200. 65 miles from London, 1½ miles from shore. Sea breezes usually strong and bracing from three points of the compass. Is a healthy old town with low death-rate. Sea shore sandy. Excellent and safe bathing."

STONAR HOUSE SCHOOL.

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS.

Principals—
Miss G. E. CROOK, J.P., N.F.U., M.I.H.
(Registered Teacher).
Miss I. C. BLACKWELL, I L.A.
(Registered Teacher).
"THE HEALTH SCHOOL."

An open-air country life combined with sound liberal education. Modern hygienic buildings standing in 5½ acres, ample and excellent school accommodation.
Curriculum includes Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, preparation for Public Exams., &c.
Speciality made of home life of children. Entire charge taken.
Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150 to 250 ft. The annual mean temp. is 51° F. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest." Sunshine (1924), 1,715 hours.

[See p. cxvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

UPPER CHINE,

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss DAMON.

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central Heating. Electric Light. Beautiful Gardens, Large Playing Field, 12 acres. Science Laboratory.
Aim.—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.
Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.
Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees.—40 to 48 guineas per term.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7–14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS IN THE

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Can be obtained on application TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,
12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. Southern Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a true tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." The prevailing winds are south and west, the Downs affording considerable protection from north and east. A quiet old-fashioned town and select resort. Elevation, 20 feet to 200 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf, two clubs, each with gentlemen's links (18 holes) and ladies' course. Tennis, Croquet, Fishing."

BOYS.

NEWLANDS,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(*Keble College, Oxford*),
Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(*Emmanuel College, Cambridge*),
With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8 14) for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.—Scripture, English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,

SEAFORD, SUSSEX.

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.

Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in 6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined. Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrangements certified perfect. Usual Curriculum. Religious Instruction part of regular teaching. Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning, not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room and Swimming Bath.

BOYS.

WEST CLIFFE PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

Principals { P. DAVIES (London University).
Mrs. P. DAVIES (South Kensington Art and Oxford Higher Local Certificates).

Premises.—Specially built, stand high within easy reach of the sea.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and Royal Navy. Numerous successes, including Scholarships. Thoroughness in work and physical fitness special features.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Physical training. Swedish Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE.

(Recognised.)

Principals { Miss A. PAINE, B.A.
Miss M. A. WITHERINGTON, M.A.

And large Residential Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Premises.—Specially designed, on Downs. Central heating, 5 acres grounds, Gymnasium, Sanatorium.

Curriculum.—Arranged to meet requirements of various examining syndicates. Particular stress laid on foundation of character and fitting for practical business and duties of life.

Games under trained specialists. Outdoor Skating Rink. *Fees.*—£25 to £37 10s. per term.

BOYS.

HILLTOP COURT.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - Rev. A. S. POSTANCE, M.A.
(formerly Classical Master at Et n).

Premises.—Specially designed for a school, standing in own grounds of 6 acres.

Aim.—To train boys to be manly, self-reliant and obedient. Development of character first consideration.

Individual coaching when required.

Staff of Oxford and Cambridge graduates in honours.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £50 per term.

BOYS.

ASHAMPSTEAD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - Mr. WINN JOHNSTONE-WILSON
(late Capt. Royal Sussex Regiment.)

Premises.—Stand in 9½ acres of ground overlooking Downs, 10 minutes from sea.

Aim.—To fit boys in every way for Public School. Character carefully studied. Careful grounding in all subjects.

Great attention given to games, in which the boys are carefully coached.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£45 16s. 8d. per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.

HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum. — Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Charmingly situated in the north-east corner of Warwickshire, 300 to 500 ft. above sea-level. The soil is sandy and porous, the atmosphere dry and bracing. The sanitation and water supply are excellent."

GIRLS.

THE SUTTON COLDFIELD COLLEGE,

Inveresk, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Principals - The MISSES BELL.

Premises stand in own grounds on rising ground, overlooking a charming park.

Aim.—To develop character and give as much attention to physical side as to mental.

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation and other examinations. Music and Languages receive special attention. Home life under careful supervision. Trained Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.
Fees from 93 guineas per annum.

SWANAGE

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage and excellent water. Pop. 7,112.

[*See* p. cxviii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

HILL CREST SCHOOL,
DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(*Honours Classics*).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7–14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.

Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where Parents live abroad.
Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

SWANLEY

(Kent). Southern Railway. 17¾ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

S. DAVID'S SCHOOL,
HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT.

Principal - - - - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a trained Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Net Ball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Fees.—60 to 75 guineas per annum.
Entire charge of pupils whose Parents are abroad.
Prospectus on application.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). **The Medical Officer of Health writes:**—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G.W. Rly.

BOYS.

TAUNTON SCHOOL.

Headmaster—H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.).

1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.
Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres, with additional playing-fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Laboratories, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, &c.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

Inclusive fees { Seniors—91½ guineas per annum. Juniors—66 guineas per annum.

TENTERDEN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Tenterden is a clean, well-ordered town, remarkably salubrious, 200 feet above sea-level. There is an effective system of drainage, good natural and artificial water supply. The town occupies an oblong plateau, numbers of the inhabitants are long lived."

BOYS. Phone: Tenterden 66

ASHETON SCHOOLS.

Boarders only. Senior and Junior Houses for 90 boys. Complete schooling from 6 to 18 years.

The Principal, Mr. H. F. F. Varley, F.C.S., F.R.G.S., is assisted by resident specialists in Languages, Science, subjects preparatory to Engineering, Commercial subjects, and sports. Many recent examination successes, including entrance to Eton, Rossall, Uppingham, &c. Highly recommended by authorities for efficiency and by parents for its excellent health record.

Entire charge. Fees from 25 guineas.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). 20½ miles from London. Southern Railway. On River Thames, 2½ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. **THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.**

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).
Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R.N., R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c. **Present Terms.—£140 per annum, including uniform.**

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Pop. 39,432.

{*See* p. cxx for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. **LAURISTON HALL.**

Principals - - { Miss K. VICCARS. Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS. **BEVERLEY LODGE.**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON. (Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils.

TOTNES.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Totnes is mild, with an average rainfall during the last ten years of about 40 inches. There are seldom more than occasional frosts until the end of January, and little snow."

BOYS. **KING EDWARD VI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**

(*Founded* 1553.)

Headmaster - F. G. HANKS, B.A.
(*Lond. Hons. Modern Languages.*)

Premises.—Include School Hall Science Lecture Room, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory, Workshop, Gymnasium.

School Course.—Includes Languages and Literary Training, Scientific Training in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics; Course of Manual Instruction, Drawing, Painting; Physical Drill, Swimming and Games. Excellent Boarding Accommodation. Two Houses.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Cricket, Football, Rifle Shooting, Bathing Place.

Fees.—15 to 17 guineas per term.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Sunshine (1924), 1,596 hours."

BOYS. **ROSE HILL SCHOOL,**

Principals { Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A. Miss M. B. SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—£35 per term.

UXBRIDGE,

Middlesex. Market town, 15 miles from London, accessible by rail, tram and bus. In the midst of a healthy, romantic and charming locality. Excellent water-supply, good drainage. Uxbridge Common 200 feet above sea level. Three golf links within easy reach.

GIRLS. **THE ELMS,**

CORNWALL ROAD, UXBRIDGE.
HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

Principals—
Miss CROPPER, LL.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.
(*National Register of Teachers*).
Miss TOMLINSON
(*Trained Nurse*).

Premises.—In own grounds, with playing field adjoining.

Curriculum.—English Subjects, Drawing, Languages, Music, Singing, Dancing, Eurhythmics, Kindergarten, Games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—75 to 100 guineas per annum.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. Southern Rly. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing.

BOYS.

UPTON SCHOOL,

RIPPLE VALE.

Principal - - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.

Grounds.—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.

Aim.—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Swimming, Drill, Shooting.

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—120 guineas.

WATFORD

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 17¼ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." A market-town which has during recent years developed into a prosperous and populous town, the largest in the county, with excellent facilities of all kinds. Pop. 49,439.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.).

Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

GIRLS.

THE GROVE.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss HARMAN.

This well-known stately mansion, surrounded by hundreds of acres of parkland and woods, commands a wonderful panoramic view.

Central heating, electric light.

Graduate staff. Excellent examination results.

Every facility for games—Golf, Riding.

Entire charge taken and happy holidays arranged. Army and I.C.S. references.

Fees, including Dancing Drill, Domestic Science and all sundries.—40 guineas per term.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 5,096.

[*See* p. cxix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ETHANDENE.

FOR GIRLS.

Principals—

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Include well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.

Physical Training on Swedish system. Games taught by trained Mistress. Sea-bathing, swimming. Riding.

GIRLS.

ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,

SEA ROAD, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Principals { Miss E. M. MARTIN, B.Sc.
Miss B. M. SIMMS, L.R.A.M.

assisted by fully-qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises consist of three detached houses in own grounds, facing sea. Gymnasium, Playing field.

Curriculum includes usual English subjects, French German, Latin, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill.

Music and French special features. Preparation for usual examinations. Many successes.

Fees—40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

LEDGE POINT,

WESTGATE-ON-SEA.

Principal - Miss H. C. BECKINGHAM.

(*Formerly second mistress of Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough*).

This school stands in its own grounds of two acres and occupies the finest and highest position on the sea front.

Climate specially recommended for children. Good general education and careful training. Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball, Riding, Bathing.

RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

Entire charge can be taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Favoured with a dry subsoil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children." A Somerset holiday resort and watering-place, with ample opportunities for marine excursions; its piers are among its chief attractions. Spacious asphalted promenade, protected by sea wall, extends for two miles. Sunshine (1924), 1,364 hours. Pop. 31,653.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—
LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built, with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

Large Cadet Hall. Covered Cricket Pitch. Professional Coaching during winter.

BOYS.

CLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. WOODHOUSE, M.A.
(*Late Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxon.*)

Premises.—Close to sea. Well-equipped Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Science Laboratory, Electric Light, Sports Field of 10 acres, adjoining Golf Links.

Preparation for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools. Two Close Scholarships for Canford School.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—90 to 100 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises.—Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home. Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations. Excellent advantage for Music.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Guides.

Moderate and inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

WEST KIRBY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Cheshire 12 miles from Liverpool. Elevation, 280 feet. Aspect, S.W. Climate mild. Entirely residential in character. No fog. Dry subsoil, sand and sandstone."

BOYS.

CALDAY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(*Founded* 1636.)
Headmaster—
R. T. B. GLASSPOOL, M.C., M.A.
(Magdalene Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—Stand in 16 acres of grounds, with Science Laboratories, Workshop and Gymnasium.

Aim.—To provide sound general education for boys 8–18.

Particular attention paid to health and formation of character.

Advanced work in Classics, Modern Studies, and Mathematics and Science.

Cadet Corps. Scout Troop. Good playing fields. Open-air Swimming Bath.

Fees.—£28 15s. per term.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,681.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.
Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified Mistresses proficient in *English, Music, Art,* and *Foreign Languages.*

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WHITBY,

Yorkshire. Climate bracing. Modern water supply, good drainage. East side, sandstone and shale. West side, boulder clay and glacial gravel. Although promenade faces north the town is open to south, this being sheltered.

GIRLS.

HILDATHORPE COLLEGE.

Principals—
Mrs. A. E. CAITHNESS, B.A.

Miss M. SHEGOG, N.P.U.

Boarding and Day School for girls in a healthy, bracing situation, two minutes from the sea and within sight of the moors.

Preparation for Cambridge School Certificate, Associated Board and Royal Drawing Society Examinations.

Tennis and Bathing in Summer, Net Ball in Winter.

Fees.—£23 to £25 per term.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Windermere is one of the most beautiful spots in England. Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Coniston Slate and Flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below. It has a good and abundant water-supply of a soft character, and is well drained, and an up-to-date sewage disposal scheme has just been completed." Rainfall average 68 inches per year. Sunshine average 3½ hours daily.

[*See* p. cx for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL,

BROWHEAD, WINDERMERE.

The St. Anne's High School, a private boarding school for girls, recognised by the Board of Education, has been removed from St. Annes-on-the-Sea to the above address.

The new premises are spacious, they stand in an elevated position within 60 acres of private grounds.

Principals - { S. HELEN LEIGH. / EDITH M. MORRISON, M.A.

PREPARATORY HOUSE

(For girls under 12 years of age),

ELLERAY, WINDERMERE.

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."

Principals—

J. M. MUNRO.

Rev. W. L. B. GOODWIN, B.A. Lth.

Premises.—Modern, detached, central heating, electric light.

Aim.—Formation of character, inculcate an upright and manly spirit, develop a well-balanced individuality and induce habits of independent work and cheerful co-operation with others.

Preparation for Public Schools, Universities, Professional and Commercial life.

Physical exercises and games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 48,848.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1924), 1,759 hours. Pop. 35,224. A select seaside resort, residential town, and winter haven for invalids, Worthing is advantageously placed in the wide bay which sweeps away east of Selsey Bill and terminates, beyond Brighton, in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. Divided into two parts, each is served by a railway station, West Worthing being the most modern residential quarter.

[*See* p. cxxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - - { Miss FISHER. / Miss MORTER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of Pupils where parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

ST. BEDE'S SCHOOL,

SOUTHEY ROAD, WORTHING.

Principal—

Miss L. E. HANCOCK, B.A.

(Girton College, Camb.).

Premises.—Detached, with garden, near sea.

Work of the School.—On High School system combined with special individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—75 to 100 guineas per annum.

"WHERE TO STAY"

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED INDEX-DIRECTORY

TO

WHITAKER'S HOLIDAY GUIDE.

				PAGE
LOCAL GUIDES.	Cheltenham	Spa Manager	(Dept. W.A.) Cheltenham Spa	cvii
	Droitwich	J. H. Hollyer	27, Corbett Estate Offices	clx
	Harrogate	F. J. C. Broome	99, Royal Baths, Harrogate	cxi
	Leamington	W. J. Leist	(Dept. W.A.) Royal Pump Rooms and Bath	cxii
	Worthing		16, Municipal Offices	cxxi
HYDRO	Matlock	Rockside Hydro	Managers	cxv
HOTELS (Licensed).	Burnham	Royal Clarence Hotel	G. H. Prnen	cvii
	Cambridge	University Arms Hotel	M. D. Bradford	cvii
	Canterbury	Royal Fountain Hotel	F. Large	cvii
	Clacton-on-Sea	Grand Hotel	F. F. Corrigan	cvii
	Crieff	Drummond Arms Hotel	Bruce W. Reily	cviii
	Dartmoor	Two Bridges Hotel	Manager	cviii
	Dulverton	Lamb Hotel	F. C. Stanbury	clx
	English Lakes	Nothay Hotel (Grasmere)	Tom Scott	cx
	English Lakes	Prince of Wales Lake Hotel (Grasmere)	Tom Scott	cx
	Exmouth	Royal Beacon Hotel	A. W. Bradshaw	cx
	Felixstowe	Grand Hotel	Resident Proprietor	cxi
	Malvern	Foley Arms Hotel	Proprietress	cxiv
	Mullion	Mullion Cove Hotel	Manageress	cxv
	Mundesley	Grand Hotel	Proprietor	cxv
	Oban	Great Western Hotel	Alex. M'Gregor	cxv
	Perth	Station Hotel		cxx
	Ripon	Unicorn Hotel	G. Smith	cxxi
	Ryde	Royal Esplanade Hotel	Frank Band	cxxi
	St. Anne's	Grand Hotel	K. Holloway	cxxi
	Seaton	Royal Clarence Hotel	A. F. Goddard	cxvii
	Teignmouth	Beach Hotel	Mrs. J. E. Stevens	cxiv
HOTELS (Unlicensed).	Bognor	Rock Gardens Hotel	F. Pullin	cvi
	Edinburgh	The Queen Hotel	J. W. and J. M. Gunn	clx
	English Lakes	Dale Lodge Hotel (Grasmere)	Tom Scott	cx
	Hastings	Metropole Residential Hotel	Mr. and Mrs. Gildersleeve	cxii
	Lowestoft	Esplanade Hotel	Mr. and Mrs. Jenner	cxiii
	Newquay	Tolcarne	Graham Farmer	cx
	St. Ives	Chy-an-drea Hotel	Mrs. F. C. Wheeler	cxvii
	Shortlands	Shortlands House Hotel	Kennedy Bateman	cxviii
	Teignmouth	"Marina" Residential Hotel	E. W. Parsons	cxix
	Torquay	"Rosetor" and "Erin Hall"	Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brookman	cxx
	Torquay	Touraine Hotel	Donne Marshall	cxx
	Torquay	Bungalow Hotel	Manager	cxx
	Torquay	Hotel Windermere	Miss C. J. Hayes	cxx
	Worthing	Percival's Hotel		cxxi
PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	Barmouth	Hendre Hall	Mrs. Williams	cv
	Bath	52, Pulteney Street	Mrs. Lawrence	cv
	Clevedon	Stancliff Boarding House	Mr. and Mrs. F. Jefferies	cviii
	Droitwich	Ayrshire House	Miss Reilly	clx
	Edinburgh	West End Boarding Establishment	59, Manor Place, Mrs. Wilson	clx
	English Lakes	Baldry's Moss Grove Hotel (Grasmere)	Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Baldry	cx
	Folkestone	The Albany Private Hotel	Mrs. McPherson	cxi
	Gorleston	St. Edmund's	Manageress	cxi
	Harrogate	Langham	Mrs. Hornsby	cxi
	Ilfracombe	St. Petroc Private Hotel	J. Chandler	cxii
	Leamington	Beauchamp Lodge	Proprietress	cxii
	Looe	Headland Private Hotel	Proprietors	cxiii
	Lowestoft	The Cliffe Private Hotel	Mrs. Neeves	cxiii
	Malvern	Hardwicke Private Hotel	H. Wilson	cxiv
	Rhyl	Plasterion Private Hotel	Miss W. Mitchell	cxvi
	Southsea	Carlton House Private Hotel		cxviii
	Swanage	"Highcliffe"	Mrs. Hooke	cxviii

"WHERE TO STAY" (*continued*).

				PAGE
PRIVATE HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES.	Teignmouth	"Bella Vista" Private Hotel	Mrs. A. Hick	cxix
	Teignmouth	Clifton Private Hotel	J. W. Nutman	cxix
	Teignmouth	East Cliff Private Hotel	J. Morrish	cxix
	Torquay	Beacon House and Marsden Lodge	Mrs. Coombes Crossley	cxx
	Torquay	Sheridan House	Mrs. Murrells	cxx
	Torquay	Senlac Private Hotel	M. H. Kingston	cxx
	Winchester	Chernocke Private Hotel	Gilbert Ludford	cxix
	Worthing	Eardley House Private Hotel	Proprietress	cxxi
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.	Aldershot	Thomas White & Co., Ltd.	Aldershot	cv
	Bath	Fortt, Hatt & Billings, F.A.I.	3, Burton Street	cv
	Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	84, High Street	cv
	Bexhill	Staines & Co.	28, Devonshire Road	cv
	Bexhill	Ernest Sheather, F.A.I.	14, St. Leonards Road	cv
	Bideford	R. Dymond & Son	Bideford	cvi
	Boscombe	Godwin, Pratt & Rea	126, Christchurch Road	cvi
	Broadstairs	Corkett, Henderson & Co.	Station Gates	cvi
	Clacton-on-Sea	Edwin J. Gilders & Co.	Clacton-on-Sea	cvii
	Clevedon	W. Jefferiss Jones	73, Hill Road	cviii
	Derby	D. Page & Sons	33, Wardwick	cix
	English Lakes	J. C. Trubshaw	Holly Hill, Windermere	cx
	Exeter	John Wilson, Son & Coombe	Cathedral Yard	cx
	Exmouth	Lewis & Son	4 and 5, Rolle Street	cx
	Frinton-on-Sea	Gilbert, Boyce & Roberts	Connaught Avenue	cxi
	Gloucester	Bruton, Knowles & Co.	Albion Chambers	cxi
	Hastings and St. Leonards	F. Tanton, F.A.I.	16, Grand Parade	cxii
	Leamington Spa	Fayerman & Co.	37, The Parade	cxii
	Littlehampton	T. Crunden F.A.I.	Littlehampton	cxii
	Lymington	Lewis & Badcock	91 and 92, High Street	cxiii
	Malvern	Lear & Son, F.A.I.	Malvern	cxiv
	Malvern	J. B. Harper & Sons	Malvern	cxiv
	Margate	Scarlett & Goldsack	5, Cecil Square	cxiv
	Minehead	C. F. J. Richardson	17, The Avenue	cxv
	Plymouth	Elliott, Ellis & Bowden, F.S.I.	Wilts & Dorset Bank Chambers	cxvi
	Ramsgate	Scarlett & Goldsack	36, High Street	cxvi
	St. Anne's	Clegg & Company	28, The Square	cxvi
	Sandown, I.W.	W. A. Wheeler	Beechfield Road	cxvii
	Shanklin	Bull & Porter	Shanklin	cxvii
	Southampton	Waller & King, F.A.I.	17, Above Bar	cxviii
	Swanage	Woodford, White & Howell	Swanage House Agency	cxviii
	Teignmouth	R. Frost & Son, F.A.I.	5, Regent Street	cxix
	Tonbridge	Ernest Sanderson	174, High Street	cxix
	Torquay	Cox & Son, F.A.I.	8, Strand	cxx
	Torquay	Smith & Son, F.A.I.	5, Strand	cxx
	Westgate	Rogers, Chapman & Thomas	The Estate Offices	cxix
	Worthing	Patching & Co.	Chapel Road	cxxi
MOTOR GARAGES.	Exeter	W. Shepherd & Son	Longbrook Street	cx
	Llandudno	Deacon's Garage	Llandudno	cxiii
NURSING HOMES.	Harrogate	Clovelly Nursing Home	Miss Bewsher	cxi
	Highgate	Cholmeley Park	Miss Vergette	cxii
	Malvern	Fairholme Nursing Home	Miss Taylor	cxiv
GENERAL.	Malvern	W. & J. Burrow, Ltd.	Wine Merchants	cxiv
	Sevenoaks	S. Young & Son	House Furnishers	cxvii
	Sherborne	Carter & Co.	Grocers, &c.	cxvii
	Swanage	T. J. Wilkes	Chemist	cxviii

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE FOR 1926

(25s. net)

May be ordered through any Bookseller or direct from the Publishers (postage 9d. extra.)

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4

ALDERSHOT,

HANTS. U.D.C. Southern Railway. 35 miles from London. Pop. 35,175. Climate—Bracing. Soil—Sandy. Golf (18 holes). Hunting. Fishing. Boating.

HOUSE AGENTS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, Valuers for Probate, Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Military Tailors, Outfitters, and Bootmakers. Field service equipments of all descriptions complete. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 36.

BARMOUTH,

MERIONETHSHIRE. U.D.C. G.W. Railway. Pop. 3,559. 234 miles from London on the river Mawddach at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. Air is bracing. Town sheltered from north and east. Seaport and fashionable watering place. Winter is mild. Golf Links (18 holes). Excellent touring centre.

HENDRE HALL AND WAYSIDE HOTELS. High-class Private Hotels and Board Residence. Beautiful grounds overlooking Bay. Separate Tables.
PROPRIETRESS.

BATH,

SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,648. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. **Elevation**—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level. **Neighbourhood**—Woodland, hills and diversified country. **Climate**—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. **Sunshine** (1924), 1,374 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. **Baths**—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. **Mineral Waters**—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archæological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin. [*See* p. lxxvi for SCHOOLS.

52, PULTENEY STREET,
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

On level and close to Baths, Pump Room, and all Places of Amusement.
HOME COMFORTS. SMOKE ROOM.
Convenient for Sham Castle Golf Links.
Telephone, 429. Mrs. LAWRENCE, Proprietress.

"HOUSES AND ESTATES." FORTT, HATT, & BILLINGS, F.A.I., Auctioneers and Estate Agents. Special list on application. Offices, 3, Burton Street. Telephone, 1488 (2 lines).

BEDFORD,

C.B. Pop. 39,783. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes).
[*See* p. lxxvii for SCHOOLS.

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. W. and H. PEACOCK, 10, Lime St., Bedford. (Telephone, No. 115.) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, views and photos of Town and Schools. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime St. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 20,363. Southern Railway. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, invigorating. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. **Excursions**—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles. Sunshine (1924), 1,789 hours.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. [*See* p. lxxviii and lxxix for SCHOOLS.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 349 and Cooden 15.

HOUSE AGENT,
ERNEST SHEATHER, F.A.I.,
14, St. Leonards Road.
The only Estate Agent a native of the Town.
Telephone, 351. Over 30 years' experience.

BIDEFORD, DEVON. M.B. Pop. 9,125. Southern Railway, 220 miles from London. 42 miles from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the River Torridge. The centre of Kingsley's country in the midst of beautiful scenery. The town is in two portions, united by a bridge of 24 arches. [*See* p. lxxix for SCHOOLS.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. R. DYMOND & SON, Motor and Carriage Proprietors. Telephone, 25. Established 1871.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town. Sunshine (1924), 1,752 hours.

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL. First class. Unrivalled position, facing Sea and Private Lawns. Close West End Bandstand. Beautifully appointed Dining, Smoking Rooms and Lounge. 40 Bedrooms. Appointed A.A. Garage 'Phone, Bognor 500 (2 lines). Telegrams, "Gardens, Bognor." F. PULLIN, Resident Proprietor.

BOSCOMBE, HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA, Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 506, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS. C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107¼ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, equable temperature. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Soil—Sand and gravel. Beach—Sandy, no currents. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. 2 Golf links (18 holes). 3 large Parks. Good educational facilities. [*See* p. lxxx for SCHOOLS.

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX. Pop. 142,427. Means of access—Southern Railway. 51 miles from London. Elevation, 26 to 462 feet. Aspect—South. Sunshine (1924), 1,662 hours. Soil—Chalk. Front—4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train service, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; 6 golf links (18 holes); harriers, foxhounds, county cricket ground, numerous parks and recreation grounds, boating, fishing, Royal Pavilion, once a Royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries. [*See* p. lxxx for SCHOOLS.

FREE INFORMATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IN WANT OF A SCHOOL.

Please State

For Boy or Girl..... Age .....
Locality Preferred .....
Climate Desired .....
Special Requirements .....
Range of Fees .....

£40—£45. £50—75. £100 and upwards.

For copy of List specially marked for applicant, Prospectus of any Schools, and any information, write—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BROADSTAIRS,

KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. Location—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. Elevation—About 150 ft. Neighbourhood—High cliffs. Aspect—South-east. Climate—Dry, bracing. Sunshine (1924), 1,752 hours. Soil—Chalk. Front—Promenade on top of cliff; ornamental gardens. Beach—Sands. A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists; bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year.

[See p. lxxxi for SCHOOLS.

Auctioneers, Land and House Agents.
REGISTER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND LAND.
Map of District.

COCKETT, HENDERSON & CO.,

Station Gates, Broadstairs. 'Phone, 164.
London Address: 100, Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA,

SOMERSET, G.W. Railway. 146¼ miles from London. A growing watering-place on the Bristol Channel. Fine stretch of Sands and Esplanade. Bowls, boating, bathing. Golf Links (18 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Centrally situated on Promenade. Facing Sea. Listed Hotel to R.A.C. and M.U. 'Bus meets trains. Motor on hire. Garage. 'Phone, 97.
G. H. PRUEN, Proprietor.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Elevation—33 feet above sea level. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. The famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf 18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c.

[See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.

The Premier Hotel of Cambridge.

UNRIVALLED POSITION. CLOSE TO THE COLLEGES.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. PRIVATE SUITES. FINEST CUISINE. NIGHT PORTER
GARAGE. CARS ON HIRE.

Office Telephone, 57. Visitors' Telephone, 338. **M. D. BRADFORD.** *Proprietor.*

CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,738. Southern Railway. 55 miles from London. Aspect—S.W. Climate—Mild and dry. Water Supply—Constant and pure. Soil—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest.

[See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

A.A. THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Close to Cathedral and both Stations.

Re-organised and under New Proprietorship. **FREE GARAGE.**
Telephone, 185.
F. C. LARGE, *Proprietor.*

CHELTENHAM,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 48,444. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, much frequented by Anglo-Indians. Sunshine (1924), 1,342 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating.

[See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND HOLIDAY RESORT.

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Medical Baths completely equipped and under expert medical supervision. Delightful surroundings. Recognised centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Thés Dansants, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Croquet. Many excellent Hotels, Licensed and Unlicensed. All particulars— T. ALLAN-BURNS, SPA MANAGER (Dept. W.A.), Cheltenham Spa.

CLACTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 7,049. L. & N.E Railway. 70 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Dry, bracing. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Front**—Sea wall promenade and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. **Beach**—Sands. Golf Links (9 holes). Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents. **Sunshine** (1924), 1,695 hours.

[*See* p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF. Facing South and Sea. The Leading Hotel. Ball-room and Tennis Court. Within easy distance of Golf Links. Station and Pier. Good sea fishing. 140 rooms. Lift. Garage.
Telegrams, "Grand." Telephone, No. 86.
Manager, F. F. CORRIGAN.

FOR HOUSES, LAND AND BUSINESS PREMISES,
Apply **EDWIN J. GILDERS & CO.**
Established 1887, Clacton-on-Sea.
Valuations for Mortgage, Insurances, Probate, &c.
'Phone, Clacton-on-Sea, 92.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,726. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. **Elevation**—To 300 feet. **Aspect**—S. & W. **Climate**—Mild and bracing according to situation. **Soil**—Light and porous. **Pier**—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering place. Golf Links (18 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing High, in own Grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management.
MR. and MRS. F. JEFFERIES.
Phone, 4. Telegrams: "Stancliff, Clevedon."

ESTATE AND HOUSE AGENT.
W. JEFFERISS JONES, Auctioneer, Valuer, and Estate Agent, 73, Hill Road, Clevedon. Property Lists Free. Telephone, No. 19.

CRIEFF,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 6,445. **Means of Access**—By Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow. **Location**—In the Valley of Strathearn, on the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. **Climate**—Bracing; clear air; freedom from fog. A quiet health resort. 2 golf links.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL. Situated on the Great North Road *via* Sma Glen to Pass of Killiecrankie and Inverness and 9 miles from famous Gleneagles Golf Courses. Renowned for Cuisine, Service and Comfort. Private Garage adjoining Hotel. First-class Cars for Hire. Appointed to R.A.C. and R.S.A.C., A.A. and M.U. Telegrams: "Premier, Crieff."
BRUCE W. KELLY, Proprietor.

DARTMOOR,

DEVON. An extensive upland tract from Brent to Okehampton, 22 miles long, 20 miles broad. **Area**—about 140,000 acres. Okehampton, Moretonhampstead, Tavistock, and Ivybridge indicate the four corners, and the G.W. Rly. runs up to Princetown. Two Bridges, 1½ miles from Princetown, is a good spot to begin or end a tramp on the moor. The higher portions of Dartmoor are bleak, wild, and rugged, huge masses of granite culminating in fantastic peaks called tors, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. Hay Tor is one of the principal. Amongst the numerous places of interest are:—Cranmere Pool, the source of the rivers Tavy, Dart, Taw, and Teign; Widdecombe, with its perpendicular church and famous fair; Fingle Bridge, one of the most beautiful spots; Postbridge, with its original Clapper Bridge. There are numerous British antiquities on Dartmoor, consisting of maenhirs, or long stones, circles and clam (or stone slab) bridges.

TWO BRIDGES HOTEL.
NEAR PRINCETOWN.
Centre of the Moor. 1,100 feet above sea level.
HUNTING. **FISHING.**
EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR. REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.
Telephone, Princetown 6. MODERATE TARIFF.
Telegrams, "Two Bridges, Princetown."
Apply **MANAGER.**

DERBY, L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 129,836. 127 miles from London. Good tourist centre for Peak district. The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular Architecture and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary is a good specimen of Pugin's work.

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, TENANT RIGHT, PROBATE, HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUERS.
D. PAGE & SONS, Auction Offices and Property Sale Room, 33, Wardwick, Derby.

DROITWICH, WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,588. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles from Birmingham. **Climate**—Mild. **Neighbourhood**—Undulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

DROITWICH (Worcestershire), THE BRINE BATHS SPA. Highly recommended by medical profession, summer and winter, for rheumatism, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, neuritis, &c. Treatments include Nauheim Baths and Aeration Baths. Good Hotels. Daily Music. 18-Hole Golf Course. Hunting. Booklet free. J. H. HOLLYER, 27, Corbett Estate Offices.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Establishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett Avenue. About 300 yards from St. Andrew's Baths. Corridors heated during winter. Electric Light and Gas-fires in bedrooms. Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress. Nat. Tel., 37.

DULVERTON, SOMERSETSHIRE. A picturesque town on the borders of Somerset and Devon at the head of the romantic ways through the beautiful valleys of the Exe and Barle, the southern gate of Exmoor, one of the best travel centres in the Exmoor borderlands.

LAMB HOTEL. One of the prettiest spots in Somerset. Centre for Hunting and Fishing Hunters and Hacks can be hired day, week or season. Carriages, open and closed. Austin 20 h.p. cars. Garage. Bill iards. Electric Light. For terms apply—
Telephone, 9. Telegrams, "Stanbury." PROPRIETOR.

EASTBOURNE, SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 62,030. Southern Railway, 62 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild, invigorating. Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and Downs. **Sunshine (1924), 1,778 hours. Water Supply**—Constant. **Soil**—Mostly chalk or sandstone. **Front**—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea wall. **Pier**—1,000 feet; pavilion. **Beach**—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering place and residential town (within 1¼ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens conduce to the healthiness of the town. Devonshire Park (11 acres), favourite centre for music and sports, contains theatre, concert garden, cricket ground, tennis courts, skating rink, and large swimming bath; the illuminated fetes and athletic sports are great attractions. Beachy Head (3 miles to summit), magnificent sea views and inland panorama. 3 golf links (18 holes), hunting, boating, fishing, angling.

[*See* pp. lxxxiv and lxxxv for SCHOOLS.

EDINBURGH. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Edinburgh possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott. Besides the Castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott's Monument and John Knox's House are many historic buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University.

THE QUEEN HOTEL. St. Colme Street. First-class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies most central position. Electric Elevator. Electric Light. Terms moderate. Personal management. Telephone, C. 2087.
J. W. and J. M. GUNN, Proprietors.

WEST END BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. Near Railway Stations. Separate Tables. Smoking Room. New Proprietress.
Mrs. WILSON,
59, Manor Place.
Telegrams and Telephone, } Central 7592 Edinburgh.

ENGLISH LAKES.

THE English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday seekers; it is rich in literary and historical associations, affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers and seas; is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty spots.

[*See* p. cii for SCHOOLS.

GRASMERE. The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses. The lake is 1¼ miles long by ¾ mile wide. The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres. Means of Access—By coach from Ambleside, &c., in connection with lake steamer. Places of Interest—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb. Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trail and fell races).

ROTHAY HOTEL. UNIQUE LAKELAND HOTEL. Tel., 6 Grasmere. Tel.: "Rothay, Grasmere."

PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL. The only Hotel situated near the Lake. Tel., 4 Grasmere. Tel.: "Prince, Grasmere."

DALE LODGE HOTEL. Tel., 20. Telegrams: "Dale Lodge, Grasmere." R.A.C. & A.A. Supplies from Home Farm. TOM SCOTT, Proprietor.

ENGLISH LAKES. Baldry's "Moss Grove." First-class Private Hotel. Old Established. Excellent Catering. Splendid centre for Climbing, Coaching, Boating, and Fishing. Coaches to all parts of the Lake District. Telegrams, "Moss Grove, Grasmere." Tel. 51. Proprietors, MR. & MRS. E. H. BALDRY.

WINDERMERE, WESTMORLAND. Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name. Means of Access—L.M.& S. Railway; by steamer from Lakeside; Furness Railway. From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen. Golf Links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating.

J. C. TRUBSHAW, HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, Holly Hill. Best furnished houses in Lake District to let. Extensive Selection Residential property for sale. Building land for sale. State requirements. Lists free. Telegrams, "Trubshaw." Telephone, 127.

EXETER, DEVON. Pop. 62,000. Southern Railway and G.W. Railway. 171 miles from London. Location—On east bank of the Exe. Elevation—From 26 to 435 feet above sea level. Soil—Red sandstone. Sunshine (1924), 1,547 hours. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Golf Links (18 holes).

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, and Valuers for Probate or Transfer, Complete House Furnishers, Decorators, Antique Dealers, Carpet Warehousemen, Furniture Removers and Warehousemen, Undertakers, &c. Telephone 111.

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1813.

EXMOUTH, DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. Southern Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. Elevation—Sea level to 500 feet. Neighbourhood—Moorland. Climate—Mild. Water Supply—Constant, soft. Soil—Gravel subsoil. Sunshine (1924), 1,536 hours. A pleasantly-situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe. Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls.

ROYAL BEACON HOTEL. Fully Licensed. The oldest-established Family Hotel. Unrivalled position, commanding extensive views of Land and Sea. Near Golf Links, Tennis Courts, &c. Proprietor, A. W. BRADSHAW. Telegrams, "Beacon Hotel, Exmouth." Telephone, 41.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES at low rentals. CREWS & SON, 4 and 6, Rolle Street, House Agents, Auctioneers, Furnishers, Undertakers, Valuers, &c. Free list of all properties, from Cottages to Mansions. Household Removals. Estimates Free.

FELIXSTOWE,

SUFFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 11,655. Means of Access—L. & N. E. Railway; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent *via* Harwich. Location—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich. Aspect—South. Climate—Bracing; mild autumn and winter. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. 2 golf links (18 holes). Boating, fishing. Sunshine (1924), 1,759 hours.

GRAND HOTEL. Ideal situation. Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea. High-class English cuisine. "A most comfortable Hotel." Illustrated tariff. 'Phone, 84. Telegrams "Grand, Felixstowe." RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.

FOLKESTONE,

KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 37,571. Southern Railway. 70 miles from London. Climate—Dry, equable. Sunshine (1924), 1,700 hours. Soil—Greensand. Fashionable, select resort, excellent railway facilities. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, race course, East Kent Hunt, polo. [*See* p. lxxxvi for SCHOOLS.

THE ALBANY, 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent. Facing Sea and Lawns. Redecorated throughout Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 541 (2 lines). Proprietress, Mrs. McPHERSON.

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. Pop. 3,037. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. 4 miles N.E. of Clacton. Aspect—S.S.E. Front—Green sward 1½ miles long, 900 feet wide. Fashionable, select watering place. Bathing, boating, fishing. Golf links, (18 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Main Offices, Garage Buildings, Connaught Avenue. Telephone, 147 Frinton. And at 49, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

GLOUCESTER,

Cathedral city. Pop. 51,330. Means of Access—L. M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 907 (two lines). Illustrated Register, price 1*s*.

GORLESTON,

NORFOLK. Pop. 17,981. Midland and G.N. Joint Railways. 124 miles from London. A modernised, quiet, select watering place connected with Yarmouth by rail and tram.

ST. EDMUND'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Best position on cliffs, facing sea. One minute from Beach and Pier. Near Tennis Lawns and Golf Links. Separate Tables. Lounge and Drawing Room. Telephone 119. Tariff on application. MANAGERESS.

HARROGATE,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,938. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Location—200 miles from London; 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York. Elevation—320 to 620 feet. Climate—bracing, dry, clear air. Sunshine (1924), 1,255 hours. Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale. Baths—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health seekers and visitors.

[*See* p. lxxxvii for SCHOOLS.

HARROGATE.

The BRITISH Spa that outrivals the Foreign Resort.
An IDEAL HOLIDAY Resort also.
Free Guide Book, etc., from—
F. J. C. BROOME, Dept. 99, Harrogate.

LANGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL. Overlooking Valley Gardens and one minute from Pump Room and Baths. Golf 10 minutes. Special diet for guests undertaking cure if desired. Separate Tables. Terms 3 to 4 guineas. Telephone 347. Proprietress, Mrs. HORNSBY.

CLOVELLY NURSING HOME, Clarence Drive, Harrogate. Telephone, 71. Telegrams, "Treatment, Harrogate." Rest Cure, Convalescent, Medical, and Surgical Patients received in the Home. Modern Operating Room. Resident Masseuse. Home for Private Patients.
Lady Superintendent—Miss BEWSHER.

HASTINGS & ST. LEONARDS,

SUSSEX. C.B Pop. 66,496. **Means of Access**—Southern Railway. **Elevation**—20 to 600 feet. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Sea-front under overhanging cliffs, mild; hillsides and cliff tops more bracing: valleys running inland sheltered and warm.

Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,719 hours.

[*See* p. xcvi for SCHOOLS.

METROPOLE.
RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Sheltered position on sea front. Central for Golf, Station, and Amusements.
DANCE ROOM. LOUNGE. BILLIARDS. GARAGE.
Moderate terms. 70 rooms.
Telegrams, "METROPOLE, HASTINGS." Proprietors.
Telephone, 540. Passenger Lift all floors. Mr. & Mrs. GILDERSLEEVE.

HOUSE AGENT. F. TANTON, F.A.I. Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent, 16, Grand Parade. Sale Rooms. Tele., 709.

HIGHGATE.

One of the healthiest northern suburbs of London. 4½ miles from the City. Noted for its pure bracing air. Highgate Woods and Hampstead Heath afford ample facilities for recreation.

CHOLMELEY PARK NURSING HOME, Highgate, N.6. Medical, Surgical, Rest Cure, and Permanent Patients received. Massage and Radiant Heat. Over an acre of grounds. Telephone, "Mount View" 2967. MISS GERTRUDE VERGETTE, S.R.N.

ILFRACOMBE,

DEVON. Pop. 11,779. Southern and G.W. Railways. 226 miles from London. Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys and hillsides at various heights. Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling: hunting.

[*See* p. lxxviii for SCHOOLS.

"ST. PETROC" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torrs Walks. Three minutes Parade and Pavilion. 40 Bedrooms. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Garage. Telephone 119. J. CHADDER, Proprietor.

LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE. Pop. 28,946 L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 97 miles from London. A high-class residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment. Saline and chalybeate waters. Sunshine (1924), 1,268 hours.

WHY NOT LEAMINGTON SPA THIS YEAR? Glorious Shakespeare Country. Bands, Boating, Golf, Tennis. Fine Pump Room and Baths. Send for Handbook free—W. J. LEIST, Spa Manager, Dept. W.A., Royal Pump Room and Baths.

BEAUCHAMP LODGE PRIVATE HOTEL, Beauchamp Avenue. Southern position. Large comfortable rooms. Separate liberal tables. Electric light. Moderate terms. Garage. For terms apply— PROPRIETRESS.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS—FAYER MAN & CO., LEAMINGTON SPA; Midland Counties Estate Agency (Estab. 1874) for all Residences Leamington Spa and District. Country Residences, Estates, &c., to be Let or Sold, with Pictorial Guide, Gratis. **Head Offices, 57, THE PARADE.** Telegrams, "FAYERMANS, LEAMINGTON SPA." 'Phone, 707.

LITTLEHAMPTON,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 11,286. Southern Railway. Quiet, growing family summer watering place and seaport for small ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, boating and fishing. **Sunshine (1924), 1,780 hours.**

[*See* p. lxxxix for SCHOOLS.

T. CRUNDEN, F.A.I., Littlehampton, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let, Property and Building Sites for Sale, also for Property at Rustington, East Preston, and country. Telegrams, "Crunden, Littlehampton." Telephone, 41. Also Angmering Station, 'Phone, Rustington 52.

LLANDUDNO, NORTH WALES. U.D.C. Pop. 19,290. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 227 miles from London. **Soil**—Sandy. **Climate**—Equable, mild in winter. **Beach**—Sand. **Sunshine (1924),** 1,428 hours. A lively, progressive and popular watering-place. Crescent shape front with promenade 2 miles long. **Pier**—800 yards; Pavilion. Good centre for excursions. 3 Golf Links (18 holes). (*See* p. xc for SCHOOLS.

DEACON'S GARAGE. The largest and leading motor business in North Wales. New Cars. Repairs, &c.
Telegrams, "Deacons." Telephone, 280.

LOOE, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 231 miles from London. One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera. Delightfully quaint Cornish town. Sheltered position. Mild climate. Beautiful scenery. Good yachting centre.

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.
EN PENSION.
SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.
SEPARATE TABLES. SMOKE ROOM. LOUNGE.
CENTRAL HEATING. TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING.
EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING. GARAGE.
Telephone, 10. Telegrams: "Headlands, Looe." For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS.

LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK. Pop. 44,326. **Means of Access**—L. & N.E. Railway. **Neighbourhood**—Open, sand dunes and broads **Climate**—Bracing; absence of fog and mist. **Sunshine (1924),** 1,609 hours. **Water Supply**—Constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel and sand. A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broads. Excellent fishing, boating. New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid. *See* p. xc for SCHOOLS.

ESPLANADE HOTEL. High class hotel (unlicensed), centre of Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade. Recreation room. Open all the year. Ten minutes from new 18-hole golf links.
MR. and MRS. JENNER,
Resident Proprietors.
Telephone, 298.

THE CLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL, Kirkley Cliff. Facing Sea. Best Position. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Ball-room. Private Tennis Lawn. Near Piers and Golf Links. Good Fishing and Boating. Moderate Tariff.
MRS. NEEVES.

LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE. Pop. 4,598. Southern Railway. 97 miles from London. **Situation**—On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest. Summer and winter resort. Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis.

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing. Tel., 93.

Free Information
TO
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
IN WANT OF A SCHOOL

Prospectuses and Particulars of any Locality
Sent post free on application to
J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London. Pop. 17,809. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. **Location**—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills. 8 miles from Worcester. **Elevation**—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. **Climate**—Dry and bracing. **Water Supply**—Pure, constant. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Gravel. **Season**—Summer and winter. **Annual Fixtures**—Shakespeare week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

The Malvern Hills being a single chain there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, geological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. **Places of Interest**—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.); boating, fishing, river scenery. Deerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.). Bosbury (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[*See* p. xci for SCHOOLS.

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Centrally situated, commands beautiful views of surrounding country. Table d'hôte, separate tables. Tariff on application to Proprietress. Telephone, 197 Malvern.

HARDWICKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Nearest Hotel to College and Golf Links. Every modern convenience.
MR. & MRS. H. WILSON, Proprietors. Telephone, 246.

Fairholme Nursing Home,
Graham Road.
Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Convalescent and Chronic Cases received.
Trained Nurses sent out on application.
TELEPHONE, 356. *Matron, Miss TAYLOR.*

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences and Building Land to be Let or Sold in the District, may be had on application to
MESSRS. LEAR & SON, F.A.I., Estate Agents, Malvern.
Telephone, 160. Established over 60 years.

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and District Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851.
J. B. HARPER & SONS, (P. J. ARMSTRONG, F.A.I.)
Telephone, 235.

TABLE WATERS, WINES & SPIRITS.
BURROW'S MALVERN WATERS. Famous for Purity and Quality for Centuries. All reliable brands of Wines and Spirits in Stock. Single bottles sold Telephone 152.
W. & J. BURROW, LTD., The Springs Belle Vue.

MARGATE,

KENT. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 46,475. Southern Railway. 73 miles from London. Climate—Dry, bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. Soil—Chalk. Front—Promenade gardens, with bandstands, winter gardens: separated from houses by marine drive. A popular summer watering place, a special favourite with Londoners, with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings. Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter, commands fine sea views. The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot for convalescents and children. Sunshine (1924), 1,827 hours.

[*See* p. xcii for SCHOOLS.

SCARLETT & GOLDSACK. House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Public House Brokers, 5, Cecil Square, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, and 36, High Street, Ramsgate. Register containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 52 Margate; 291 Margate. Telegrams: Scarlett, Margate.

MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. Pop. 7,055. L.M. & S. Railway. 143 miles from London, 16 miles from Derby. Climate—Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from north and east. Famous for its mineral springs and hydropathic establishments. Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered from north and north-east winds. Convenient centre for the Peak district.

ROCKSIDE HYDRO. For Health and Pleasure; nearly 800 ft. alt. Modern Baths. Turkish, Electric, Plombière, Aix Vichy Douches, Pisçany Mud Baths. Near Golf (18 holes). Garage. Tennis, Croquet Bowls. Entertainer. Dancing. New Dining Rooms and Bedrooms. H. & C. Tariff, apply—MANAGERS. 'Phone, 12 (2 lines). Tel., "Rockside, Matlock."

MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,016. G.W. Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel. 24 miles from Taunton. 167½ miles from London. Climate—Mild, equable. Elevation —12 feet to 600 feet. Soil—Red sandstone on water gravel. A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre. Good winter residence for invalids. Golf links (18 holes).

[*See* p. xcii for SCHOOLS.

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET. Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing. For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—
C. F. J. RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue.
Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead." Telephone, 63 Minehead.

MULLION, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway to Helston, thence by motor-bus, 8 miles. On the east side of Mounts Bay. Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents The cove, cave and crags attract the attention of innumerable artists. Golf links (18 holes). Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. The only first-class Licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast. Five single fire-proof lock-up and other Garages. Sanitation and water supply unexceptionable. Safe Bathing. Good Fishing. 18-hole Golf Links. Electric Light throughout. Telephone, No. 8.
Apply—MANAGERESS.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK. L. & N.E. Railway. A quiet little seaside resort, 8 miles S.E. of Cromer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth sloping sands. Climate—Dry, bracing. Golf Links (18 holes).

GRAND HOTEL. Leading and most Modern Hotel. Accommodation for 100 visitors. Nearest to Golf Links. Hard Tennis Courts. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage. Telephone, 22.
PROPRIETOR.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL. Pop. 6,000. G.W. Railway. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. 32 miles N.E. of Penzance. A rising modern health resort. Extensive view of the rugged coast-line of North Cornwall. Neighbourhood—Cliff scenery. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Beach—Sands. Climate—Bracing. Places of Interest—Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Mawgan Porth. Good excursion centre. Golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,527 hours.

[*See* p. xciii for SCHOOLS.

TOLCARNE. Largest and most popular private Hotel. Sea front. 50 bedrooms. Finest catering. Adjoining Garage. Ballroom. Recommended A.A., M.U. Write for tariff.
Telephone, 176. GRAHAM FARMER (Proprietor).
Telegrams, "Farmer, Newquay."

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE. Pop. 6,344. Means of Access—L.M. & S. Railway and steamboat. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands, for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands. 'Phone, 4 Oban. Telegrams: "Western, Oban." ALEX. M'GREGOR, Resident Proprietor.

PERTH, PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 33,208. L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. 22 miles from Dundee, 40 miles from Edinburgh, 450 miles from London. Situated on both sides of the River Tay. It is a great railway centre for tourists and the principal gateway to the Highlands. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL, PERTH. Jointly owned and managed by the L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. Convenient for the Tourist and the Sportsman. Motor Garage. Telephone, 741 (3 lines).

PLYMOUTH, DEVON. Pop. 209,857. G.W. and Southern Railways, 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, F.S.I., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free.
Telephone, 153. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RAMSGATE, KENT. Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport, yachting station and watering place, popular both in winter and summer. Sunshine (1924), 1,773 hours.
[*See* p. xciv for SCHOOLS.

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers, 36, High Street, Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, and 7, Broadway, Cliftonville. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone, 19. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

RHYL, FLINTSHIRE. Pop. 13,398. L.M. & S. Rly. & G.W. Rly. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy. Climate—Mild. Soil—Sandy. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,529 hours.
[*See* p. xcv for SCHOOLS.

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL. East Parade. Facing sea and near Golf Links. Dining, drawing, smoke rooms, lounge. Electric light. Home comforts. Liberal table.
Telephone, 170. MISS W. MITCHELL.

RIPON, YORKSHIRE. L. & N.E. Railway. 11 miles from Harrogate, 30 miles from Leeds. Soil—Gravel and red sand. Mineral Waters—Sulphur. The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Golf, Boating, Fishing, Hunting.

UNICORN HOTEL.

OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.
In Market Square. One minute from Cathedral and near Golf Links.
Three miles from Fountain's Abbey.
GARAGE for Sixty Cars. Lock-ups and Inspection Pit. R.A.C. A.C.U.
Moderate Terms. Apply—G. SMITH, Proprietor.
Telegrams, "Unicorn, Ripon." Telephone 4.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 11,295. The largest and most lively watering place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Climate—Equable, invigorating.

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Excellent Cuisine. Wine List at Popular Prices. Moderate Tariff. Electric Light. Bath and attendance free.
Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, 293. Proprietor, FRANK BAND.
Also Waverley Hotel, under same Proprietorship.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA,

LANCASHIRE. L.M. & S. Railway, 225 miles from London. It lies south of Blackpool and west of Lytham. A modern seaside watering place. The sea frontage is particularly bright and attractive. The esplanade, 1 mile, is supplied with seats and shelters in recesses of rockery and foliage. Promenade, pier. 4 golf links in the neighbourhood. **Sunshine** (1924), 1,022 hours.

GRAND HOTEL. Beautifully situated on South Promenade, with charming views of Sea and Landscape. New Lounge. Lift. The famous Links of the Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Club are within 5 minutes' walk.
K. HOLLOWAY.
Telephone, 55.

AUCTIONEERS, HOUSE AGENTS. Furnished and Unfurnished Houses and Property for Sale.
CLEGG & COMPANY,
Telephone, 19. 28, The Square.

ST. IVES,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 303 miles from London. Quaint, irregularly built little fishing town, the haunt of artists. Favourite bathing and winter resort. Yachting, boating, fishing, golf.

CHY-AN-DREA HOTEL. Residential Hotel. Charming situation. Uninterrupted view of St. Ives Bay. Excellent cuisine. Electric Light throughout. Close to Sea and Station. Near Golf Links. Telephone, St. Ives 76. MRS. WHEELER.

SANDOWN,

ISLE OF WIGHT. U.D.C. Pop. 7,964. A select family watering place. Excellent centre for tourists. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, dry, small rainfall. **Soil**—Sand gravel and chalk. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,749 hours.

[*See* p. xcv for SCHOOLS.

W. A. WHEAT, Beechfield Road, Sandown, I.W. House, Land and Estate Agent. Furnished Houses, summer or winter. Telegrams, "Wheat, Sandown." Telephone, Sandown 122.

SEATON,

DEVONSHIRE. Pop. 2,294. Southern Railway. 152 miles from London. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach. Sea fishing, angling, boating, hunting, shooting, golf (9 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL, SEATON. First-class Family. Central position for Cricket, Tennis Ground and Golf Links. Motor Garage. Hunting. Fishing. Grand Sea Views. Billiards. Perfect Sanitation. Personal Management. Telephone, 15. Telegrams, "Clarence, Seaton, Devon."
A. F. GODDARD, Proprietor.

SEVENOAKS,

KENT. Pop. 9,058. Southern Railway. 22½ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, &c. in its vicinity.

HOUSE FURNISHERS. S. YOUNG & SON, Complete House Furnishers. Warehousing. Removals. General Drapers and Outfitters. Funeral Directors. London Road and 110, High Street. Telephone, 50.

SHANKLIN,

ISLE OF WIGHT. Pop. 7,374. Southern Railway, *vid* Portsmouth and Ryde. 8½ miles from Ryde. A quiet family watering place. Shanklin Chine, the pride of the place, runs from the beach inland for 450 feet and is abundantly wooded. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,715 hours.

[*See* p. xcvi for SCHOOLS.

PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS. BULL & PORTER. Particulars of all Furnished Residences and Properties for Sale on application stating requirements. Telephone, 38 Shanklin.

SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE. Southern Railway. 118 miles from London. 5½ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors. Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf.

GROCERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, &c. CARTER & CO., the Modern Storekeepers, Tea Blenders. Coffee Roasters, Wine and Spirit Merchants. The public say we are noted for goods of high quality at moderate prices. One address only.

SHORTLANDS,

KENT. Southern Railway. 10 miles from London. Situated midway between Beckenham and Bromley. It is a good residential district, with many places of interest in the neighbourhood.

SHORTLANDS HOUSE HOTEL.

Beautiful old Historical Queen Anne Mansion. 5 acres of grounds. Electric Trains to London every 10 minutes.

BILLIARDS. TENNIS. DANCING OWN VEGETABLES AND EGGS.

Telephone, RAVENSBOURNE 916.
Telegrams, "QUEBA, SHORTLANDS."

Illustrated Tariff from
KENNEDY BATEMAN, Proprietor.

SOUTHAMPTON,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Pop 162,000. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. The leading passenger port. Popular holiday and tourist centre. Golf links (18 holes). Large natural common of 365 acres. Parks and pleasure grounds. Equable climate. Excellent residential district.

WALLER & KING, F.A.I., 17, Above Bar. The leading House and Estate Agents for Southampton, New Forest, and Southern Districts. Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS. "Hampshire and Adjoining Counties" Register.

SOUTHSEA,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Southern Railway. 74 miles from London. **Aspect**—South. **Climate**—Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall; open to breezes from sea and surrounding country. **Soil**—Gravel and clay. A fashionable summer resort, favourite centre for yachtsmen and a wintering place for convalescents. Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyards, arsenal and fortifications of Portsmouth.

CARLTON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL, Western Parade. Most convenient situation for Dockyard and Barracks. Facing Sea and principal Pier. Good Cuisine: separate tables. Good Reception, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Motor Garage adjacent. Night Porter.
Telephone, 3653 Portsmouth.

SWANAGE,

DORSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 7,112. Southern Railway. 131 miles from London. **Climate**—Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. **Drainage**—Modern. **Pier**—600 feet. **Beach**—Sands. A quiet family watering place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Golf (18 holes).

[*See* p. xcviii for SCHOOLS.

"HIGHCLIFFE." High-class Board Residence. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. New wing added 1911. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate Tables. Private suites.
Telephone, 47. MRS. HOOKE.

CHEMIST, Dispensing, and Ophthalmic Optician. Pure Drugs and Chemicals. Medicated Wines, Kodak Supplies. Surgical Appliances. Oxygen in Cylinders.
T. J. WILKES, 3, Institute Road.
Telephone, 84.

HOUSE AGENTS. WOODFORD WHITE & HOWELL, The Swanage House Agency. Oldest established in Swanage District. Offices immediately outside Railway Station. Telephone, 15.
Free List of all available Furnished and Unfurnished Properties on application.

TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 10,976. G.W. Railway. 189 miles from London. At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Red sandstone. Pier—600 feet; pavilion. Beach—Sand and shingle. Golf, 18 holes. A summer holiday resort, winter residence and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N.

Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting, good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teignmouth has a fine promenade, grassy lawns extending from the estuary to the foot of the North Hill. Sunshine (1924), 1,651 hours.

"MARINA" RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.—Finest position. Sea front, S.W. aspect. Uninterrupted views. Overlooking sea and river. Ideal autumn and winter home. Easily accessible for Dartmoor excursions. Appointed A.A. and M.U. Illustrated tariff. Telephone, 55.
ERNEST W. PARSONS, Proprietor.

"BELLA VISTA" PRIVATE HOTEL. Sea front. Comfortable sunny rooms. Good food and attendance. Own garden produce and poultry. Within easy reach of Golf Course, 18 holes.
Proprietress, MRS. C. A. HICK.
Telephone, 134.

BEACH HOTEL (Licensed). Family and Commercial. Finest position on sea front. Gas fires in Bedrooms. Moderate inclusive boarding terms. Recommended Hotel R.A.C., A.A., and M.U. Garage. Telephone, 94. Under personal supervision.
Mrs. J. E. STEVENS, Proprietress.

EAST CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL. In best position facing sea. Open all the year round. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. South aspect
J. MORRISH, Proprietor.

CLIFTON PRIVATE HOTEL. Beautifully situated on Promenade. Separate Tables. Highly recommended. Home Bathing from the house. Open all the year round. Inclusive terms from 2½ guineas. Telephone, 127.
J. W. NUTMAN, Proprietor.

HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ROBT. FROST & SON, F.A.I., 5, Regent Street, Teignmouth. Telephone, 89. Particulars of all local properties on application.

TONBRIDGE,

KENT. Pop. 15,929. Southern Railway. 29½ miles from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied scenery. Golf (9 holes), hunting, tennis, cricket.

HOUSE AGENT, AUCTIONEER, VALUER, AND STOCK AND SHARE BROKER. For Furnished or Unfurnished Houses to Let or for Sale, or to Buy or Sell Stocks or Shares, whether quoted or not, apply ERNEST SANDERSON, F.A.I., 174, High Street. Telephone, 139.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA,

KENT. Southern Railway. Pop. 5,096. 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate. Climate—Dry and bracing. Beach—Sand. Safe bathing. A favourite resort of the upper classes, having all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted.

(*See* p. c for SCHOOLS.

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents. The Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, and Mayfair, South Kensington and Westminster. 'Phone: Westgate-on-Sea 168. Telegrams: "ROCHANTH, Westgate-on-Sea."

WINCHESTER,

HAMPSHIRE. Cathedral City. Pop. 23,791. Southern and G.W. Railways. 60 miles from London. This old capital of Wessex is full of historical traditions. Noted for its College and Cathedral. Golf links (3 courses, 18 holes).

CHERNOCKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Quietly situated in own grounds, within three minutes of Cathedral, College and Barracks. Excellent Cuisine. Central Heating. Inclusive terms.
Telephone, 121. GILBERT LUDFORD, Proprietor.

TORQUAY,

DEVON. M.B. Pop. 39,432. **Means of Access**—G.W. Railway. 199¼ miles from London. **Location**—S.E. coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter. **Neighbourhood**—Cliffs and hills. **Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Climate**—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. **Water Supply**—From Dartmoor; constant, soft. **Drainage**—Modern. **Soil**—Limestone. **Front**—Ornamental promenades and marine drive. **Pier**—1,500 feet; pavilion, skating rink. **Beach**—Sand and shingle. **Baths**—Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauheim and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All Electric Baths, Plombières-Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths. **Excursions**—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

A fashionable, high-class watering place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Its peculiar charm is the matchless combination of sea coast, wild moorland and beautiful valleys. [*See* p. xcix for SCHOOLS.

TOURAINE HOTEL.

Magnificent Sea Views.

Close to sea, shops and rail.

Central Heating—Electric Light.

First-Class Cuisine—Separate Tables.

Tennis Lawn. 5-valve Wireless.

Radiators and Hot and Cold Water Supply in Bedrooms (40).

For Illustrated Tariff apply—

DOONE MARSHALL, Manager.

Telephone, 2188 Torquay.

SHERIDAN BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Babbacombe Road. Close to Strand, Sea and Shops. Sheltered position overlooking "Torwood Gardens." Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. Moderate terms. Under personal supervision of proprietress—

Mrs. MURRELLS.

SENLAC PRIVATE HOTEL. Ideal position near Golf Links and Meadfoot Beach. Delightful summer and winter residence. Excellent cuisine. Separate tables. Under personal supervision of Proprietor.

M. H. KINGSTON.

"ROSETOR" PRIVATE HOTEL (combining Rosetor and Erin Hall). Delightfully situated on sea front. Uninterrupted view of Torbay, facing due south. Entirely redecorated. 'Phone 355. Write for illustrated Tariff. Also at Grand Hotel, Frinton-on-Sea.

THE BUNGALOW HOTEL. Picturesquely situated in extensive grounds overlooking Torbay. Luxuriously appointed. Central Heating. Accessible and sheltered. Excellent Cuisine.

Apply MANAGER.

Telephone, Torquay 2922.
Telegrams, "Bungalow, Torquay."

HOTEL WINDERMERE.

SOUTH ASPECT. MAGNIFICENT SEA VIEWS.

Elevated, yet easy of approach from the sea and sheltered from East Wind.

COOL IN SUMMER. WARM IN WINTER.

40 BEDROOMS.

EXCELLENT CUISINE. SEPARATE TABLES.

MISS C. J. HAYES,
Telephone, 963. Resident Director.

BEACON HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. Central, Overlooking Torbay. Level with Medical Baths. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Tel., 391.

MARSDEN LODGE, Morgan Avenue. Board Residence. South Aspect. Electric Light. Telephone, 534. Both Houses under personal supervision. Mrs. COOMBES CROSSLEY, and Mrs. C. M. CROSSLEY.

HOUSE AGENTS
AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS
8, STRAND

COX & SON, F.A.I.

Established over a Century.

Illustrated List of Properties to be SOLD or LET in and near Torquay Free on Application.

Telephone, No. 8. Telegrams, "Reliable, Torquay."

HOUSE AGENTS

Auctioneers, Valuers, &c.,

SMITH & SON,

9, STRAND, TORQUAY.

Full particulars of available Houses post free. Also Special lists of Boarding Houses and Private Hotels.

TELEPHONE, No. 14. ESTABLISHED 1867.

WORTHING,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 35,224. Southern Railway. 61 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, mild, equable. Sunshine (1924), 1,759·6 hours. Water Supply—Constant, from the hills. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Loam and marl. Beach—Safe level sands with plenty of shingle. A select seaside resort, residential town and winter haven for invalids, protected from the north by the South Downs, which rise in breezy uplands some little distance inland, its great charm being that it has developed into a modern seaside town without losing much of its rural aspect; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Homefield Park, 16 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres; Broadwater Green; Victoria Recreation Ground; Beach House Park (hard tennis courts and Cumberland turf bowling greens); Denton Gardens (golf putting courses). Golf links (two 18-hole courses). Hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest—Arundel (10 m.), Bramber Castle (9 m.), Goring Woods (3 m.), Broadwater (1 m.), 13th Century Church, Chanctonbury (7 m.) (800 ft.), Cissbury, and other remains of Roman encampments.

THE IDEAL RESIDENTIAL TOWN

UNSURPASSED FOR SUNSHINE AND EQUABILITY OF CLIMATE

Worthing is noted for the equability of its climate, which is largely due to its geographical situation. The proximity of the sea and the shelter afforded by the South Downs combine to modify the climate and avoid extremes. The absence of hills enables convalescents to take exercise without exertion, and so derive the greatest benefit from the high percentage of ozone in the air and the large amount of sunshine. A palatial Pavilion at the Pier entrance, and a commodious Bandstand Enclosure on the Parade will be opened for the 1926 summer season.

EXPRESS SERVICE (PULLMAN CARS) to LONDON, 76 minutes.

[*See* p. cii for SCHOOLS.

For further information and ILLUSTRATED GUIDE sent post free No. 16, Municipal Offices, WORTHING.

CARDLEY HOUSE PRIVATE HOTEL. In best position on sea front. Lounge, Dining, Drawing, Billiard and Smoke Rooms all facing sea. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Special Winter terms. 'Phone, Worthing 490. For Tariff apply— PROPRIETRESS.

AUCTION, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENCY OFFICES, Chapel Road (opposite Town Hall), and Railway Approach (opposite Worthing Station). List of Properties to be Sold, Furnished Houses, etc., free on application. Telegrams, "Agency, Worthing." Tel., 2.
PATCHING & CO.

PERCIVAL'S HOTEL.

For Tariff and Testimonials apply—
"WHITAKER," Percival's Hotel, Worthing.
Ideal Winter and Summer Residence, facing South, Lawns, and Sea.
HARD OR ABSOLUTELY SOFT WATER THROUGHOUT FOR ABLUTION AND DRINKING PURPOSES AS DESIRED BY SYSTEM INSTALLED AT OUR ROYAL PALACES.
Central Heating. *Electric Elevator.*
Private Suites with South Balconies. Hot and Cold Water to Bedrooms. Private Bathrooms.
Acme of Comfort and Luxury.
'Phone: 161. *Telegrams:* "Comfort, Worthing."

Prospectuses and Particulars of Schools
Sent on application to
J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.
No charge is made to Parents or Principals.

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1924 to September 1925. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851–1900 is added for comparison.

Place.	1924.								1925.			
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.		Jan.		Feb.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun	Temp	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%
Aberdeen	47·9	27	45·6	13	44·2	16	46·7	26	40·6	21	39·4	26
Balmoral	43·7	—	40·5	—	40·4	—	43·0	—	36·5	—	34·5	—
Bath	52·3	23	46·3	17	45·3	20	50·1	31	43·3	16	43·3	26
Birmingham	49·7	20	44·5	9	43·5	14	48·3	24	41·1	9	40·8	19
Blackpool	51·1	28	45·4	23	45·5	14	49·0	29	42·3	12	41·3	23
Bournemouth	52·7	23	46·7	25	44·8	26	50·1	37	43·7	22	43·3	34
Bradford	49·2	20	44·1	11	44·3	6	47·4	24	40·6	10	39·4	21
Brighton	54·3	26	47·5	23	45·6	23	50·9	38	43·9	22	43·5	27
Buxton	47·5	22	42·1	17	41·8	7	45·8	23	38·5	13	37·9	19
Cambridge	51·3	25	44·6	14	43·0	22	49·3	32	40·9	20	41·5	23
Cardiff	51·1	24	45·3	24	45·7	19	49·5	34	42·5	12	42·1	31
Cheltenham	51·5	26	45·3	20	44·8	17	49·7	30	42·5	19	42·5	26
Clacton-on-Sea	53·4	29	46·0	22	43·9	21	49·9	38	42·1	15	42·2	25
Colwyn Bay	52·0	34	47·3	22	47·3	25	50·1	33	44·3	22	42·5	24
Coventry	50·7	25	44·8	12	43·9	15	49·2	28	40·9	14	41·3	21
Cromer	52·5	35	45·6	17	42·5	23	49·1	34	41·8	25	41·3	27
Douglas, I. of Man.	50·6	31	46·9	20	46·5	16	48·2	30	43·5	19	41·2	23
Dublin	50·1	26	47·3	25	47·0	26	49·9	28	44·3	26	41·5	34
Dundee	47·9	26	43·7	18	43·9	15	47·2	25	40·4	17	39·1	24
Eastbourne	53·7	30	47·5	24	45·3	26	50·5	40	43·9	24	43·7	32
Edinburgh	47·8	30	44·0	25	44·7	28	46·8	29	40·7	17	38·5	27
Falmouth	53·5	24	48·0	27	48·3	24	51·2	36	47·1	18	45·0	36
Felixstowe	53·1	33	45·7	27	43·6	24	49·6	39	42·3	22	42·4	27
Greenock	48·8	—	45·1	—	45·3	—	47·7	—	42·1	—	39·6	—
Guernsey	54·8	25	49·9	25	46·7	33	51·9	42	45·9	26	45·3	36
Harrogate	48·7	26	43·3	19	43·3	13	46·8	28	39·5	17	38·8	27
Hastings	53·5	30	46·9	24	45·5	25	50·1	39	43·7	22	43·1	30
Hull	50·9	22	45·3	7	43·8	3	48·9	23	41·3	7	41·3	16
Leamington Spa	50·3	27	44·1	17	43·5	20	48·9	30	41·6	16	42·3	26
Lincoln	51·1	—	44·6	—	43·7	—	49·3	—	40·9	—	41·3	—
Littlehampton	53·3	26	46·7	24	45·1	28	49·8	40	43·3	26	42·9	30
Liverpool (Bidston)	50·4	25	45·9	19	45·3	28	49·1	29	42·3	19	40·7	29
Llandudno	52·3	36	47·7	24	47·5	24	50·1	32	44·6	21	42·7	26
London (West'r)	53·1	19	46·9	8	45·3	14	51·2	29	42·9	11	43·3	20
Malvern	50·1	25	45·0	17	44·1	22	49·0	32	41·8	18	41·7	26
Manchester	50·7	24	45·3	8	45·5	9	49·2	21	41·9	10	41·3	13
Margate	53·8	34	47·3	23	45·1	21	50·7	41	43·5	23	43·4	31
Marlborough	50·2	22	43·9	17	43·0	20	48·0	30	41·1	16	41·1	26
Newquay	53·1	22	47·3	29	47·8	30	50·5	34	46·1	18	45·1	33
Norwich	51·5	31	44·5	16	42·7	15	49·4	34	40·9	23	41·1	24
Nottingham	50·3	25	44·8	13	43·7	13	48·9	24	40·3	6	40·9	16
Oxford	51·3	26	45·4	16	44·0	21	49·7	33	41·7	22	42·5	27
Paignton	53·9	25	47·9	30	47·1	25	51·1	37	45·3	17	44·5	39
Penzance	54·3	25	48·9	28	49·1	21	51·7	—	47·9	16	46·1	35
Plymouth	53·9	26	47·7	28	47·6	24	50·9	34	45·7	15	44·3	32
Portsmouth	54·2	28	47·7	22	45·7	27	51·3	39	44·7	27	44·3	32
Ross-on-Wye	50·5	26	45·5	18	45·3	18	49·3	30	42·7	17	42·6	26
Scarborough	51·8	30	46·5	18	44·8	9	49·4	28	41·4	14	41·9	26
Scilly	53·9	25	49·7	30	49·9	24	51·6	36	48·7	28	46·1	39
Sheffield	50·0	22	45·1	14	44·6	14	48·5	26	41·2	17	40·6	27
Skegness	51·4	34	45·2	23	42·9	20	48·9	35	41·1	21	41·1	28
Southampton	52·7	23	46·6	22	44·5	22	50·1	37	42·9	20	42·8	30
Southend	53·3	28	46·1	21	44·0	18	50·7	37	42·1	20	42·7	27
Southport	51·0	30	45·2	21	45·6	20	48·9	31	42·4	12	41·4	24
Stonyhurst	48·9	28	43·9	23	43·9	9	47·4	25	40·7	14	39·2	16
Torquay	54·1	22	48·1	20	47·9	24	51·5	37	45·6	16	44·9	36
Totland Bay	53·3	23	47·3	21	45·7	23	50·3	37	44·9	25	44·2	32
Tunbridge Wells	51·8	24	45·5	21	43·5	24	49·5	36	41·9	21	41·8	25
Valencia	52·6	29	48·2	20	47·9	14	50·6	26	46·9	17	43·8	27
Ventnor	54·7	26	48·4	21	46·9	25	51·1	38	45·7	27	44·3	31
Weymouth	54·3	24	47·9	26	47·1	25	51·5	38	45·6	20	45·1	33
Woolacombe	53·7	27	48·5	23	47·9	17	51·1	30	45·8	13	44·5	25
Worthing	53·5	27	46·7	27	44·9	27	50·3	39	43·4	26	43·1	31
Yarmouth	53·1	34	45·8	16	43·2	20	49·3	36	42·3	23	41·7	27
York	50·5	27	44·7	17	44·1	6	48·9	26	40·9	13	40·7	22
Nice (1851–1900)	61·0	—	52·7	—	47·3	—	59·1	—	46·4	—	47·5	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS.

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October 1924 to September 1925. The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Place.	1925.													
	March		April		May		June		July.		Aug.		Sept.	
	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.
	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%	°	%
Aberdeen	39·8	27	42·8	37	49·4	32	54·5	34	58·3	28	56·7	27	50·5	28
Balmoral	36·0	—	39·1	—	46·9	—	54·7	—	57·3	—	54·3	—	46·5	—
Bath	42·3	28	46·8	35	54·2	34	60·8	62	63·8	40	61·7	33	54·4	38
Birmingham	40·5	14	44·9	26	52·6	27	59·5	42	62·8	27	60·2	24	52·9	28
Blackpool	42·1	33	45·5	46	51·9	31	58·1	53	61·6	35	59·8	32	53·1	34
Bournemouth	42·0	37	46·3	41	53·1	43	61·0	64	62·9	44	61·2	37	55·1	41
Bradford	40·2	25	44·3	30	51·7	22	57·3	40	61·6	35	59·5	29	51·5	30
Brighton	42·3	39	46·0	31	54·8	48	60·5	59	62·9	42	61·6	39	55·9	42
Buxton	38·2	19	42·5	30	49·7	28	55·9	43	59·6	31	57·1	27	49·2	30
Cambridge	40·7	23	45·1	35	54·5	45	58·7	52	63·7	35	60·8	33	53·6	32
Cardiff	41·7	32	46·4	47	52·8	37	60·8	68	61·9	43	60·8	38	53·6	41
Cheltenham	41·9	25	46·5	37	54·4	39	61·3	60	64·3	36	61·7	31	54·6	37
Clacton-on-Sea	41·1	31	46·0	36	54·5	51	58·7	55	62·9	41	61·9	36	54·7	33
Colwyn Bay	42·9	28	46·7	49	52·7	31	58·5	56	61·5	39	60·7	32	54·3	26
Coventry	41·5	20	46·1	31	54·3	36	60·1	46	63·3	32	60·9	27	53·1	28
Cromer	41·2	27	46·1	31	54·1	44	56·1	41	62·1	41	61·6	37	53·7	30
Douglas, I. of Man	42·3	39	44·3	51	49·7	33	56·8	56	59·7	38	57·9	33	53·0	39
Dublin	43·3	27	46·2	42	51·5	23	59·9	52	59·5	29	58·9	31	51·9	32
Dundee	40·9	31	43·1	38	50·1	27	57·5	44	60·3	34	59·0	33	51·5	27
Eastbourne	42·5	41	46·3	39	53·6	53	60·0	62	62·7	45	61·9	45	56·1	40
Edinburgh	40·3	35	42·5	38	49·2	24	56·1	50	59·2	36	57·7	30	51·0	35
Falmouth	43·9	43	48·0	46	51·7	32	60·1	77	61·0	35	61·4	38	56·1	46
Felixstowe	40·3	25	45·5	39	54·1	53	58·4	53	62·4	42	61·4	39	54·5	36
Greenock	41·5	—	43·9	—	50·1	—	58·1	—	60·1	—	58·2	—	51·3	—
Guernsey	43·7	42	47·9	46	52·8	47	59·1	78	61·4	50	61·3	41	56·5	47
Harrogate	39·9	28	43·5	33	51·3	29	56·5	39	61·5	36	59·1	28	51·5	31
Hastings	41·8	37	45·9	34	53·5	50	59·9	58	62·7	43	61·7	43	55·3	39
Hull	41·6	25	45·7	27	53·7	29	57·7	37	63·1	34	61·4	26	53·3	28
Leamington Spa	42·4	24	46·7	34	54·6	39	59·3	49	63·1	31	60·7	30	52·9	33
Lincoln	42·5	—	46·0	—	54·8	—	58·9	—	64·5	—	61·8	—	53·2	—
Littlehampton	41·5	42	45·1	38	52·7	50	59·1	66	62·5	50	60·6	39	54·4	40
Liverpool (Bidston)	40·3	28	43·9	43	51·7	29	58·4	51	62·1	39	59·9	33	52·9	31
Llandudno	42·9	30	46·5	47	52·3	29	57·9	56	61·1	40	60·5	33	54·5	30
London (West'r)	42·3	19	48·0	28	56·1	42	62·4	52	65·7	35	62·6	31	55·6	31
Malvern	42·1	28	46·5	41	53·9	38	61·0	63	63·5	35	61·1	33	54·7	40
Manchester	41·6	14	46·1	33	54·0	26	60·1	47	63·5	28	60·5	25	53·2	25
Margate	42·0	32	47·3	38	54·7	52	58·5	52	63·5	45	62·7	38	56·1	39
Marlborough	39·9	26	43·8	36	51·7	36	57·9	57	60·9	35	58·9	33	51·3	37
Newquay	42·9	40	46·7	47	50·7	30	57·5	71	59·9	33	60·1	35	55·5	43
Norwich	40·9	26	46·3	27	55·5	48	58·5	48	64·0	42	61·7	35	53·1	30
Nottingham	40·9	16	45·2	25	53·9	29	59·1	40	63·7	38	61·1	22	52·9	31
Oxford	41·3	23	46·3	34	54·2	39	60·4	54	63·5	36	60·9	31	53·7	35
Paignton	43·3	36	47·4	45	52·8	42	61·1	73	62·5	47	62·1	46	56·3	49
Penzance	45·1	44	48·3	49	51·5	28	60·1	69	61·5	33	61·5	34	56·4	43
Plymouth	43·3	40	47·6	44	52·0	35	61·3	76	61·9	42	61·4	37	54·9	40
Portsmouth	42·9	37	47·3	40	54·2	50	62·1	66	64·3	47	62·3	39	56·1	42
Ross-on-Wye	41·8	23	46·5	38	53·3	35	59·9	64	62·8	37	60·9	33	53·7	36
Scarborough	42·9	28	46·3	32	52·9	38	56·2	36	61·3	33	61·0	32	53·8	28
Scilly	45·3	43	48·1	52	51·0	31	59·0	71	59·9	32	60·0	35	56·1	44
Sheffield	40·9	24	45·1	31	53·1	32	58·5	42	63·1	37	60·5	26	52·7	29
Skegness	40·6	29	45·2	35	53·0	42	55·5	42	61·5	36	60·5	35	53·3	30
Southampton	41·7	38	46·5	42	53·8	46	62·2	66	64·0	45	61·5	38	54·7	40
Southend	42·0	33	47·5	38	56·1	51	60·9	55	64·9	40	63·3	37	55·7	36
Southport	41·9	32	45·9	46	52·3	32	58·2	58	61·9	38	59·9	34	53·2	36
Stonyhurst	40·2	29	44·5	38	51·9	24	58·1	51	61·7	35	58·6	27	51·1	34
Torquay	43·7	35	48·1	43	53·1	39	62·1	71	62·9	45	62·1	43	56·7	48
Totland Bay	41·9	37	46·0	42	52·4	44	60·3	65	62·1	45	60·8	36	56·1	39
Tunbridge Wells	41·1	26	45·9	35	53·7	48	60·1	57	62·8	40	60·9	38	53·7	37
Valencia	44·0	35	46·3	41	50·7	29	57·3	47	57·9	15	58·5	36	54·5	25
Ventnor	43·3	42	46·7	35	53·1	45	61·0	63	63·5	44	61·5	36	56·7	39
Weymouth	43·7	36	47·7	44	53·6	41	62·1	67	63·5	39	61·9	36	56·7	33
Woolacombe	43·8	35	47·5	39	51·9	28	59·3	69	60·6	32	61·3	33	56·1	33
Worthing	42·2	42	45·9	39	53·9	53	60·3	65	62·7	49	61·7	40	55·2	42
Yarmouth	40·7	26	45·6	34	53·6	49	56·7	46	62·2	45	61·9	35	54·3	29
York	41·4	27	45·3	32	53·1	25	58·5	39	63·7	34	60·8	25	52·5	25
Nice (1851-1900)	50·7	—	56·5	—	62·2	—	69·1	—	73·8	—	73·2	—	68·2	—

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

FAST AND REGULAR SERVICES

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS

* SS. Minnetonka (21,998 tons) * SS. Minnewaska (21,716 tons) † Minnekahda (17,281 tons)

* *First class passengers only.*
† *Tourist third class passengers only.*

Services

London to New York Passengers and Freight.
London to Philadelphia } Freight
London to Baltimore & Norfolk } Only.

For particulars apply to—
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT COMPANY, LIMITED,
38, Leadenhall St., London, E.C. 3, and 1, Cockspur St., London, S.W. 1. [66

BIBBY LINE

FAST TWIN-SCREW MAIL OIL BURNING STEAMERS

FOR

Marseilles, Egypt, Sudan, Colombo, Southern India and Burma.

SAILINGS FORTNIGHTLY.

ONLY FIRST-CLASS PASSENGERS CARRIED.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION and CUISINE.

These Fast Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY and all the latest modern improvements. ELECTRIC FANS in all rooms, &c., &c.
Special terms for Families, Servants, Missionaries, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, &c., &c.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS ISSUED or CIRCULAR MEDITERRANEAN TOURS.

For full particulars apply to— [261
BIBBY BROS. & CO., 26, CHAPEL STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 10 & 11, MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

Natal Line of Steamers.

LONDON TO NATAL DIRECT,

And taking Goods and Passengers for

DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, CHINDE, &c.

The quickest and most direct service to JOHANNESBURG and PRETORIA.
(Calling at LAS PALMAS and CAPE TOWN to land Passengers.)

Service between SOUTH and EAST AFRICAN PORTS and INDIA, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras; also CEYLON, Colombo.

THROUGH SERVICE TO CHINESE AND JAPANESE PORTS.

Wireless Fitted. Excellent Accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

FARES BETWEEN LONDON and	1st Class.	Intermediate Cabin Class.
CAPETOWN - - -	35 to 38 Gns.	£26 to £31
NATAL - - - - -	40 to 44 Gns.	£30 to £37
DELAGOA BAY - - -	43 to 47 Gns.	£33 to £40
BEIRA - - - - -	46 to 50 Gns.	£36 to £43

SAILINGS UPON APPLICATION.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LIMITED, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.

[266

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

THE OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Fast First Class Passenger and Cargo Services.

Birkenhead, Glasgow, Newport, Swansea, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam & New York	**Straits China and Japan**	With transhipment to	Siam, Borneo, Philippines, Cochin China, Formosa, Corea and Siberia.
Glasgow, Liverpool, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam and Antwerp	**South Africa and Australia**	Via	Las Palmas.
Amsterdam, Birkenhead Glasgow and New York	**Padang Java and Macassar**	With transhipment to	All Ports, Dutch East Indies.
Birkenhead, Glasgow and Hong Kong - - - -	**Pacific Coast of N. America**	Via Via	Panama. Japan and Manila.
Singapore - - - - -	**Western Australia**	Via	Java.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—

Australian Service.

LONDON.—GEORGE WILLS & SONS, Ltd., 101, Leadenhall Street, E.C.; ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.
GLASGOW.—AITKEN, LILBURN & CO., 80, Buchanan Street.
CAPE TOWN.—MITCHELL COTTS & CO., (S.A.) Ltd.
DURBAN.—WILLIAM COTTS & CO., Ltd.
ADELAIDE.—GEORGE WILLS & CO., Ltd.
MELBOURNE.—JOHN SANDERSON & CO.
SYDNEY.—GILCHRIST, WATT & SANDERSON, Ltd.
BRISBANE.—WILLS, GILCHRIST & SANDERSON, Ltd.
FREMANTLE.—DALGETY & CO., Ltd.; GEORGE WILLS & CO., Ltd.

Far East.

LONDON.—JOHN SWIRE & SONS, Ltd., 8, Billiter Square, E.C.; KILLICK, MARTIN & CO., 7, Fen Court, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
GLASGOW.—ROXBURGH, COLIN SCOTT & CO., Ltd., 69, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.
AMSTERDAM.—MEYER & CO.'S SHIPPING Co., Ltd.
PENANG, SINGAPORE—W. MANSFIELD & CO., Ltd.
BATAVIA.—MACLAINE, WATSON & CO.
HONG KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
NEW YORK.—FUNCH, EDYE & CO.; BOOTH AMERICAN SHIPPING CORPORATION.

OR TO—

ALFRED HOLT & CO.,

INDIA BUILDINGS, WATER STREET, LIVERPOOL

P. & O.

MEDITERRANEAN EGYPT INDIA PERSIAN GULF CEYLON BURMA STRAITS

AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND E. and S. AFRICA CHINA JAPAN MANILA MAURITIUS Etc., Etc

BRITISH INDIA
New Zealand and Associated Lines.

MAIL, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient and New Zealand Shipping and Union Companies. All sailings subject to change, with or without notice.

1.—London and Marseilles to Bombay, Karachi and Persian Gulf.
2.—London to Colombo, Madras and Calcutta.
3.—London and Marseilles to Ceylon, China, Japan and Australia.
4.—London and Marseilles to Port Sudan, East and South Africa.
5.—London to Queensland.
6.—London (cargo) and Southampton (passengers) to New Zealand and (by transhipment, passengers only), Australia via Panama Canal.
7.—United Kingdom (by any Atlantic line) via Vancouver or San Francisco to New Zealand, Australia, and the South Sea Islands.
8.—London (one class only, third class rates), to Australia via Cape of Good Hope

ADDRESS :

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.—For Passage, P. & O. House (Manager, F. H. Grosvenor), 14-16, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1; Freight or General Business, P. & O. & B.I. Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.
No. 6.—J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3, or P. & O. House (first floor—General Passenger Agent, W. L. James), 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1.
No. 7.—Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Ltd., P. & O. House (first floor—General Passenger Agent, W. L. James), 14, Cockspur Street, London, S.W. 1, and for Vancouver Service, any office of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
No. 8.—P. & O. Service, Australia via Cape, 32, Lime Street, E.C. 3, or P. & O. House, as above.

B.I. Agents—Gray, Dawes & Co., 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

Paris (all routes)—Société Française P. & O., 41, Boulevard des Capucines.

P. & O. ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Handbook and Application as below.

P. & O. ROUND TRIPS
From London and back to London.
Particulars and Application as below.

P. & O. CHIEF PASSENGER OFFICE (F. H. Grosvenor, Manager)
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W. 1

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

via PANAMA CANAL

Shaw Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.

□ □ □

MAGNIFICENT full-powered Royal Mail STEAMERS at regular intervals from LONDON, taking cargo and Passengers at Through Rates to all New Zealand Ports. Spacious Staterooms for one, two, or three passengers at moderate fares. Round the World Tours. Unsurpassed Accommodation and Cuisine.

Apply to—SHAW SAVILL & ALBION CO., LTD.

34, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3, or 62, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W. 1.

or WHITE STAR LINE, LIVERPOOL, and 1, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.1

BRITISH ADMIRALTY CHARTS

The LATEST EDITIONS of Charts, Plans, and Sailing Directions published by the Hydrographic Dept. of the Admiralty can be had from

J. D. POTTER, Admiralty Agent for Charts and Publisher of Nautical Books, **145, Minories, London, E.1**

Official Catalogue of Admiralty Charts, Plans, and Sailing Directions, a vol. of 370 pp., with 45 coloured Index Charts (gratis).

On the Correction and Use of Charts, Light Lists, and Sailing Directions, a vol. of 40 pp., royal 8vo; bound cloth (gratis).

You'll find it in "Whitaker"

Every "well found" Passenger Ship carries a Library.

Of All Booksellers & Stationers.

Popular Edition - - - - 600 pages, 3s.

Library Edition - - - - 900 pages, 6s.

Exclusive of advertisements.

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,800,000, represented by 120,000 Shares of £15 each.
Paid-up Capital, £600,000. Reserve Fund, £720,000.

DIRECTORS.

RAOUL HECTOR FOÀ, Esq., *Chairman.*

LT.-COL. G. CLIFFORD M. HALL, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. | JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY.
MAJ.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR W. MONEY, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I. | EMIL PUSCH.
LEWIS HUTH WALTERS, Esq.
W. N. BICKET, Esq.

General Manager—W. R. CARRUTHERS, Esq.

London Manager—GEO. H. SOUL, Esq. *Secretary*—H. H. MALLET, Esq.

Head Office: 37 to 39, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.

Branches:

MEDITERRANEAN—Gibraltar, Malta. EGYPT—Alexandria, Cairo, Musky (Cairo), Port Said, Tantah, Mansourah, Zagazig, Ben-Souef, Assiut, Suez, Minieh. SUDAN — Khartoum, Port Sudan, Omdurman, Makwar, Wad-Medani. PALESTINE—Jerusalem, Jaffa, Haifa, Nazareth.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit, and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. Interest payable February 28 and August 31.

On current accounts, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum allowed on minimum monthly balances provided they do not fall below the sum of £200. [210

The Anglo-South American Bank, Limited.

Head Office: Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorised Capital £10,000,000 | *Issued Capital - - £8,734,660*
Reserve Fund - - £4,000,000 | *Paid-up Capital- - £4,367,330*

The Bank, in addition to 7 branches in SPAIN, has, with its AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD., and
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD.

53 Offices in the principal countries of LATIN AMERICA.

AUXILIARIES:

ANGLO SOUTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK
(*Incorporated under laws of State of New York*), *and*
BANQUE ANGLO-SUD AMERICAINE, Soc. Anon., PARIS.

THE BANK OF ADELAIDE

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1865.

Paid-up Capital	£875,000
Reserve Fund	780,000
	1,655,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	875,000
	£2,530,000

Head Office—ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
Melbourne Office—267, COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA.
Sydney Office—105, PITT STREET, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.
Perth Office—SURREY CHAMBERS, ST. GEORGE'S TERRACE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA.
Fremantle Office—HIGH STREET.
London Office—11, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C. 3.

AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Bills on Australasia purchased or collected.
Drafts and **Letters of Credit** issued and **Remittances** cabled. **Deposits** received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application, and every other description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835).

Head Office: 4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.
West End Branch: 17, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, W.C. 2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter	£4,000,000
	£11,700,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

RT. HON. LORD ALDENHAM.
CHAS. E. BARNETT, ESQ.
KENNETH GOSCHEN, ESQ.
CHARLES G. HAMILTON, ESQ.
RT. HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, G.C.S.I.
T. R. JOHNSON, ESQ.
F.V.C. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, ESQ., D.S.O.
RT. HON. THE EARL OF MIDLETON, K.P.
HAROLD NELSON, ESQ.
HORACE PEEL, ESQ.
JOHN SANDERSON, ESQ.
ARTHUR WHITWORTH, ESQ.

MANAGER: EDMUND GODWARD.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the United Kingdom.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS issued on the numerous Branches of the Bank in the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and the Dominion of New Zealand. Bills negotiated or sent for Collection. Telegraphic transfers made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office. [214

Bank of London & South America Limited

formerly

THE LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED

with which is amalgamated

THE LONDON & BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1862 - - - - - - Paid-up Capital and Reserve Fund, £7,140,000

AFFILIATED WITH LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

DIRECTORS:

J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM DOURO HOARE, C.B.E., *Deputy Chairman.*
HENRY JAMES BELL
EDWARD ANTHONY BENN.
MAX JULIUS BONN, C.B.E.
LEONARD DANEHAM CUNLIFFE.
RICHARD FOSTER.
JOHN CONSTANT GIBSON, C.B.E.
JOHN KENNETH HENDERSON.
FOLLETT HOLT, M.Inst.C.E.
KENNETH MATHIESON.
LAMBERT W. MIDDLETON.
HERMAN B. SIM.
ROBERT A. THURBURN.
WYNN HAROLD TREGONING, C.B.E.

ESTABLISHED AT

BELGIUM: Antwerp, 22, Place de Meir.
FRANCE: Paris, 9, Rue du Helder.
PORTUGAL: Lisbon, 44, Rua Aurea; Oporto, 9, Rua do Infante D. Henrique.
U.S. AMERICA: New York, 51, Wall Street, 67, Wall Street.
ARGENTINA: Buenos Aires, with City sub-branches at Barracas al Norte, Boca del Riachuelo, Once de Setiembre, Calle Santa Fé, Calle Bernardo de Irigoyen. Also at Bahia Blanca, Concordia, Cordoba, Mendoza, Paraná, Rosario, Tucuman.
URUGUAY: Montevideo and at Calle Rio Negro (Montevideo), Paysandú, Salto, Rivera.
BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Ceará, Curityba, Maceió, Manáos, Maranhão, Pará, Pelotas, Pernambuco, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos, São Paulo, Victoria.
CHILE: Valparaiso, Santiago, Antofagasta.
PARAGUAY: Asunción.
COLOMBIA: Bogotá. Manizales. Medellin.

AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND. LLOYDS BANK LIMITED. GLYN MILLS & CO.

Purchases and sales of stocks and shares effected through the Bank's Brokers. All kinds of Banking business transacted.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

Commercial information and up-to-date reports on South American firms are available on application. Every care is taken that this information is obtained from reliable sources, but the Bank cannot guarantee or accept responsibility for its accuracy.

MONTHLY REVIEW SENT POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

Head Office: **7, Princes St., London, E.C.2.** *Registered Office:* **7, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C.2**

(during alterations to premises transferred to 25/31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

Agencies at MANCHESTER—36, Charlotte Street; BRADFORD—35, Hustlergate.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.

(Established 1889.)

CAPITAL (1922) - - - - £15,000
Reserve Fund (1922) - - £50,000

LONDON AGENTS:

Midland Bank, Ltd., 6 Lothbury, E.C.2.

THE BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD., HAMILTON, BERMUDA.

BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

13-14, AUSTIN FRIARS, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "TRADANQUE, LONDON." Telephones: LONDON WALL 2947 2948

CAPITAL: Authorised - £8,500,000 Subscribed - £1,000,000

Branches: **BELGRADE, DANZIG.**

Governor: The LORD FARINGDON.

London Manager: P. C. WEST. *Secretary:* G. de B. BROUNLIE.

The Corporation is prepared to assist in the development of the Trade of the British Empire in every part of the world, and offers exceptional financial facilities to British Manufacturers and Merchants for the increase of their export and import trade. It has Agents and Correspondents in all parts of the world, and transacts Banking Business of every description. It invites enquiries, and will endeavour, where necessary, to put expert advice at the disposal of correspondents regarding the financing of their foreign and overseas business. Moneys received on fixed deposit. Terms on application.

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND

Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861. *Bankers to the New Zealand Government.*

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £6,154,988

Paid up Capital—Ordinary Shares	£3,750,000
,, ,, Preference Shares issued to N.Z. Govt.	1,875,000
,, ,, Four Per Cent. Guaranteed Stock ...	529,988
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	3,088,299
	£9,243,287

Head Office: WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

Sir GEORGE ELLIOT, *Chairman*. | R. W. GIBBS, Esq. | OLIVER NICHOLSON, Esq.
Sir HAROLD BEAUCHAMP. | WM. REECE, Esq. | WILLIAM WATSON, Esq.

General Manager: HENRY BUCKLETON.

London Office: 1, QUEEN VICTORIA ST., E.C.4.—ROBERT MILL, *Manager*.

London Bankers: BANK OF ENGLAND. MIDLAND BANK, LIMITED.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT OVER 200 POINTS IN NEW ZEALAND.

AND AT

MELBOURNE—VICTORIA. SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES. SUVA AND LEVUKA—FIJI. APIA—SAMOA.

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above places. Makes telegraphic transfers. Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents. Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of Australasia, Fiji, and Samoa. Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody, on their behalf, Securities, Shares, &c., drawing interest and dividends on the same as they fall due. Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital, £2,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000.
Reserve Fund, £1,000,000.

Head Office: 4, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Manchester Agency: 19, SPRING GARDENS.

DIRECTORS.

ROBERT JOHN HOSE, *Chairman*. WILLIAM HERBERT HOLLIS, *Deputy-Chairman*.

FREDERICK R. S. BALFOUR, RT. HON. SIR MAURICE W. E. DE BUNSEN, Bart., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. RAOUL HECTOR FOÀ. EDWARD GREENE. FRANK HENRY HOULDER. FREDERIC LUBBOCK. JOHN EDWARD MOUNSEY.

General Manager—HENRY PROBYN ROBERTS. *Sub-Managers*—PATRICK ERNEST O'HEA, JOHN DEVEREUX BLACKBURNE.
Chief Accountant—STANLEY GORDON HILLYER, F.C.A. *Auditors*—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.
Secretary—LOUIS GEORGE BALLY.

BANKERS.

London: THE BANK OF ENGLAND; BARCLAYS BANK, LTD; and MIDLAND BANK, LTD. **Great Britain:** BARCLAYS BANK, LTD.; THE BANK OF SCOTLAND; THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND; **Ireland:** THE BANK OF IRELAND; THE NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED. **France:** BANQUE ANGLO-SUD AMÉRICAINE, SOC. ANON., Paris; BARCLAYS BANK (Overseas) LIMITED, Paris and Branches. **Italy:** BANCA BELINZAGHI, Milan; and AMERICAN EXPRESS Co., Genoa. **Switzerland:** BANQUE FÉDÉRALE, Zurich; **Portugal:** BANCO LISBOA & AÇORES, Lisbon and Branches; BANCO DE PORTUGAL, Lisbon; BANCO PINTO & SOTTO MAYOR, Lisbon. **Spain:** THE ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LIMITED, Barcelona, Bilbao, Madrid, Valencia, Vigo, Seville, La Coruña; BANCO CALAMARTE, Madrid; BANCO SAINZ, Madrid. **Agents in New York:** BANK OF NEW YORK AND TRUST CO.

BRANCHES AT

Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santos, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande (do sul), Buenos Ayres, Pergamino (sub-Branch to Buenos Ayres), **Monte Video** and **Mercedes** (sub-Branch to Monte Video). Also Sub-Branches at **Plaza Once de Septembre, Plaza Constitución, Avellaneda, Calle Lavalle, Calle Victoria, Almagro, Boca** and **Calle Callao, Buenos Ayres, Avenida Rondeau** and **Cordón, Monte Video.**

Correspondents in all the principal Cities and Towns in Europe, in the United States of America and in South and Central America. Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, &c.

Monthly Trade Circular Free on Application.

THE BRITISH LINEN BANK

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1746

CAPITAL ISSUED AND PAID UP - £1,250,000
RESERVE AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS £1,719,269

GOVERNOR—
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROSEBERY AND MIDLOTHIAN, K.G., K.T.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR—THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HOME.

Head Office—EDINBURGH.

REES GRIFFITH THOMAS, *General Manager*. R. W. STEVENSON, *Secretary*.

OVER 180 BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Principal Glasgow Office: 110, QUEEN STREET.

Manager—JOHN GIBSON.

The British Linen Bank transacts every description of Home and Foreign Banking Business. Current Accounts are opened, and money is received on Deposit, at interest, on terms to be ascertained on application.

The British Linen Bank is affiliated to Barclays Bank, Limited, which has over **1,800** Branches in England and Wales, and special facilities are thus afforded for the transaction of Scottish and English business. The Bank has a complete service of Correspondents all over the World; issues Drafts on sterling and in foreign currencies; Letters of Credit, and Circular Notes; and negotiates or collects Bills of Exchange.

London Office: 38, THREADNEEDLE ST., E.C.2.

Where accounts may be opened on usual London terms.

Manager—JAMES FORREST.
Deputy Manager—W. F. BLACK.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY,

LONDON.

FOUNDERS COURT, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2.

Office for Travellers: 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

Commercial Credits and Consignments.
Foreign Exchange.
Cable Transfers. Foreign Collections. Travelling Credits.
Securities Purchased and Sold.
Dividends Collected. Coupons Purchased.
Deposit and Current Accounts Opened.
Agents and Correspondents all over the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY

NEW YORK—59, Wall Street.

PHILADELPHIA. 4th and Chestnut Streets.

BOSTON. 60, State Street.

BALTIMORE. (Alex. Brown & Sons)

ESTABLISHED 1800.

[22

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, CANADA.

Established 1855.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM. *Vice-President:* E. R. C. CLARKSON.
General Manager: GEORGE H. SMITH. *Secretary:* WALTER F. WATKINS.

Paid-Up Capital - - -	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Reserve Fund (earned)-	**$7,000,000**	**£1,438,356 3s. 3d.**
Investments - - - -	**$45,414,653.44**	**£9,331,778 2s. 0d.**

DEBENTURES issued. In sums of £50 and upwards.

For terms of one year and upwards. Interest paid half-yearly.
Interest computed from date on which the money is received.

Debentures issued by this Corporation have been taken by English and Scottish investors for more than half a century. In Canada they are a legal investment for Trust Funds.

***Chief Office in Great Britain*—36, CASTLE STREET, EDINBURGH.**

For rates of interest and terms apply to the Agents in Edinburgh—Messrs. MYLNE & CAMPBELL, W.S., 36, Castle Street; Messrs. BELL, COWAN & Co., 22, St. Andrew Square.
Bankers in Great Britain—Midland Bank, Limited.

Associated with the above Corporation and under the same direction and management is

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY,

incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, &c. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention. [224

Commonwealth Bank of Australia

GUARANTEED BY THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Head Office - - - - SYDNEY.

JAMES KELL, *Governor.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

BILLS negotiated and collected. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. DRAFTS and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued. DEPOSITS accepted for fixed periods. REMITTANCES cabled or mailed and BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted with Australia.

Bankers to—THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF QUEENSLAND.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Agencies are open at 3,380 Post Offices in the Commonwealth, &c.

At 30th JUNE, 1925.

Savings Bank Balances	**£42,313,086**
General Bank Balances	**40,438,906**
Note Issue Department	**53,890,227**
Other Items	**5,141,426**
	£141,783,645

LONDON OFFICE: 36-41, NEW BROAD STREET, E.C.
Also at AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.
OSBORNE A. SMITH, *Acting Manager.*

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 5, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3.

and 384 Branches and Agencies throughout Australia.

Subscribed Capital	£3,750,000	0	0
Paid-up Capital...	£2,250,000	0	0
Further Liability of Proprietors	£1,500,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	£1,950,000	0	0

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ANDREW WILLIAMSON, Esq., *Chairman*; JOHN PATERSON, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.
Hon. Sir JOHN A. COCKBURN, K.C.M.G. | GEORGE SLADE, Esq.
Rt. Hon. VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD. | SIDNEY M. WARD, Esq.
Hon. Sir ARTHUR LAWLEY, G.C.S.I. | Sir FREDERICK W. YOUNG.

Chief Office in Australia: COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE.

Letters of Credit and Drafts on the Branches and Agencies of the Bank in Australia can be obtained at the Head Office, or through the Agents of the Bank, in the chief Provincial towns throughout the United Kingdom.

Remittances made by **Telegraphic Transfer.**

Bills Negotiated or forwarded for **Collection.**

Banking and Exchange Business of every description transacted with Australia.

E. M. JANION, *Manager.*

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1925: 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each —Fully Paid	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each—Rs. 125 Paid	1,87,50,000
	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1925	4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1925 ...	5,62,50,000

Managing Governors:—Sir NORCOT WARREN, Kt., K.C.I.E.: N. M. MURRAY, Esq.

Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

London Office:—5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.

Sir S. A. H. SITWELL, *Manager*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted

Rules, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK:

22, William Street (Head Office).
475, Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street.
901, Madison Avenue, at 72nd Street.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.I.

PARIS:

70, RUE DES PETITS-CHAMPS.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

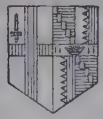
Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of June 30th, 1925.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank ...	$40,641,047.76	Deposits...	$164,136,614.27
U.S. Government Bonds and Treasury Notes	9,382,932.71	Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, Etc., ...	2,258,781.95
Bills Purchased...	32,702,181.15	Acceptances sold with our Endorsement	158,506.63
Call Loans—Collateral... ...	42,988,760.33	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances	3,973,057.42
Time Loans Collateral ...	34,112,250.00	Capital Stock	10,000,000.00
Accrued Interest	874,245.10	Surplus and Undivided Profits	18,028,028.92
Bonds, Stocks, Etc., ...	24,612,474.72		
Bonds and Mortgages	7,174,040.00		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances	3,583,057.42		
Real Estate	2,484,000.00		
	$198,554,989.19		$198,554,989.19

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.



A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description through 1,840 branches covering all important agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential districts in England and Wales. The Head Office is at 5 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED

Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd., Northern Ireland; The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland; The London City and Midland Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK

OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA.)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ... **£10,000,000** Reserve Fund Account **£2,300,000**

Capital Paid-up ... **£4,000,000** Reserve Liability of Shareholders **£1,500,000**

Total Assets (March 31st, 1925) ... ... **£41,177,775.**

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Transactions undertaken with

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.

London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH, P.C. Rt. Hon. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C 2. Manager, JOHN G. HANCORNE.

SUB-BRANCH—AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2. [240

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.

(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - - - - - £4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - **£4,000,000**
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - - **£2,000,000**
RESERVE FUND - - - - - - - - - £2,800,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., *Chairman.* J. N. STUART ESQ., *Deputy Chairman.*
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E. ROBERT MILLER, ESQ.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE. R. LANGFORD JAMES, ESQ. CHARLES NICOLL, ESQ.
J. A. TOOMEY, ESQ.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGONG	MADRAS	KISUMU	Kenya Colony.	
ADEN, STEAMER POINT	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	MANDALAY	MOMBASA		
AMRITSAR	COLOMBO	NEWERA ELIYA	NAIROBI		
BOMBAY	DELHI	RANGOON	NAKURU		
CALCUTTA	KANDY	TUTICORIN	ENTEBBE	Uganda.	DAR-ES-SALAAM / TANGA — Tanganyika Territory.
CAWNPORE	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	JINJA		
	LAHORE		KAMPALA		

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers on all its Branches, at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the India and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DRURY.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000. **Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.**
Paid-up Capital, £1,453,551. **Reserve Fund, £660,000.**

3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: PITT and HUNTER STREETS; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 360, COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charters Towers	Gladstone	Killarney	Murgon	St. George
Aramac	Childers	Goombungee	Kingaroy	Muttaburra	Tambo
Ayr	Clifton	Goondiwindi	Laidley	Nobby	Tammymorel
Babinda	Cloncurry	Greenmount	Longreach	Normanton	Thursday Island
Barcaldine	Cooktown	Gympie	Mackay	Oakey	Tingoora
Beaudesert	Crow's Nest	Haden	Malanda	Pittsworth	Toogoolawah
Bell	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Marburg	Ravenshoe	Toowoomba
Biggenden	Dalby	Herberton	Marceba	Richmond	Townsville
Blackall	Esk	Hughenden	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Warra / Warwick
Boonah	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Roma / Rosewood	Winton
Bundaberg	Fortitude Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Sandgate	Wondai
Burketown	Gatton	Ipswich	Nossman	Sarina	Woolloongabba
Cairns	George St. (Brisbane)	Jandowae	Mount Morgan	South Brisbane	Wooroolin
Charleville		Kandiaga	Mundubbera	Southbrook	Yangan

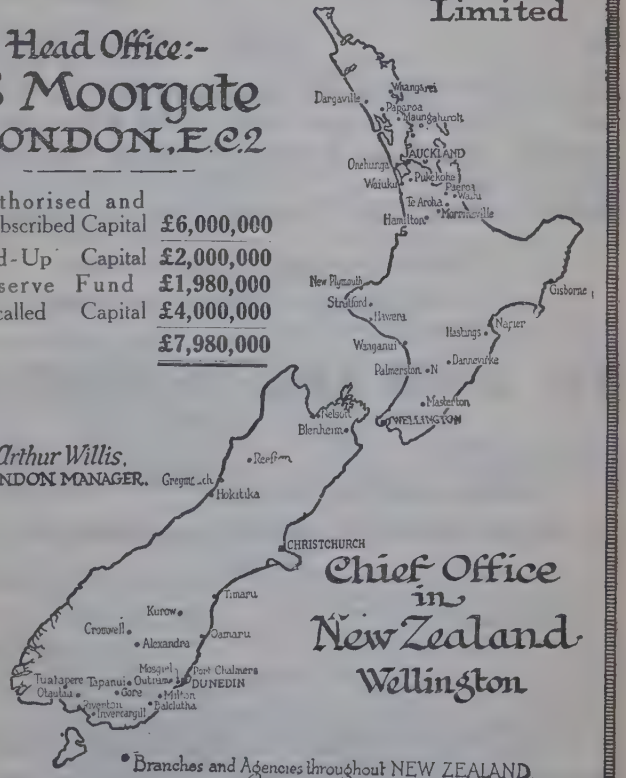
The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms.

The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [40

The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND Limited

Head Office:-
8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2

Authorised and Subscribed	Capital	£6,000,000
Paid-Up	Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve	Fund	£1,980,000
Uncalled	Capital	£4,000,000
		£7,980,000



Arthur Willis,
LONDON MANAGER.

Chief Office in New Zealand Wellington

• Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND, the principal of which are indicated above.

The Bank receives Deposits of £50 and upwards for 1 or 2 years at 4½ per cent. per annum and conducts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand.

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital - - - - £2,500,000
Rest and Undivided Profits (Oct. 1924) £2,347,393
Deposits (Oct. 1924) - - - £39,719,331

HEAD OFFICE - - St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.
General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT, C.B.E., D.L. *Secretary*, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON CITY OFFICE - 3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
Manager, WM. WHYTE. *Deputy Manager*, JOHN ROBB.

LONDON - Drummonds Branch - 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
Under the charge of MESSRS. DRUMMOND. *Manager*, W. H. SMITH.

GLASGOW (Principal) OFFICE - Royal Exchange Sq. & Buchanan St.
THOMAS LILLIE, *Manager*. W. DONALD, *Sub-Manager*.

Over 200 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Every description of British Colonial and Foreign Banking business transacted. Correspondence invited.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED £10,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ... £3,500,000 } together £7,650,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... £4,150,000 }
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman*.
The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. The EARL OF CHICHESTER.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.
Brigadier-General ARTHUR MAXWELL, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, Co.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME. *Assistant Manager*—W. A. LAING.
Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE. *Accountant*—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 192 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE

STANDARD BANK

OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa; to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, and Tanganyika Territory.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	£2,229,165
RESERVE FUND - -	£2,893,335
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	£6,687,495
	£11,809,995

Head Office:

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,

and 77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
(*Opposite the Royal Colonial Institute.*)

NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 45-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

OVER 320 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

INCOME TAX.—Claims for recovery of Income Tax undertaken.

Every facility afforded for the Development of Trade with all Parts of South and East Africa, the United States of America, and the Continent of Europe.

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS ARRANGED. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South and East African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, *London Manager.*

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK
LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Directors.

GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.
BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.
SIR WILLIAM BIRD.
THE RT. HON. LORD BRADBURY, G.C.B.
SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY, BART.
JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.
LIEUT.-COL. E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.
WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.
LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES, BART.
THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL.
COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, BART.
GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.
Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.
LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street.
LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.
WEST END OFFICE—9, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 35 Offices in Manchester and Salford; 144 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire and North Wales.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS, SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS IN MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS ARRANGED
AND
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.) LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid... Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ... ... „ 83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SHIMONOSEKI
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SINGAPORE
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SOURABAYA
CANTON	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAMARANG	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KARACHI	NEW YORK	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	OSAKA	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON			VLADIVOSTOCK (Temporarily closed).

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.
K. YANO, Manager.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING

A Sound Investment.

5% Interest (free of Income Tax) on shares of £25 each or subscribed for at 5/- or more monthly.

4% Interest (free of Income Tax) on Deposits of £1 and upwards. (Depositors are specially safeguarded by Act of Parliament.)

All money invested can be withdrawn at short notice.

ASSETS £400,000. RESERVE FUND £30,000.

OVER 40 YEARS' SOUND RECORD.

£135,000 was loaned during 1924 to build or purchase houses by the

CHURCH of ENGLAND
Temperance & General
BUILDING SOCIETY

Write for Prospectus (Dept. A). W. C. M. WIGHTMAN, Secretary :—
26, King William Street, London, E.C. 4. *Telephone*: **Central, 5927.**

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. *Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament*, 14 *and* 15 *Vict., cap.* 130, *and* 13 *and* 14 *Geo. V., cap* 17.

ASSETS - - - - - £1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.
RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CECIL, G.B.E., M.P.
FREDERICK PINCKARD COLES, Esq.
SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., C.B.
RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc.
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq.
Col. SIR EDWARD WARD, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Solicitors.
Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.

General Manager.
ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS. PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime. TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 273 HOLBORN. [253

Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A.M.P.) *ESTD. 1849.* *(A.M.P.)*

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets £56,000,000
Annual Income £8,300,000

The A.M.P. Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes its whole divisible surplus annually among its policy-holders, it values its liabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience. Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at the lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

LONDON OFFICE: **73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.**

W. C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

ORIGINAL SOCIETY. *FOUNDED 1840.*

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY,

LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £240,000.

(Reserves apart from Capital approximate two years' Premiums.)

FIDELITY — ACCIDENT — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for Officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. [288

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association,

LIMITED (*Incorporated* 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.

Telephone, Regent 6794.

31, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, *Secretary.* [256

ALLIANCE
Assurance Company
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors:

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*
LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., O.B.E., *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir IAN HEATHCOAT AMORY, Bart., C.B.E.
Right Hon. Viscount BEARSTED, LL.D.
FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Esq.
ALFRED FOWELL BUXTON, Esq.
JOHN CATOR, Esq.
LORD DALMENY, D.S.O., M.C.
Major GERALD M. A. ELLIS.
FREDERICK CRAUFURD GOODENOUGH, Esq.
THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.
C. SHIBREFF HILTON, Esq.
W. DOURO HOARE, Esq., C.B.E.
R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, Esq., C.B.
DAVID LANDALE, Esq.
Sir CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM.
CECIL FRANCIS PARR, Esq.
The Hon. GERALD BERKELEY PORTMAN.
H. MELVILL SIMONS, Esq.
HENRY ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esq.

The Alliance grants Insurances of all kinds:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). ASSURANCES with DISABILITY BENEFITS. ESTATE DUTY Policies. GROUP LIFE ASSURANCES. CHILDREN'S DEFERRED ASSURANCES and EDUCATIONAL ENDOWMENTS. ANNUITIES.
SINKING FUND and CAPITAL REDEMPTION.
FIRE.
MARINE.
BURGLARY and THEFT.
ACCIDENTS of all kinds:—Personal Accident and Disease. Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate-Glass, Workmen's Compensation with Special Policies for Domestic Servants.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE. MOTOR CAR.
MOTOR CYCLE. LIVE STOCK.
BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND INSPECTIONS.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

O. MORGAN OWEN, *General Manager.* [76

Insurance Advice

MR. T. G. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance*) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed :

A Special Scheme for Super-Tax.

"CLAREHAVEN,"
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS :

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium.

Age at Entry . . .	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death . .	70	70	70	75
Yield*	£1,310	£1,025	£787	£678

	Age at Entry	Age at Maturity	Yield
£10 Annual Endowment Premium.	20	60	*£950
	25	60	£742
	30	60	£568
	30	65	£699
	40	65	£398

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments.

Age . . .	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate % charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 7 9	£3 16 5	£4 6 3
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£225	£211	£198	£184	£170	£157

* To the above results add Income Tax, rebate now 2s. in the £.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE : A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. Rose. From all booksellers or the Publisher : Effingham Wilson, 16, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

BRITANNIC
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1866)

Two Indispensable Policies

(*1*) *Endowment Assurance*:—
Safeguarding the family; forming an excellent investment.

(*2*) "*All-Cover*":—
Insuring house and contents against practically all risks at one inclusive premium.

for Home Protection.

CHIEF OFFICES:
BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME
ELIMINATE RISK.

Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value.
You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income.

FOR INSTANCE

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £100 12s. 1d. A woman of 67 gets a yearly income of £101 12s. 6d. for the same investment.

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £100. The Funds of the Canada Life Company are over £21,000,000, and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Colonial Life Assurance Company and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to-night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Accumulated Funds over £21,000,000
(Established 1847)

2, St. James's Square, LONDON, S.W.1.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL & GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

THE Society has an unbroken record of fine Bonuses over a century of time, and is conspicuous for having maintained its pre-war rate of profit both during and after the War period.

To-day everything indicates that the profits of the Society in the future will enable it to surpass anything that has been achieved in the past.

All With-Profit Policies issued before June 30th, 1926, and in full force on that date, receive a year's share of profits in October, 1926.

In conjunction with

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.,

the Society is now in a position to transact

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

Assets Exceed £10,000,000

Claims Paid, Over £25,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

Chief Offices: GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

Director and General Manager:—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE LEADING CITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Directors.

Chairman—Sir RICHARD STEPHENS TAYLOR.
Sir BERNARD E. H. BIRCHAM, K.C.V.O.
EDMUND CHURCH, Esq.
PHILIP G. COLLINS, Esq.
HARRY MITTON CROOKENDEN, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord DANESFORT.
Sir ROBERT WILLIAM DIBDIN.
The Rt. Hon. Lord ERNLE, P.C., M.V.O.
Sir JOHN ROGER BURROW GREGORY.

Deputy-Chairman—L. W. NORTH HICKLEY, Esq.
ARCHIBALD HERBERT JAMES, Esq.
ALLAN ERNEST MESSER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord PHILLIMORE, P.C., D.C.L.
CHARLES ROBERT RIVINGTON, Esq.
The Hon. Sir CHARLES RUSSELL, Bt., K.C.V.O.
Sir FRANCIS MINCHIN VOULES, C.B.E.
CHARLES WIGAN, Esq.

Whole-Life and Endowment Assurances.

FAMILY PROVISION AND DEATH DUTY POLICIES AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

PARTNERSHIP POLICIES.
PENSION POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.
REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

FUNDS EXCEED ... £6,160,000

For full Prospectus or Particulars of New Schemes write to—
W. P. PHELPS, *Manager and Secretary.*

[270

GUARDIAN

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1821. CENTENARY 1921.

Head Office :—

68, KING WILLIAM ST., LONDON, E.C. 4.

BRANCH OFFICES :

LAW COURTS	21, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.
WESTMINSTER	28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.
BELFAST	5, Bedford Street.
BIRMINGHAM	107, Colmore Row.
BRIGHTON	82, East Street.
BRISTOL	1, Small Street.
CARDIFF	16, Windsor Place.
DUBLIN	3, 4, & 5, Suffolk Street.
EDINBURGH	1, Charlotte Square.
GLASGOW	187, West George Street.
LEEDS	East Parade.
LIVERPOOL	1, Rumford Street.
MANCHESTER	27, Cross Street.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	2, Collingwood Street.
NOTTINGHAM	6, Victoria Street.

Directors :

Chairman—Hon. Evelyn Hubbard.
(*Messrs. John Hubbard & Co.*)

Deputy-Chairman—John Walter, Esq.

Vice-Chairman—Philip H. Martineau, Esq.
(*Messrs. Martineau & Reid.*)

Right Hon. Lord Aldenham.
(*Messrs. Antony Gibbs & Sons.*)
F. R. S. Balfour, Esq.
Alan H. Brodrick, Esq.
T. G. C. Browne, Esq.
Joseph A. Burrell, Esq.
(*Messrs. Farrer & Co.*)
Rt. Hon. Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.
William Dawson, Esq.
P. Lyttelton Gell, Esq.
Chas. R. Gilliat, Esq.
(*John K. Gilliat & Co., Limited.*)
Col. Lionel H. Hanbury, C.M.G.
(*Messrs. Wood, Hanbury, Rhodes & Jackson—Director of the Bank of England.*)
Robert L. Hunter, Esq.
(*Messrs. Hunters.*)
E. Henry Loyd, Esq.
Roderick Pryor, Esq.
George W. Rowe, Esq.
(*Messrs. Frere, Cholmeley & Co.*)
R. W. Sharples, Esq.
(*C. Czarnikow, Limited.*)
E. Robert Still, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. Trower, Still & Keeling.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,015,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£1,015,000
TOTAL INCOME	£2,400,000
TOTAL ASSETS	£10,500,000

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

[284

OLD TEMPLE BAR *from a drawing by H. K. Rooke.*

LEGAL & GENERAL
ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED
10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
(NEAR TEMPLE BAR).

Established 1836. **Assets Exceed £16,750,000.**

Trustees.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR CHANNELL.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BLANESBURGH.
ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P.

Directors.

ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P. (*Chairman*).
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P. (*Deputy-Chairman*).

The Hon. W. B. L. BARRINGTON.
ERNEST EDWARD BIRD, ESQ.
The Rt. Hon. Sir ARTHUR CHANNELL.
HENRY LEFEVRE FARRER, ESQ.
ARTHUR J. FINCH, ESQ., J.P.
Sir WM. S. HALDANE, W.S.
E. HONORATUS LLOYD, ESQ., K.C.
J. R. MARRIOTT, ESQ.
DIGHTON POLLOCK, ESQ.
JOHN E. W. RIDER, ESQ.
JOHN J. WITHERS, ESQ., C.B.E.

Capital, £1,000,000 Fully Subscribed. **Paid-up Capital, £160,000.**

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.
(EXCEPT MARINE)

Branch Offices in the Principal Towns throughout Great Britain.

General Manager - - W. A. WORKMAN, F.I.A.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

A.D. 1720.

FIRE LIFE

MARINE ACCIDENT

1, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.4

Marine Dept.:—7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3

ASSETS EXCEED
£10,000,000

THIRD CENTURY OF ACTIVE BUSINESS.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE

LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

with which is associated the

CLERGY MUTUAL

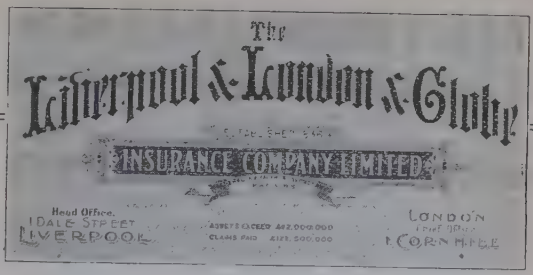
Assurance Society.

HE LONDON LIFE does not employ agents on commission or pay commission in any form. In expenses alone it saves for its members nearly 10 per cent. of its Premium Income as compared with the average of all commission-paying Life Offices.

Particulars of any class of Life Assurance will be given with pleasure and without charge.

H. M. TROUNCER,
Actuary & Manager.

Temporary address during rebuilding:
5, Mansion House Street,
LONDON, E.C. 2.



FOR

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—48, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Founded 1852.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—ARTHUR NEVILE LUBBOCK, Esq.
(a Director of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).

Deputy-Chairman—FRANK RITCHIE, Esq. (a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

Captain F. BRIAN BIBBY.
STANLEY DAY, Esq., F.I.A.
The Hon. R. D. DENMAN.
The Right Hon. LORD GORELL, C.B.E., M.C.
The Right Hon. LORD KILBRACKEN, G.C.B.
ALEXANDER NELSON RADCLIFFE, Esq.
CHARLES ROBERT TRITTON, Esq.

Medical Referees—

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 3, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.
E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; W. C. SYMES, Esq.

Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Actuary and Secretary—HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

Since the Society's foundation more than 70 years ago, **Bonus Additions** to Policies for the Whole Term of Life have averaged **Two Pounds per Annum for each £100 Assured.**

METROPOLITAN
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's
DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

Age next Birthday.	Assurance Payable		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to **FURTHER REDUCTION** in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION. **NO SHAREHOLDERS.**

Offices: 13, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2. [104

NATIONAL PROVIDENT
Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** **Incorporated 1910.**
FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

DIRECTORS:
Chairman—The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.

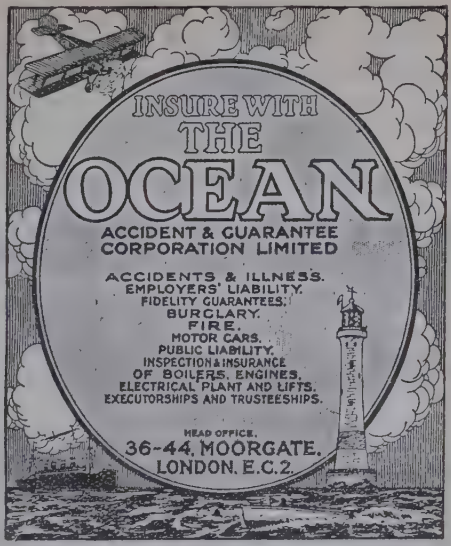
C. R. W. Adeane, Esq., C.B.
Cosmo Bevan, Esq.
The Hon. Clive Bigham, C.M.G.
Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Robert E. Dickinson, Esq.
Hugh E. Hoare, Esq.
A. B. Leslie-Melville, Esq.
G. Cecil Whiteley, Esq., K.C.
Vincent W. Yorke, Esq.

L. F. Hovil, *Actuary and Secretary.*

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances	Estate Duty Policies
Investment Policies	Educational Endowments
Annuities	Partnership Policies
The "Sixty" Policy	Woman Worker's Policy

TO
48, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.



THE PRUDENTIAL
Assurance Company, Ltd.

Chief Office:

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Claims Paid - - £236,000,000
Funds Exceed - - £170,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of GENERAL INSURANCE business are transacted at moderate rates of premium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.

Head Office, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate Glass, Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary, Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party, Fidelity Guarantees, Trustee and/or Executor.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.
West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117

SECURITY FIRST

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Total Funds, £32,275,207.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

Head Offices:

LIVERPOOL: North John St.

LONDON: Lombard St.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE INDEPENDENT TOO?

A Cheque for £4,500 at 55 would put you on the road. This is how you can get it.

THOUSANDS of men of your own age and position in life are aiming at retiring from business when they reach the age of 55 or 60. By then, thanks to the plan of Investment Insurance about to be outlined, they expect to have accumulated enough money to bring them in an income sufficient for their needs.

This is the plan.

Instead of haphazard saving and risky investment, arrange to deposit annually with the Sun Life of Canada —the great Annuity Company—a sum you can well afford to set aside for the purpose of making your future safe. This Company, with the Government supervised assests of £56,000,000, is so exceedingly prosperous that you—sharing in this prosperity—will be entitled to big profits on your annual investments. These profits accumulate to your credit until the date arranged for, when you will receive cheque for the full amount.

There's no reason whatever why you, with your income, should not qualify for a cheque for several thousand pounds, to be paid you when you are 55 or 60 years of age. Why not do it, and make certain of a comfortable "evening of life"?

If misfortune should come and, through illness or accident, you are rendered permanently incapable of earning a living, no further deposits will be required, and until you reach the age agreed upon and are due to receive the full amount, the Company will pay you a generous monthly pension. So, though unable to earn a living, you would not be a financial burden on anyone, and at 55 or 60 you would get the big cheque, just as if you had made all the deposits.

Also, from your first deposit your life is insured for a large Capital Sum, and should anything happen to you this sum, together with half of every deposit you had made, would immediately be paid over to your family.

There are other great advantages connected with this plan of Investment Insurance, but let us send you detailed particulars, so that you can quietly consider them. Let us know date of your birth and the approximate amount you can deposit yearly, and we can then quote exact figure. No obligation is incurred.

Address your communication to :— J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 20, Sun of Canada House, Victoria Embankment (*near Temple Station*), London, W.C. 2.

THE SEAL OF SECURITY.

The Salvation Army Assurance Society, Ltd.

Chairman:
GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH.

Joint Managing Directors.
COMMR. JOHN A. CARLETON.
COLONEL WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Chief Office: QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

ASSURANCE FUNDS EXCEED £3,300,000
SUM ASSURED OVER £15,000,000
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED ... £3,500,000

OVER ONE MILLION POLICY-HOLDERS.

LATEST VALUATION £2 BONUS.

FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES.

Patron—H.M. THE KING. President—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Sir ERIC HAMBRO, K.B.E., Chairman.
Sir THOMAS DEWEY, Bart., Deputy-Chairman.
Secretary—LOUIS H. M. DICK.

Invested Funds exceed TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The fullest information respecting the Fund is supplied FREE of all charge, by post or on personal application.

Address:—The SECRETARY, R.N.P.F.N.,
15, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

1. IMMEDIATE ASSURANCE of **£1000** to mature in 25 years or on previous death.
2. GUARANTEED ADDITIONS of **£2 : 10 : 0** per cent. per annum if death occurs within the 25 years.
3. AFTER PAYMENT of **£1000** at end of 25 years the matured policy is *automatically replaced*, without medical examination or further cost by

ANOTHER £1000

payable at death, thus continuing the Family Protection or providing for

DEATH DUTIES.

Write for particulars of new "Perfect Policy."

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1831 ASSETS £8,000,000

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3

100 YEARS OLD

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Founded in 1826.

A STRONG MUTUAL OFFICE

with

A GREAT BONUS RECORD

HEAD OFFICE: 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW, C.1.

LONDON OFFICE: 17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C. 2.

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Chief Office: **50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2,**

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

Moderate Premiums. Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance. Absolute Security.

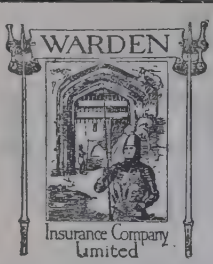
Total Funds Exceed £5,500,000. Total Claims Paid Exceed £8,000,000

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES: 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Annual Income - - - - - - -	£11,000,000
Accumulated Funds - - - - - -	£37,000,000
Total Claims Paid - - - - - -	£41,000,000

Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident. Employers' Liability. Consequential Loss. Householders' Comprehensive Insurance. Public Liability. Third Party (Driving Accidents). Plate Glass. Motor. Capital Redemption. Property Owners' Indemnity.



Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

Established 1875.

LIVE STOCK

The Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance.

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life.

Chief Office:

21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE WESTMINSTER

209th YEAR. # FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.
City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT and MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE.
MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.
PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE . . **102nd YEAR.**

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,500,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £24,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.
BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 6, NORFOLK ST., W.C. 2.
South-West Branch: 49, SLOANE SQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, The BROADWAY, E. 15.
South London Branch: 496, BRIXTON ROAD, S.W. 9.
North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.
North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.
City Office: 17, MINCING LANE, E.C. 3.

Premium for Assuring £100 at Death. With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 2 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

ESTATE DUTY,
CHILDREN'S DEFERRED,
EDUCATIONAL,
GUARANTEED OPTION POLICIES,
ETC., ETC.

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assuring £100 at death without profits, with guaranteed surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 7 9
25	1 10 11
30	1 15 4
35	2 1 4
40	2 9 0

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. 13]

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in considerable proportion of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given. *Reversionary bequests* are included where the reversions are absolute, generally on the cessor of life interests or a period of years, but, generally speaking, are not included where they are *contingent reversions*, depending on certain happenings (usually failure of issue to certain persons, or failure to secure the observance of certain conditions), unless there is reason to believe that such contingency is likely to be fulfilled. The amounts of residuary bequests are also subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate owing to possible variations in the amount of duty payable, as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category (either higher or lower) as compared with the original valuation submitted on obtaining the grant of probate.

This table records the chief bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year, and it does not include bequests previously recorded which have since become payable, either by the winding-up of the estate, or by the falling-in of reversionary or contingent reversionary interests.

The bequests recorded this year are somewhat more varied in character than usual, although hospitals and educational trusts still account for the greater part of the bequests. A curious feature is the large residuary bequest of Mr. Thomas Sharples for a trust for annuities for elderly people bearing the surnames of Sharples or Hesmondhalgh, and the late Mr. H. W. Sassoon's bequests of about £37,020 for the benefit of first offenders and for the assistance of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children. War charities (especially St. Dunstan's) are still large beneficiaries.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Leverhulme, 1st Viscount	1,000,000 (Provsnl.)	500,000	Principally for charities connected with commercial travellers, grocers, or chemists, their wives, widows and children, and for Employees Benefit Fund of Lever Bros. and the Staff Training College of Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, Limited.
Blake, Charles Davey, of Newton Abbot, Devon	555,751	300,000	£100 a year to Newton Abbot Congregational Chapel, £100 a year to Kingsteignton Congregational Church, other bequests for local Congregational churches, and ultimate residue to Congregational Union of England and Wales.
Prophit, James Maxwell Grant, of London and Glenluce, N.B.	219,793	200,000	On death of sister ultimate residue as to one-half for research into cause of tuberculosis and one-half similarly for cancer research.
Dundonald, Countess, of Denbigh and London	202,800	200,000	Welsh estate and £50,000 to H.M. the King, disclaimed by His Majesty and therefore reverting to Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and residue for church purposes at Oxford and Cambridge (principally for candidates for Ordination in Diocese of St. Asaph).
Barlow, Col. John Chadwick, of Bury, Lancs	257,931	180,000	£4,000 Unsworth North Wesleyan Chapel, and residue to be applied within 21 years of death for such charitable purposes in Great Britain and Ireland or any British State Colony or Dependency as trustees determine.
Mappin, Sir Wilson, Bart., of Sheffield	448,338	150,000	About £150,000 for reduction of National Debt.
Russell, Miss Ann, of Cheetham Hill, Lancs	162,934	115,000	£1,000 St. Mark's Church, Cheetham Hill, and residue to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and Salford Lying-In Hospital, Christie Cancer Hospital, Manchester Royal Infirmary, Salford Royal Hospital, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
Nixon, Mrs. Eliza, of Brighton, Sussex	153,486	100,000	Bequests include £1,000 Missions to Seamen and other church and charitable purposes, and residue for relief of poor and deserving persons or objects or institutions for the relief of the poor in Brighton.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Warren, Rev. Canon John Shrapnel, M.A., of St. Leonards, Sussex	124,499	100,000	Residue of estate, about £100,000, to follow the Trusts of the Canon Warren Charitable Trust founded by him in 1919, directing in the administration of the fund the trustees will have special regard for the Diocese and the County of Lincoln.
Sharples, Thomas, of Cheadle Hulme, Lancs	120,727	100,000	To found a "Thomas and Richard Sharples Charity Trust" for annuities for elderly people bearing the surnames of Sharples and Hesmondhalgh.
Hewitt, Miss Sophia, of Dedham, Essex	82,255	65,000	Bequests include £2,000 each British Home for Incurables, Streatham, and Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots, £1,000 each Church Army and C.M.S. and B. and F. B. Society, and residue for such charitable institutions as the executors may determine.
Jackson, Mrs. Amelia, of Grasmere, Westmorland	89,665	60,400	£300 East Sussex Hospital, Hastings, £100 Acland District Nurses Association. On death of husband £250 Exeter College, Oxford, for silver cross for College Chapel and balance to said College for scholarships and other purposes.
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, Bart., of Whitchurch, Oxon	94,148	60,000	On death of wife £5,000 Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, £5,000 Royal Society of Medicine, £10,000 for scholarships for students at University College Hospital Medical School, £1,000 Whitchurch District Nursing Association, and residue one-half University College, London, and one-half University College Hospital, London.
Macbain, George, of Dorset Square, N.W.	89,199	60,000	£3,000 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £3,000 St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind, £2,000 each Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Straits Settlements Benevolent Society, and the residue to Westminster Bank to distribute same among such charitable or philanthropic institutions as may be determined.
Hodges, John, of Avonside, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	168,291	58,000	£20,000 Trinity Henley Trust, £20,000 Harpsden Hall Trust, £15,000 Henley Working Men's Club Trust, £2,000 Christian Colportage Association, £1,000 Evangelisation Society.
Dover, Rev. George, of Ambleside, Westmorland	54,443	50,000	Estate to four Roman Catholic priests, viz.: Rev. Joseph Edward Blackett, of Farm Street, Westminster, S.W.; Rev. Alexr. Keogh, of St Asaph; Rev. Benny Garman, of Stonyhurst College; and Rev. Aston Chichester, of Beaumont College, Windsor.
Rogers, William Fletcher, of Wallasey, Cheshire	76,214	50,000	Bequests principally for church and charitable purposes in Liverpool and Cheshire, and residue for deserving charities in the City of Chester or the County of Cheshire as his sisters may decide.
Inglis, Dame Rebecca, of Reigate, Surrey	76,301	50,000	Residue to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, Middlesex, Hounslow, Reigate and Redhill Hospitals, Royal Blind Pension Society, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Orphan Working School, Infant Orphan Asylum, and London Orphan School, Watford.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Russell, Miss Mary, of Cheetham Hill, Lancs	60,516	50,000	Residue Christie Cancer Pavilion, Manchester, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Manchester Eye Hospital, Salford Royal Hospital, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
Ayer, Mrs. Caroline Oates, of Penryn, Cornwall	62,848	49,000	Estate in 20 parts to R.S.P.C.A., N.S.P.C.C., Treloar's Cripples' Home, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Association, Sailors' Home, Falmouth, Seamen's Bethel, Falmouth, Royal Institution of Cornwall, and other local hospitals and institutions.
Hales, Miss Edith Martha, of Hove, Sussex	58,796	40,000	Residue General Lying-In Hospital, York Road, S.E., S.P.C.A., and Cancer Hospital, Fulham, S.W.
Moss, Isaac (otherwise Isaac Moss Vernon), Wellington Road, N.W.	104,421	40,000	Reversionary bequest of one-half of ultimate residue specifically Western Synagogue, Alfred Place, W.C., Jewish Board of Guardians, Jewish Home for Incurables, Home for Aged Jews, Jewish Aged Needy Fund, Charing Cross Hospital, and Home for Aged and Needy or Disabled Jockeys and Trainers, Newmarket.
Waller, Ralph Davenport, of Trull, Taunton	96,737	40,000	One-fourth of residue to such charities as trustees determine, and one-fourth each Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester Wesleyan Mission, and the West London Wesleyan Mission.
Sassoon, Hector William, of Hong Kong and Baker Street, W.	989,527	5 lakhs of rupees (£36,980)	Income to be used in such countries and on such conditions as executors determine for assisting persons, male or female, found guilty for the first time of an offence against the law of the land where they are convicted, and in assisting unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, and generally in assisting and providing for the welfare of the children.
Veitch, Sir Harry James, of Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.	79,385	35,000	Bequests include £1,000 each London City Mission, Dr. Barnardo's Home, B. and F. B. Society, other bequests for Missionary Societies, and residue to Gardeners Royal Benevolent Inst.
Milner, Robert Scholefield (78), of Leek, Staffs	67,253	35,000	Bequests include £2,000 Leek Urban District Council for upkeep of Nicholson Institution, Leek, and on death of his sisters residue for educational purposes in Leek of undenominational character, and Leek Memorial Cottage Hospital.
Clement, Miss Mary Louisa, of Birkdale, Southport, Lancs	35,208	35,000	Property in Australia to Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia, £10,000 each Liverpool Roman Catholic Diocesan Missionary Fund, Liverpool Roman Catholic Diocesan Education Fund, £5,000 Liverpool Roman Catholic Cathedral Fund, and residue Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool for Diocesan purposes.
Evans, Alfred, of Paulton, Somerset ...	132,582	31,000	Bequests include £5,000 each Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Muller's Orphanage, and other bequests to hospitals and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.
George, Miss Mabel Augusta, of Brondesbury, N.W.	52,801	30,000	£4,000 London City Mission, £1,000 B. and F. B. Soc., £1,000 Christian Colportage Assoc., and residue to London City Mission.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Jubber, Arthur, of Bath	66,376	30,000	£5,000 each Rugby School, Mill Hill School, Hendon, University of London for scholarships, King Edward's Hospital Fund, St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Stewart, William Lyall, of Edinburgh (personal estate)	41,950	30,000	Residue, subject to certain life interests, for charitable purposes in Scotland, excluding any of which the management or control is mainly in the hands of women, for benefiting persons who have suffered in or through the War.
Trenow, Miss Jane Ada, of Richmond, Surrey	36,644	30,000	Bequests include £1,000 each B. and F. B. Society, Trinitarian Bible Society, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, South African General Mission, and residue to B. and F. B. Society.
Ball, Walter William House, of Cambridge	38,038	28,000	Bequests include £250 Westminster School, Dean's Yard, Westminster, and remainder principally for scholarships and other purposes at Trinity College, Cambridge.
Wesley, Tom Hards, of Bournemouth...	70,306	28,000	Residue, about £28,000, one-third Dr. Barnardo's Homes, one-fourth Treloar's Cripples' Home, one-fourth St. Dunstan's Hostel, and one-sixth Brompton Hospital for Cancer.
Adams, David, of Rathfriland, co. Down (personal estate)	29,814	26,150	Principally for missionary and charitable purposes connected with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
Peel, Dame Janet, of Bournemouth.....	54,465	26,000	One-half of residue "to employ such monies to the honour and glory of Almighty God for the furtherance and support of Church of England work carried out on sound Catholic lines."
Sturges, Mrs. Harriet, of Birmingham...	30,849	25,000	Residue, about £25,000, to hospitals in Birmingham, the Deaf and Dumb Inst., the Royal Inst. for the Blind (all in Birmingham), and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Machin, John, of York	27,617	25,000	Residue of estate, Royal National Lifeboat Inst. for a first-class motor boat to be built and named the *Emma Constance* in memory of his late wife.
Ellison, Henry, of Morecambe, Lancs, and Cleckheaton, Yorks	257,758	25,000	One-seventh of residue, subject to certain life interests, to such charitable objects in England as the then trustees of the will determine.
O'Hara, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Roger, of Kilmovee, Ireland (personal estate)	31,518	25,000	For Roman Catholic Church and charitable purposes in Ireland.
Cragg, Mrs. Edith, of Wrotham, Kent	152,126	25,000	From her late husband's estate left £400 Riflemen's Aid Society, and residue of husband's estate for erection, endowment and maintenance of a small cottage hospital at Wrotham for not more than six patients, and from own estate left £10,000 for a fund, income to be applied for purchase for nation of works of art of the French and Italian schools from 1300 to 1800 to be exhibited at Victoria and Albert Museum, and £1,500 Société Civile of Christ Church, Cannes.
Dalton, Mrs. Margaret Alice, of Clifton, Bristol	53,122	22,000	Bequests to Bristol hospitals and other local institutions, including Clifton Zoological Gardens.
March, Miss Rosa Esther, of Leeds	84,122	21,500	Bequests include £4,000 Incorporated Church Extension Society, £2,000 each S.P.G., Leeds General Infirmary, the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and other bequests for church and charitable purposes locally.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Lee, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth, of Thorpe Arch, Yorks	21,515	20,000	Principally for church and charitable purposes in Leeds and the neighbourhood.
Philpot, Miss Emily Sarah Soden, of Penge, S.E.	25,320	20,000	£500 each five London hospitals, £500 Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, £250 each four other hospitals, £250 Convent of Sisters of Nazareth, Hammersmith, and residue St. Dunstan's Hostel, Bristol Orphan Homes, Baptist Missionary Society, C.M.S., B. and F. B. Society, Church Army, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Edwards, Matthew, of Harrogate, Yorks	29,985	20,000	On death of wife residue to Harrogate Infirmary and Leeds General Infirmary.
Shaw, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth, of Sheffield	37,068	20,000	Five-sixths of residue to Sheffield Royal Hospital, National Protestant Church League, Sheffield Pawnbrokers' Pension Fund, Sheffield Blind Institution, and Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.
Walker, George Graves, LL.B., of Bournemouth	21,940	20,000	Bequests to missionary societies, and residue, on death of certain legatees, London City Mission, Open Air Mission, Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, Mildmay Mission to Jews, and Hebrew Christian Testimony to Israel.
Webbe, Captain George Alan, of Ascot, Berks	44,852	20,000	On death of residuary legatees ultimate residue in specific bequests to fourteen institutions, including Old Comrades Association of 15th Hussars, School of Handicrafts, Chertsey, and Webbe Club and Institute, Oxford House, Bethnal Green.
Keliher, William, of Love Lane, E.C. ...	28,072	18,000	£250 Printers' Pension Corporation, and on death of brother, residue National University, Dublin, for scholarships.
Saint, Alfred William, of Amersham Common, Bucks	27,745	18,000	Residue of estate to Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Fullarton, Edward Percy Hollingworth, of Harrow, N.W.	51,544	18,000	Residue to Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
Cooper, Sir William Earnshaw, C.I.E., of Castle Carey, Guernsey	55,085	18,000	Bequests of rupees to hospitals and homes in India, and residue, on death of wife, to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Gray, Sir William Cresswell, Bart., of Redale, Yorks	474,027	17,000	£5,000 Hospitals Trust of the Hartlepools, £2,000 Victoria Homes, West Hartlepool, and other bequests for institutions in Durham, including a convalescent home for workers of William Gray & Co., Limited.
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby, of Sunderland	217,813	17,000	Bequests include £10,000 Sunderland Royal Infirmary and £4,000 St. George's Presbyterian Church, Sunderland.
Meggitt, Robert, of Richmond, Surrey	92,973	16,000	£5,000 Richmond Royal Hospital, and other bequests for hospitals and charitable institutions.
Hulke, Mrs. Julia Grace, of 44 Montague Square, W.1	18,922	16,000	For Middlesex Hospital for Convalescent Home at Clacton-on-Sea.
Duff, Edward Gordon, M.A., of Oxford...	16,241	16,000	Residue of estate to Bodleian Library Fund and Cambridge University Library Fund.
Kissack, John James (estate in this Country), of Douglas, Isle of Man	13,933	16,000	About £16,000 for charitable purposes in the Isle of Man.
Fox, Sir Gilbert Wheaton, Bart., of Sefton Park, Liverpool	953,531	15,500	Bequests for church and charitable purposes in Liverpool, including £5,000 to Bishop of Liverpool for benefit of clergy in diocese.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY

More than 700 Curates are serving in poor and burdensome parishes through the Society's help.

Every penny of the contributions received during the past 20 years has been paid out towards Curates' stipends.

The Society pleads for generous support. Letters should be addressed to the Rev. Canon Paul Petit (Secretary),

A.C.S. HOUSE, 51, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

For fatherless necessitous boys and girls from all parts of the country and the Dominions, from early infancy up to 11 years. They are retained till they are 15 years of age, and are given a practical and sound education. Full particulars of the

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated as the Orphan Working School & Alexandra Orphanage)

may be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to send the Annual Report. 300 children are now in the school, and the work has been carried on continuously for 168 years. It is dependent upon voluntary gifts, and further support is urgently needed.

Subscriptions, donations, and LEGACIES will be welcomed.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD MARSHALL, P.C., K.C.V.O.
Secretary: FRED. J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S.
Offices: 73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

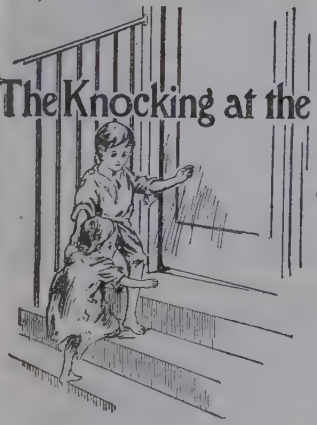
(Incorporated),
BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1924—In-patients, 292. Out-patients' attendances, 38,328.
PLEASE HELP.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.
Hon. Treasurer:—F. BENCH.
HARRY W. WOOLVEN, *Secretary.* [312

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES



The Knocking at the Door.

CHARTER:

"No Destitute Child Ever Refused Admission."

Motto:
"For God and Country."

NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO WAITING LIST.

A FEW FIGURES.

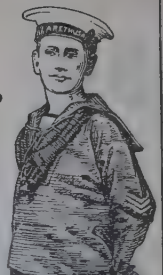
100,000 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.
13,378 Children dealt with last year.
7,300 always in residence.
399 are Crippled, Invalid, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.
917 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.
1,328 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.
29,053 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia. 98 per cent. do well.

*** *Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes," and crossed, may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, Howard Williams, Esq.,*
18 *to* 26, *STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.*1

[132

1,000
NEW SUPPORTERS WANTED

THE "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP
AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES
URGENTLY NEED £10,000



President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
10,000 Boys have been sent to the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.
9,000 Boys have been trained for Civil Employment and many Hundreds have been Emigrated to the British Dominions.
Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.
Deputy Chairman: F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.
Chairman of Ship Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT, Esq.
Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLEN & HENRY G. COPELAND.
The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.
VICE-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY says: "I have never seen the 'Arethusa' excelled."

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.

NO LETTERS. **NO PAYMENTS.**

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited for General Expenses for the Research Department and for the completion of necessary reconstruction works.

Bankers: COUTTS & CO. J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), *situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of*

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution." [328

LADY MARGARET HOSPITAL

Sittingbourne, Kent,

Treats patients by dietary, sun and air, rather than by drugs.
Refuses to go into debt. Is opposed to all painful treatment of animals.

:: :: :: Appeals for **£1,000** :: :: ::

Gifts of grocery, fruit, vegetables, books, etc., welcomed.

L. E. SHARPE, *Hon. Sec.*

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Arthur St., CHELSEA, S.W. 3.

Patrons:

Her Majesty the Queen. **Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.**

President: THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G., P.C., M.V.O.

Chairman: Sir FREDERICK ELEY, Bart.

£4,000 beyond regular income needed annually. The whole Hospital is now in use for patients. 18 beds devoted to those able to pay £5 5s. a week and very moderate fees for operations.

Convalescent Home, 28 beds, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer.* HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.* [139

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice-Patron	THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President	COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart.
Treasurer	R. L. BARCLAY, Esq., C.B.E.
General Secretary	Rev. W. WILSON CASH, D.S.O.

The Church Missionary Society is helping the Home Church to "go and make disciples" in

AFRICA, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, PERSIA, and PALESTINE

i. Through the 1241 foreign missionaries on its roll of service.

ii. By giving Christian education in its 4743 schools and colleges—"Character factories"—to 354,700 pupils.

iii. Through its Medical Missions. 77 doctors and 84 nurses ministered last year to 47,221 in-patients in 42 mission hospitals; out-patient attendances were 969,934.

iv. In training pastors and teachers, evangelists and Bible women for Christian service among their own people. There are about 645 ordained clergy and 14,171 men and women workers in C.M.S. Missions.

THE WORK IS EXPANDING ALL THE TIME

yet the Society has been forced to adopt a policy of retrenchment.

The only way of minimizing the duration of retrenchment is by raising the income to £500,000.

Gifts should be sent to the Financial Secretary,
C.M. HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Now in its One Hundred and Third Year.)

Patron - - HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, etc.

The Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those more remote parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

334 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Address: The Secretary, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

Treasurer: W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq., C.B.E.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

SHADWELL, LONDON DOCKS.

IN DIREST NEED

Full particulars of work and need from Wm. Wilcox, Secretary at Office, Shadwell, E.

EVELINA HOSPITAL —FOR— CHILDREN,

SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.

Situated in its poorest District.

FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital, but because it is a Hospital for Children."

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G. *Treasurer*—GERALD D. SMITH, Esq.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, Esq. *Secretary*—H. C. STANILAND SMITH.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL,

York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, *the Secretary, at the Hospital.* [146

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15½, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £35 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, BART.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS	IN-PATIENTS (1924)	OUT-PATIENTS (1924)
616	**10,017**	**124,431**

Expenditure: £158,257 :: :: Income from Endowments: £63,167.

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over £80,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. **Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.**

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

Telephone: Hop. 1021. ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This hospital, established in 1841 and the oldest Skin Hospital in London, is still unable to reopen its beds for In-patients owing to lack of funds. Donations and subscriptions are urgently desired. Since its foundation no less than 554,000 patients have been treated, and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays radium and ultraviolet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means.

FREDERICK HAYTER, *Secretary.* [152

68 BEDS STILL CLOSED

at **KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,** S.E. 5.

Will you not help to re-occupy these?

Nearly 1,000 cases on the Waiting List.

Chairman—THE VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN.

HOMŒOPATHS!

SUPPORT THE LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

(The only Homœopathic Hospital in London)

and the

CAUSE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

£15,000

Urgently required to Found and Endow

A HOMŒOPATHIC TEACHING CENTRE.

WILL YOU HELP?

Patron: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. **President: H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.**

Annual Report on application to the Secretary, The London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, W.C. 1.

Treasurer: Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore, K.P., P.C. *Bankers:* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (Kingsway).

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 180 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£17,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by:—

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer, LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, or by HY. J. EASON, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.

President:—THE RIGHT HON. LORD EBURY, D.S.O., M.C.

The only Fever Hospital for the Middle Classes in or around London.

FUNDS VERY URGENTLY NEEDED.

Will you please help those who try to help themselves?

Secretary: HERBERT J. SAY.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

has earned a

NATIONAL REPUTATION

as the

GUARDIAN OF DEFENCELESS CHILDREN.

Nearly four million children have been rescued from cruelty and neglect. Never was kinder charity than to shield these little ones from ill-treatment and injustice.

LEGACIES ARE A GREAT HELP.

Gifts welcomed by ROBT. J. PARR, O.B.E., Director, N.S.P.C.C., Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES — NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for EMPLOYMENT of REGULAR SAILORS SOLDIERS & AIRMEN — CIVILIAN LIFE

The LINK

which connects the discharged Regular Service Man with Civilian work is the

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for EMPLOYMENT of REGULAR SAILORS, SOLDIERS & AIRMEN

Patron—H.M. The KING.

Founded in 1885. Over 235,000 Men placed in employment.
No Fees are charged. Branches throughout the Country.

Funds to carry on this National Work are Urgently Needed.

Head Office: 119, Victoria St., S.W. 1. *Phone:* Vic. 3671

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

ESTABLISHED 1812. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Under the Patronage of His Most Excellent Majesty KING GEORGE V.

President—His Grace The Duke of Portland, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer—Sir Robert W. Dibdin, J.P.

This Institution grants Annuities of **£21** and **£25** to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society who have attained the age of 50 years and upwards.

The Pensioners are elected half-yearly, in May and November, by the votes of the Life Governors and Subscribers.

The sum disbursed in Pensions now amounts to over **£18,606** per annum.

The total number of aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Four Thousand One Hundred and Sixty-two,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£923,400.**

Subscriptions from 5*s.* and upwards will be thankfully received at the Office, and any further information given between the hours of 10 and 4 daily; Saturdays, 10 and 2.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, *Secretary.*

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. [164

They are so full of life they do not think of danger—yet calamity, loss, neglect, and cruelty fall most heavily upon the children.

Their unquestioning dependence on the care of others is a claim that cannot be denied. Their strongest argument is their helplessness.

The Children's Home is caring for some four thousand boys and girls who have lost their father, mother, and home, or who are learning for the first time what these words mean.

Your help means for them the difference between happiness and misery, health and sickness, and for some of them the difference between life and death.

WILL YOU SEND A GIFT TO-DAY TO THE

NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE

(*Founded by Dr. Stephenson*)

29 BRANCHES **4,000 CHILDREN**

Principal: REV. W. HODSON SMITH

General Treasurers:
Sir CHARLES C. WAKEFIELD, Bart., C.B.E.
Sir THOMAS BARLOW, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.

Chief Offices:
Highbury Park, LONDON, N. 5

Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital

(Formerly QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL)

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Patrons:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President:—LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN. *Treasurer*:—ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, ESQ.
Chairman of Committee:—MAJOR SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart.

OBJECTS OF THE HOSPITAL.

1. **The admission of Poor Married Women for their confinement; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child*.**
2. **The provision of skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes*.**
3. **The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives for the Poor, and Maternity Nurses.**

Since the foundation of the Hospital **200,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,930** patients were received into the Hospital, and **1,907** were attended at their own homes.

CONTRIBUTIONS URGENTLY NEEDED TOWARDS DEBT OF £9,000.

An Annual Subscription of £5 5s., or a Donation of £52 10s., entitles the Contributor to recommend One In-Patient and Six Out-Patients yearly, and qualifies for election as a Governor. Contributions will be gratefully received by the Bankers, Bank of Liverpool, 43, Charing Cross, S.W.; or by

ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary*. [361

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL,

LONDON, N. 15.

President: H.R.H. Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll).
Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Viscount Gladstone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
Hon. Treasurer: The Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Murray, G.C.B.

Serves a very large number of London's workers in the poor and crowded North-East District.

Over 200 Beds, including 20 at Convalescent Home.

Income from Endowments less than **£600.**

Over **£30,000** to be raised each year.

3,000 In-Patients, **100,000** Out-Patient attendances.

Additional REGULAR SUBSCRIBERS urgently needed.

Please help with legacy or endowment of a bed, or send cheque to the Director, FRED. W. DREWETT, J.P.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

HOW THE

R.S.P.C.A. LIVES UP TO ITS NAME

PLEASE HELP IN THIS GOOD WORK BY SUPPORTING THE R.S.P.C.A.

By—

Investigating complaints of cruelty to animals. **17,946 Complaints investigated in 1924.**

Cautioning persons in regard to their treatment of animals. **20,968 Cautions given by R.S.P.C.A. Inspectors in 1924.**

Prosecuting offenders when necessary. **3,511 Convictions obtained by the R.S.P.C.A. in 1924.**

Holding School Essay Competitions on the subject of Kindness to Animals. **253,000 Essays written by London children in 1924.**

Providing means for the humane slaughtering of animals.

Distributing instructive pamphlets and cautionary placards.

Giving awards for saving animal life.

Managing the Animal Rescue League, 227, City Road, E.C.1. **53,679 unwanted cats and dogs mercifully destroyed in 1924.**

Organising branches and appointing inspectors all over the kingdom.

Holding cart horse parades in country districts and awarding Badges of Merit for the horses in the best condition.

Please write to—

The CHIEF SECRETARY, R.S.P.C.A., 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W.1.

Your help is earnestly asked for the

"ROYAL ALFRED"

Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution, Widows' Benevolent Fund, Samaritan Fund.

THE NATIONAL FRIEND OF THOSE WHO SUFFER BY SERVICE IN THE BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

Patron: H.M. The King.

For over 50 years maintained by voluntary gifts.

Gifts, etc., to the Secretary, E. L. SMITH.

Head Office: 58, Fenchurch St., London, E.C. 3.

'The most desperate of human calamities.'

So Dr. Johnson wrote of the

DEAF AND DUMB

OF WHOM THERE ARE 4,000 IN LONDON.

They know Loneliness in a way that people who enjoy the gifts of hearing and speech cannot realise.

All Subscriptions gratefully acknowledged by Royal Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb, 413, Oxford Street, W.1.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Honorary Secretaries—MESSRS. GEORGE POCOCK AND PERCY R. POCOCK.

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums ranging from **10s.** to **25s.** per month.

There are upwards of **1,000** pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom about **£10,000** are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, above 21 years of age, of good moral character, and in receipt of an income not exceeding £42, if single, and £78 if married. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed; nor is the receipt of parish relief a disqualification.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Subscribers of 10s. 6d. annually, or Donors of Five Guineas, are entitled to One Vote at every election, and multiples thereof in proportion.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer, or by the BANK OF ENGLAND, or by Barclays Bank, Ltd.

237, SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1. E. JEFFERY HICKS, B.A. *Secretary.* 131

ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated by Special Acts of Parliament, 1800, 1824, 1870 and 1924.)

(Incorporating the **NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME, HAM COMMON, SURREY.**)

BEDDINGTON, CROYDON.

FOUNDED 14th March, 1758.

Patrons—HIS MAJESTY THE KING. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

THE OLDEST GIRLS' ORPHANAGE IN THE WORLD.

Orphan girls are admitted between the ages of 7 and 10 years, and educated and maintained until they are 16, when situations in private families are found. Applicants must be thoroughly sound and healthy. Over **4,000** girls have already been maintained, the majority being provided with situations. Many War Orphans are amongst the present inmates.

PLEASE HELP.

Bankers for over 150 years—MESSRS. HOARE.

LEGACIES ARE ESPECIALLY SOLICITED. ERNEST J. BAYLEY, *Secretary.*

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

City Office: **Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4**

OLDEST AND LARGEST INSTITUTION FOR INCURABLES.

Patrons—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

President—The Right Hon. Viscount CAVE, G.C.M.G., P.C. *Treasurer*—Sir HENRY LOPES, Bart.

Maintains 240 Inmates and 650 Pensioners for life at cost of £50,000 per annum, of which only £9,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

1856 saw the establishment of the Reformatory and Refuge Union, with the Earl of Shaftesbury as President.

Its chief aim was "To reclaim and elevate the neglected and criminal classes, by educating them in the fear of God and in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures."

The Union's many activities necessitated devolution as follows:—

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY. Its Rescue Officers seek out children living in want, misery, crime or moral danger. 72,000 children have been helped. 4,000 were dealt with last year. It also maintains:

BLUNHAM BABIES' HOME for little children needing a mothers' care.
BRIGHTON HOME FOR LITTLE BOYS, for those under 10 years of age.
GIRLS' PROTECTIVE HOME, HASTINGS, for young girls.
FOTHERBY HOUSE HOSTEL for poor girls going out to work
GROTTO HOME FOR WORKING BOYS. [daily.

The Society needs ***£8,000*** *per annum.*

WOMAN'S MISSION TO WOMEN, with a staff of lady missionaries who scour the streets, open spaces, lodging houses, etc., for girls and women needing help and advice. For their accommodation it provides
ANCHORAGE & HAVEN for unmarried mothers with the
EL NATHAN MISSION HOUSE. [first child.
MOORE HOUSE, EAST SHEEN.
BISHOP BILLING MEMORIAL MISSION HOUSE.
MADDISON MEMORIAL HOSTEL FOR MOTHERS & BABIES.

The work cannot be maintained at less than ***£7,500*** *per annum.*

PROVIDENT & BENEVOLENT FUND which helps those engaged in philanthropic work in times of illness, old age, and distress.
INEBRIATES REFORMATION & AFTERCARE ASSOCIATION, for befriending men and women after leaving Homes.
INSPECTION OF HOMES ASSOCIATION, for the inspection of Orphanages, Homes, etc., not subject to Government inspection.
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Certified Schools for the furtherance of their work by means of Conferences, etc.
"SEEKING & SAVING" (established 1861), the Monthly Journal devoted to child-saving, reformatory, and preventive work generally.

Patron: H.M. THE KING.
President: LORD ABERDARE. ***Treasurer:*** LORD KINNAIRD.
Chairman of Council: Rev. T. WELLARD, B.D.
Bankers: Barclay's, Ltd., 95, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. National Provincial, Ltd., 117, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Offices: Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Secretary: FREDERICK JAMES.

THE

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Chief Office—SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Established in 1862 to supply every description of mechanical support to the Afflicted Poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

More than ONE MILLION Surgical Appliances supplied to the poor.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAYS BANK Ltd., 19, Fleet Street, E.C.4.
RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary*. [178

Society for the Assistance of

Ladies in Reduced Circumstances

Under Royal Patronage.

THIS Society is solely engaged in tending for the needs of ladies who, through the ill-timed blows of "outrageous misfortune," are dependent on voluntary contributions and gifts.

Those who are helped in this way do not come within the orbit of other great charity organisations, and therefore the Society, in carrying on a *specialised* charity, appeals directly and strongly to your generosity.

The Society needs money for essential reasons—for rents—to buy coal—to relieve weak and frail ladies—to procure necessaries for those capable of home employment—and to ensure an element of comfort for those who otherwise could not obtain it. **Will you help in this very human cause? Every donation, large or small, is very gratefully accepted.**

If you cannot give a substantial amount now, will you kindly think of the Society when you make your will? Legacies help to lay a firm foundation, and an amount of £50, £100 or £500 would give very definite help in the future and do much for the benefit of the Society.

Hon. Secretary:

EDITH SMALLWOOD, Lancaster House, Malvern.

Bankers: Lloyds Bank, Malvern.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children

INCORPORATED.

MYRTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

Over **8,000** Children have been received and placed in Canadian families of good standing and repute.

They are now producers of food and customers of the Homeland.

Help urgently required.

CERTIFIED VOLUNTARY HOME UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

N.B.—This Home has now been incorporated with Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. Head Offices, 18-26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. 1.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS

15, Tufton Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

President: The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
Secretary: The Rev. P. STACY WADDY, M.A.
Deputy-Secretary: Brig.-General N. F. JENKINS, C.M.G., C.B.E.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is the oldest Missionary Society now existing in England which was founded with the express purpose of sending out missionaries, and for nearly a hundred years it was the only such Society connected with the Anglican Church.

"In the universality of its work the S.P.G. differs from every other missionary Society. It confines itself to no especial race or country; it works equally in carrying Christianity to the English settlers in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, amongst the Hindus and Mohammedans of India, Africa's negroes and Kafirs, in China, Japan, and Polynesia."—*Times Newspaper.*

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL,

HYDE PARK CORNER, S.W. 1.

Patron—THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
President—H.R.H. THE PRINCE GEORGE, K.G.
Treasurers—THE RIGHT HON. LORD GREVILLE.
THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT MAIDSTONE.
Deputy Treasurer—J. P. COCKERELL, Esq.

About 40,000 PATIENTS receive treatment every year.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS earnestly solicited to reduce deficit of £20,000.

A Subscription of £5 5s. a year or a Donation of £50 entitles the Contributor to become a Governor.

LEGACIES and ENDOWMENTS of Beds greatly desired.

James M. Churchfield, *Secretary-Superintendent.*

Bankers: Westminster Bank, Ltd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL

GOWER STREET, W.C.

Founded A.D. 1833. *Incorporated 1907.*

A General Hospital with Separate Departments for Special Forms of Disease, in which are incorporated the Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, and the National Dental Hospital, Great Portland Street

OVER 60,000 PATIENTS TREATED ANNUALLY.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE	£70,000
INCOME FROM ENDOWMENTS	£ 6,000
ANNUAL VOLUNTARY SUPPORT REQUIRED	£64,000

[382

THE proprietors of "Whitaker" desire earnestly to support the many appeals for immediate financial assistance made in this volume by Hospitals and Charitable Institutions all over the country.

The Voluntary System under which these Institutions are carried on requires unremitting effort on the part of those responsible for their finances, and subscribers, donors and testators are adequately rewarded by the progress in scientific research and in the alleviation of suffering and distress which their contributions enable the Institutions to achieve.

These Hospitals and Institutions deserve the heartiest and most generous support it is possible to give.

For . .

Libraries, Hotels, Clubs,
Naval and Military Messes,
and for universal reference.

WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionage

is an essential publication.

"Whitaker's Peerage" — a companion volume to and not less authoritative than the "Almanack"—is a *complete book*, containing the Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage in one alphabetical list, an alphabetical Companionage including all holders of Decorations from C.B. to O.B.E. inclusive, a feature possessed by no other Peerage. Also an index to the Seats and Residences of all titled persons, another exclusive feature. A very full INTRODUCTION of over 100 pages contains much general information not otherwise readily available.

The 1926 volume contains the NEW YEAR'S HONOURS List, and a complete OBITUARY for 1925.

Demy 8vo., Royal Blue Cloth, 25/- net.

Post free 25/9

From all Booksellers.

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C.4.

SPICERS
Limited

Since 1796
the Leading House
for *Paper* and
Stationery

Paper Makers

Offices:
19, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Warehouse - 50, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.